

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1891.

VOLUME VI.

DERAR,

OR THE

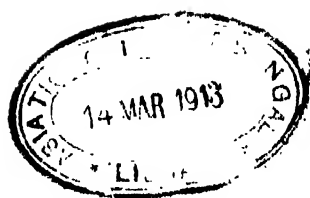
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.



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PROVINCIAL SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS.



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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1861.

VOLUME VI.

BERAR,

OR THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

VERY few persons outside the province know where Berar is or what it is. This is not very surprising, as its existence as a separate entity dates only from 1853, and it has done nothing since to acquire any notoriety. It is essentially a rural area, a succession of fields of cotton or *jowari*, or of tracts of unculturable waste and jungle. Archæologically or historically it possesses nothing of much interest or importance; artistically or scientifically it is absolutely barren; in material and industrial concerns it is barbarous and rude. Its only claim to fame lies in the cotton market, where the name of Oomras or Oomrawattees refers in uncouth and archaic form to the chief product and the chief mart of the province. It may be as well then to explain that geographically Berar occupies a position which may be regarded as the navel of India, and that it is a slice off the northern portion of the territory of the Nizam of Hyderabad, assigned for certain specific purposes to the British Government under the Treaties of 1853 and 1861, whence is derived the official designation of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The following general description is extracted from the *Berar Gazetteer*, published in 1870:—

Berar forms the northernmost portion of the Hyderabad State, running up from the south with a breadth gradually narrowing until an extreme point touches the Tapti river, half surrounded on the east, north, and north-west by the Central Provinces, and meeting the Khandesh district of the Bombay Presidency along a section of about 40 miles of its western border. The Gawilgarh hills, a range belonging to the Satpura mountains, form the geographical boundary of Berar on the north, with a deep indent made by the Melghat tract; on the east its frontier is marked accurately by the Wardha river down to its confluence with the Painganga, and on the south by the Painganga for about two-thirds of the frontier's length. On the west the border is merely an artificial line cutting across a broad valley from the Satpura mountains to the hills on which stands Ajanta, and proceeding southward over these hills until it turns eastward by a sharp angle near Jalna.

This Ajanta range intersects the whole province from west to east, and its steep ridge divides the interior geography into two systems. Setting aside the Melghat mountain tract as abnormal, we have two distinct sections of Berar, the *Payanghat*, or lowland country, bounded on the north by the Gawilgarh hills, and on the south by the outer scarp of the Ajanta range; and the *Balaghat* or upland country above the Ajanta ridge, sloping down southward beyond the ghats or passes which lead up to it. So that the Payanghat is a wide valley running up eastward between the ridge and the Gawilgarh hills, then a long backwater or deep bay, varying in breadth from 20 to 30 miles, and terminating towards the end that is its mouth. The surface of this valley is the flat or even ground.

and descends by very long, low waves with their troughs cutting mostly north and south flowing up eastward to a point just beyond Amraoti; here this formation is broken up by a chain of low hills that run in a north-westerly direction across the plain. These hills mark a change in the country's watershed. West of them the main slope of the valley is towards the west, from the point where the Purna river makes almost a right angle by its sudden turn; but eastward of Amraoti the streams take an opposite direction, and their course is to the Wardha or some of its affluents.

The Payanghat valley contains all the best land in Berar; it is full of deep rich black alluvial soil called *regar*, of almost inexhaustible fertility, and it regulates just enough to maintain a natural system of drainage, which is probably due to the productive powers of the land. Here and there are barren tracts, where the hills spread out ample skirts far into the plain, covered with round stones and scrub, or where a few outlying flat-topped hills, often with hummocks or mounds looking like cairns on their crown, stand forward beyond the ranks to which they belong. But there is nothing picturesque about this broad strip of alluvial champaign country; it is very deficient in trees, except near the villages close under the hills; and besides the Purna it has hardly a perennial stream. In the early autumn it is one sheet of cultivation, and looks fresh enough, but from the beginning of the hot season, when the crops have been gathered, its generally monotonous plain is relieved by neither verdure, shade, nor water, and the landscape is desolate and depressing.

However, the aspect of the country above the passes which lead to the Balaghat is quite different. Here is the extreme northern limit of the tableland of the Deccan; the sides and summits of the outer hills are covered with low forest; from their crests the main slope of the land is southward; wide basalt downs follow each other in successive expanses of open fields sloping down to narrow channels, which carry off the water like gutters between two parts of a low roof. The trees are finer and the groves more frequent than in the valley below; water is more plentiful and nearer to the surface. This is the character of much of the Balaghat highlands in the west of Berar, where they fall southward toward the Nizam's country by gradual decline, and by a series of ridges or steppes. But the whole face of the Balaghat has no uniform feature; it stretches into downs and dales where it is most open; then it gets broken up into flat-topped hills and steep ravines; while in its eastern section the country is still more sharply accidented by a splitting up of the main hill range, which has caused a variety of low-lying plains, high plateaus, fertile bottoms, and rocky wastes.

The Melghat tract referred to here as abnormal consists of a rugged mountainous country, the hillsides and valleys forming extensive forests, and the tops stretching out into wide plateaus and open downs, the highest points of which are attained in a steep ridge on the south immediately facing the Payanghat plain. The old historic fort of Gawilgarh dominating the town of Ellichpur stands at an elevation of 3,500 feet. Behind it the plateau of Chikalda, the sanitarium of Berar, rises to some 200 feet higher; and further to the west the top of Bairat attains about 4,200. The Ajanta range on the south of Berar is of an entirely different character. The aspect is nowhere mountainous; the elevation at the highest point in the west towards Buldana does not probably exceed 2,000 feet; and, were there a good road, one might drive a team of horses from one end to the other without having to put on the break or to complain of the collar work.

The Payanghat valley itself stands at a considerable elevation above the sea, from about 800 feet on the west to 1,200 on the east, and this has to be remembered in considering the heights of the hill ranges.

Briefly, then, Berar consists of three distinct tracts—the mountainous forest region on the north, the wide plain stretching from west to east across the middle, and the more or less broken upland on the south. It will be seen in the following pages, in the consideration of the statistics furnished by the census, that the distinction between these three regions is not confined to their physical features. Between the inhabitants of the southern uplands and those of the central plain there is perhaps no very striking diversity, but the people of the Melghat differ from the rest in religion, in language, and in every aspect of social life.

Among other influences which affect the economy of mankind, climatic conditions are not unimportant, and some description of these may be desirable. The rainfall has as yet been registered with any reliable accuracy in only a few places, and there are not sufficient data to generalise with certainty upon the character of its distribution. The following averages at the registering stations named have been furnished by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India:—

	Inches.
Chikalda	68·84
Makhla	72·19
Ellichpur	30·57
Amraoti	33·15
Akola	31·00
Buldana	33·81
Basim	38·62
Yeotmal	43·07
Wun	41·73

Of these stations, Chikalda has been already mentioned as occupying one of the highest plateaus of the Gawilgarh range. Makhla is another hill-top a few miles to the north-east of Chikalda. Ellichpur lies at the foot of the range. Amraoti and Akola are centrically situated between the two hill ranges towards the east and west respectively of the valley. Buldana stands on one of the most elevated plateaus of the Ajanta range at the west, and Basim is towards the centre and Yeotmal at the east of the same line of hills, at the foot of which, on the south-east, near the junction of the Wardha and Painganga rivers, lies the town of Wun. The figures quoted accordingly appear to indicate that in each of the three regions the heaviest rainfall is in the east. The rainy season of Berar is, however, that of the south-west monsoon, and it would be natural to expect that the heaviest fall, other things being equal, would be in the west. Chikalda, to the west of Makhla and at a higher elevation, should catch the heavier fall; Akola should have more than Amraoti; Buldana should have much more than Yeotmal, standing as it does at a much higher elevation and having the advantage of perhaps 125 miles in the distance from the sea; Wun, lastly, shut off by the uplands from the west and north-west, should have least of all. The explanation of this apparent contradiction may be in the possible fact that the east of Berar is more within the influence of cyclonic and other disturbances from the Bay of Bengal. Certain it is that a large proportion of the annual rainfall is frequently due to these causes. So far, however, as regards the three distinct tracts into which the province divides itself, the rainfall is consistent with what might be expected; the heaviest fall is in the Gawilgarh hills, and the lightest in the central plain. In other climatic conditions also the three tracts have marked distinctions. In the Gawilgarh hills, while the upper plateaus enjoy a moderate and equable temperature, the valleys suffer from extremes of heat in the day and of cold in the night, and are notoriously unhealthy except during the dry months of the hot season. In the plain at that season of the year the heat is excessive, and the temperatures registered at Amraoti and Akola in the months of March, April, and May are frequently the highest of the day in India. In the southern tract the temperature takes a middle place between that of the other two; it is not so hot as in the plain during the hot weather, and during the rest of the year it is not subject to the damp and the extremes of heat and cold of the valleys in the Melghat.

The area of Berar, according to the latest surveys, is 17,717·87 square miles. In the report of the census of 1881 it is given as 17,711, but the increase is due to corrections of measurement and not to any addition of territory.

Berar.

The census was taken on the 26th February 1891, when the population was found to be 2,897,491. The census of 1881 was taken on the 17th February, and the increase of population in the interval of ten years and nine days has been 224,818, or 8·41 per cent.

The number of persons per square mile is 163; in 1881, the number was 151. Berar is more closely populated than either Scotland or Ireland. It is a little larger in area than both Denmark and Switzerland, and it is intermediate between the two in the density of its population. Of the British Colonies, Berar may be best compared with Ceylon, which is somewhat larger in area, but where the population is only a little more than three millions and the density 118. In extent of area Berar has no affinity to any other Indian province or state, but in population it is rather larger than Sindh, Kashmir, and Baroda, and somewhat smaller than Upper Burma. In density of population it cannot compare with Oudh, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, or Madras, but it approaches that of Mysore (176) and the Punjab (189). It is, however, more thickly populated than the State of Hyderabad (140) on the south, the Central Provinces (125) on the east, and the Khandesh district (134) of the Bombay Presidency on the west.

The province is divided, for administrative purposes, into six districts and twenty-two taluks. Of the taluks, twelve comprise the central plain and nine the southern uplands, while the Melghat hill tract constitutes one in itself. Of the taluks of the plain, the four easternmost form the Amraoti district; two on the north, together with the Melghat, make up the district of Ellichpur; five in the centre and north-west compose the Akola district; the last, on the extreme west, Malkapur, belongs to the district of Buldana, which is completed by the two westernmost of the southern hill range; the three central taluks of these form the Basim district, and the remaining four in the south-east the district of Wun. The districts thus divide themselves into three northern—Amraoti, Akola, and Ellichpur; and three southern—Buldana, Basim, and Wun; and this distinction the statistics of the population will be found not infrequently to preserve.

Table I (page 2) shows the area, houses, and population of each district and of each taluk. The total population of the districts arranged in order of numbers is here reproduced. Amraoti, it will be seen, has more than twice the population of Ellichpur.

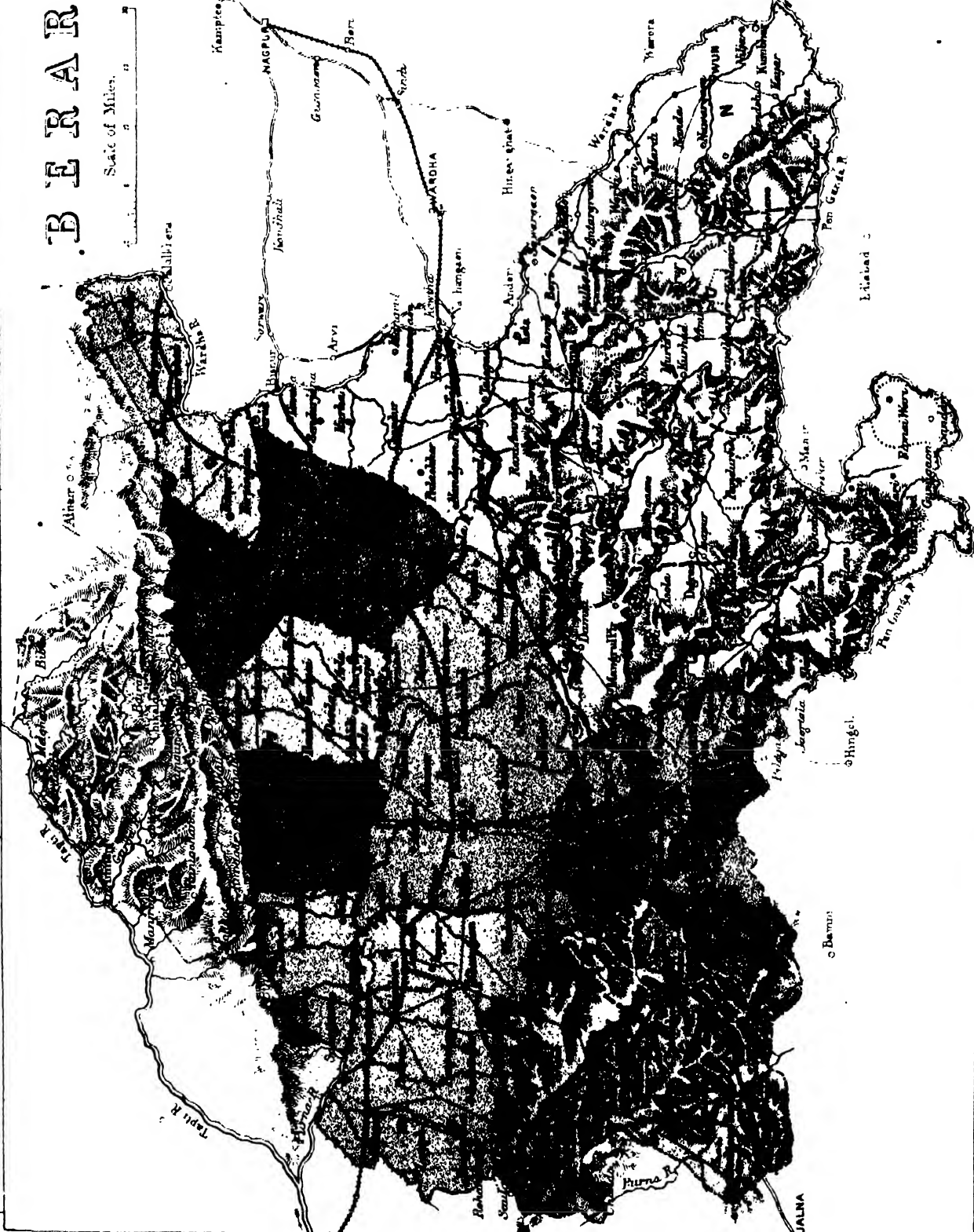
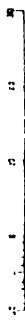
Arranged in order of area the districts come as follows. Wun largely exceeds all the other districts in size, while the difference between each of the latter is not very great.

The density of the population in each district is shown in the adjoining statement, No. 1. Here the density in Amraoti is seen to be almost twice as great as in Ellichpur, but the average in the latter district is reduced by the abnormal Melghat taluk, which has an area of 1,649 square miles and a population of only 47,031. Eliminating the Melghat figures, the density for the remaining portion of the Ellichpur district is as high as 275.

Statement No. 1.				
DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE		Variation since 1881.	
	1891	1881		
Amraoti	237·6	208·5	+ 29·1	
Akola	216·1	222·8	— 6·7	
Buldana	171·2	156·8	+ 14·4	
Basim	134·3	121·3	+ 13·0	
Wun	120·5	100·4	+ 20·1	
Ellichpur	120·3	119·6	+·7	

BERAR

Scale of Miles.



Taluks in which the population is—

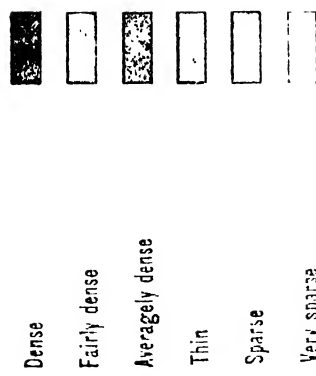
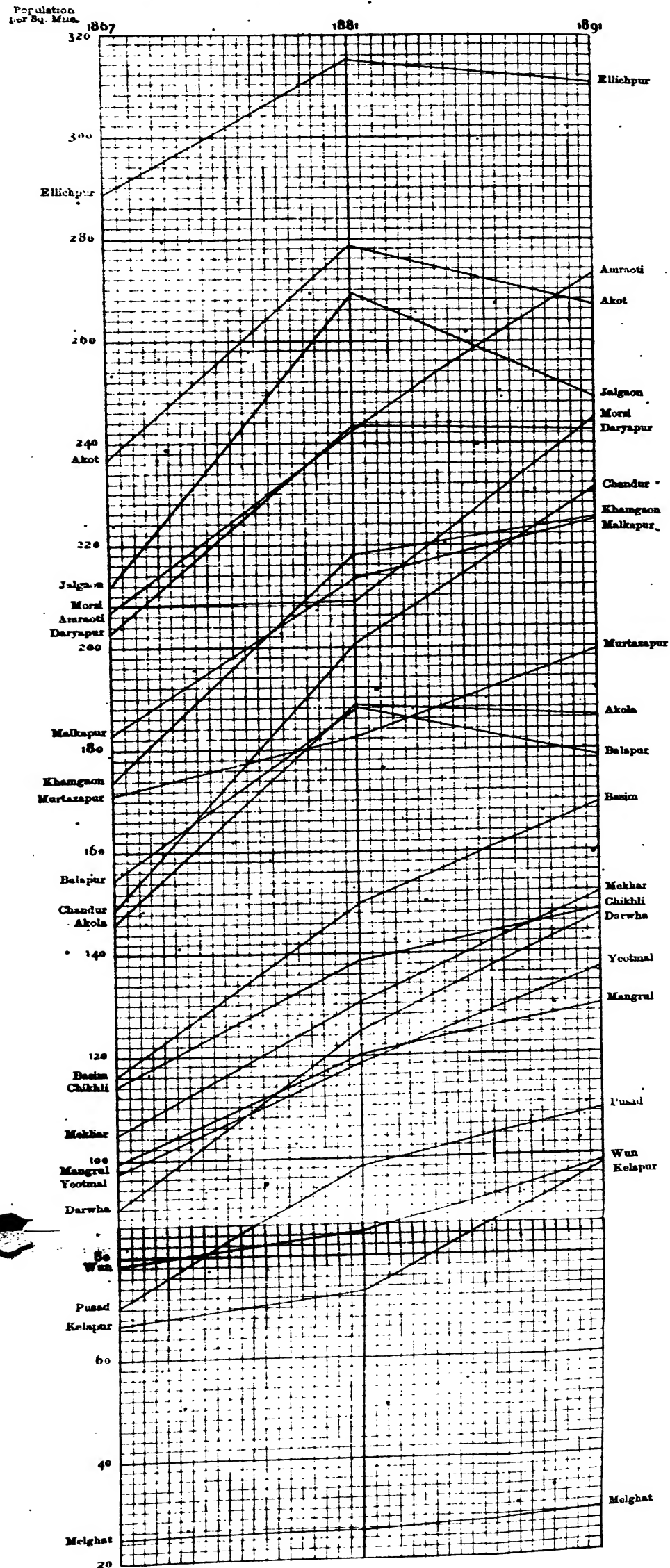


DIAGRAM No. 1 showing Variation in Density of Population in each Taluk from 1867 to 1891.



It was observed in Mr. Kitt's Report on the Census of 1881 that the districts in Berar approximated closely in size to some of the English counties, Amraoti being three square miles smaller than Lincolnshire, and Akola and Ellichpur each rather larger than Devonshire. In density, however, Amraoti exceeds Lincolnshire, where there are only 171 persons to the square mile. Jamaica strikes the imagination as an island of considerable size, and it certainly possesses an imposing array of administrative officials; yet the area of Jamaica, 4,424 square miles, is not much larger than that of the Wun district, and its population, 585,582, is less than that of Amraoti. For Amraoti some ten or a dozen officers, European and Native, combine between them, with the aid of a sixth part of a Civil and Sessions Judge and of a Judicial Commissioner, to dispose of the entire judicial administration, civil and criminal, besides attending to multifarious other duties of an executive character, while the judicial requirements alone of Jamaica demand a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges besides several District Judges and stipendiary Magistrates. Cyprus is smaller in area than the Wun district and has a population of considerably less than one-half, and there also the number of executive and judicial officials is comparatively very large. Unless the people of these islands are of a very much more litigious and unruly disposition than those of this province, it would seem that the Berar official is far more heavily worked than his brother of the Colonial services.

Taking now the taluks, Melghat, the hill tract on the north, is by far the largest in area, with 1,649 square miles. Then comes Pusad in the Balaghat range on the south with 1,274.6, and the next eight taluks in size all belong to this tract. Of the taluks of the Payanghat or plain region, the largest is Chandur

Statement No. 2.

TALUK.	POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.			
	1861.	1881.	1867.	Variation since 1861.
1. Ellichpur . . .	311.6	315.7	289.1	- 4.1
2. Amraoti . . .	273.2	243.2	207.8	+ 30.0
3. Akot . . .	266.4	278.5	236.8	- 12.1
4. Jalgaon . . .	248.9	269.7	212.0	- 20.8
5. Morsi . . .	244.8	208.5	208.0	+ 36.3
6. Daryapur . . .	242.6	243.8	203.6	- 1.2
7. Chandur . . .	231.7	200.7	149.3	+ 31.0
8. Khamgaon . . .	225.2	218.1	174.0	+ 7.1
9. Malkapur . . .	224.7	213.3	183.6	+ 11.4
10. Murtazapur . . .	199.3	181.3	171.6	+ 18.0
11. Akola . . .	186.7	188.7	148.4	- 2.0
12. Balapur . . .	178.7	188.1	155.3	- 9.4
13. Basim . . .	169.4	150.0	116.5	+ 19.4
14. Mehkar . . .	151.8	130.6	105.0	+ 21.2
15. Chikhli . . .	148.6	138.8	114.8	+ 9.8
16. Darwha . . .	147.5	125.0	90.1	+ 22.5
17. Yeotmal . . .	136.9	118.6	97.4	+ 18.3
18. Mangrul . . .	129.7	120.1	99.6	+ 9.6
19. Pusad . . .	108.6	98.2	71.5	+ 10.4
20. Wun . . .	98.4	84.8	78.3	+ 13.6
21. Kelapur . . .	97.9	73.0	67.0	+ 24.9
22. Melghat . . .	28.5	25.9	24.7	+ 2.6

the Balaghat contain an area of 8,884.44 square miles, with a density of 132.

Map No. 1 illustrates the relative density of the different taluks at the present census, and diagram No. 1 the variation in the density since 1867. For the purpose of classification the taluks have been arranged, and shown on the map in five groups. The first three taluks, Ellichpur, Amraoti, and Akot, may be regarded as *densely* populated, the proportion ranging from 266 upwards. The next six, Jalgaon, Morsi, Daryapur, Chandur, Khamgaon, and Malkapur, form the second group or *fairly densely* populated, the rate ranging from 224 to 248. The third group consists of Murtazapur, Akola, Balapur, and Basim, and is *averagely densely* populated, the range being from 169 to 199.

with 854.97 square miles, and the remainder range down to Jalgaon, with 392.1. In population Chandur comes first with 198,106 and Melghat last with 47,031, and Mangrul last but one with 82,446. The adjoining statement No. 2 shows the density of population in each taluk with that in 1881 and in 1867. It illustrates very clearly the distinction between the three physical divisions of Berar described before. The first twelve taluks in order comprise the central plain, the next nine the upland or hilly region in the south, and the last the mountain tract on the north. The twelve taluks of the plain have an aggregate area of 7184.43 square miles, and an average density of population of 253. The nine taluks of

Mehkar, Chikhli, Darwha, Yeotmal, and Mangrul form the fourth group, or *thinly* populated, with a range from 129 to 151. Pusad, Wun, and Kelapur make the last group, or *sparsely* populated, with a range from 97 to 108. Melghat comes by itself last of all as *very sparsely* populated.

The first group contains an area of				sq. miles.	with a density of	
"	second	ditto	do.	1,657.58	ditto	282.
"	third	ditto	do.	3,609.05	ditto	235.
"	fourth	ditto	do.	2,963.72	ditto	182.
"	fifth	ditto	do.	4,622.55	ditto	144.
"				3,215.97	ditto	102.

From the map it will be seen that, with the exception of Amraoti, the densest taluks are those which lie at the foot of the Gawilgarh range of mountains, and that the first two groups comprise the taluks of the plain, with the exception of three out of the four central ones of the southern half. It will also be observed that the six taluks whose density has decreased since 1881 comprise four of the densest and two of the contiguous central ones, while the three taluks whose density has increased in the same period in much greater proportion than the rest, that is Morsi, Chandur, and Amraoti, form the eastern portion of the Berar plain.

Turning to the diagram it will be seen that the taluks which have made the most rapid and regular increase in density since 1867 are Chandur and Amraoti in the plain and Darwha and Basim in the upland tract, while all the taluks of the latter region have made a considerable and more or less uniform advance. Of the rest it is curious to note that Morsi, which has the largest increase of all since 1881, was the only taluk which made no appreciable increase in the former period.

The consideration of some agricultural statistics in relation to the population will be now proceeded with.

From the Revenue Report for 1890-91 it appears that the amount of culturable land available for occupation in each district was as follows :—

Agricultural statistics in relation to population.								Number of acres occupied.	Number of acres available but unoccupied.
Amraoti	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,496,175	10,885
Akola	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,458,316	37,055
Ellichpur (excluding Melghat)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	560,141	1,747
Buldana	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,477,069	35,865
Wun	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,382,507	256,044
Basim	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,247,338	69,714

From these figures it is ascertained that for every 100 persons of the entire population, there are in the Ellichpur district (excluding Melghat) 208 acres of land in occupation ; in Amraoti 228 ; in Akola 253 ; in Wun 293 ; in Buldana 307 ; and in Basim 313. The whole area under crop in the province is stated to be 6,697,281 acres, which gives 2.31 acres for each individual of the population. The average in Great Britain under crop and pasture is believed to be somewhat less than an acre per head.

Taking the whole culturable area, in occupation and unoccupied, the density of population per square mile is as follows :—

Ellichpur (excluding Melghat)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	305.92
Amraoti	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	279.04
Akola	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	245.76
Buldana	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	203.52
Basim	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	189.44
Wun	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	184.32

Comparing these figures with those given in Statement No. 1, of the density

proper, it is seen that the relative differences between the districts of the plain, the first three, and the districts of the upland region, the last three, are diminished; that is to say that in the cultivated area there is not so marked a distinction, but that yet even there the southern districts are less thickly populated, and it may be inferred that the lesser density of this region is due both to the larger proportion of unworkable jungle and barren soil, and also to the want of development of the land which is available for cultivation.

The same Report gives the following figures as the number of acres assigned in each district for free grazing :—

	Acres.
Amraoti	52,757
Akola	47,124
Ellichpur (excluding Melghat)	15,665
Buldana	77,288
Wun	357,043
Basim	173,912

and from these it appears that for every 10 acres of free grazing land there are in the Ellichpur district (exclusive of Melghat), 171 persons, in Amraoti 124, in Akola 123, in Buldana 62, in Basim 23, and in Wun 13. There is, therefore, more than thirteen times as much free grazing land to each individual in the Wun district as in Ellichpur.

The number of acres set apart for village purposes in each district are : Amraoti 10,894; Akola 12,903; Ellichpur (exclusive of Melghat) 3,293; Buldana 11,451; Wun 9,019, and Basim 8,294. The average acreage assigned to each inhabited village is, therefore, in Akola 13'2; in Buldana 12'7; in Amraoti 10'5; in Basim 9'9; in Wun 7'3; and in Ellichpur 7'1.

Table I also shows the number of occupied houses in each district and taluk. Endeavour was made in the preliminary organisation to secure complete uniformity in the interpretation of the term "house," and the following definition was adopted :—

A dwelling place of one or more families with their respective servants, having a separate principal entrance from the common way.

This was not, however, everywhere rightly understood, as will be explained subsequently in the chapter upon the administration of the census operations (see page clix). It is sufficient to note the fact here that the definition was not strictly adhered to in some localities, and that therefore the deductions to be drawn from a comparison of the figures should be accepted with reserve. It will be understood also that the definition is necessarily somewhat artificial, and that a house from the census point of view is not always what the word commonly conveys. A building architecturally one house may consist of several census houses; for instance, the principal tenement of a holding may have attached to it several out-houses in the occupation of the servants of the owner or tenant, and the whole forming one set of premises would be commonly regarded as forming one house, but in the census operations each inhabited out-house would have been regarded as a separate house. The definition also was not confined to buildings, but included any temporary erection of sticks and leaves which was at the time of the census used as a habitation. Under these circumstances it may be open to question whether any value can be attached to the numbers of the houses returned, though no doubt the exceptional cases do not make a very appreciable difference in the aggregate results. This reservation, however, will not apply to the consideration of individual towns and villages, nor will it be safe to place much reliance upon a comparison of the figures of this and the last census, when the term house included "garhis," or village forts, and enclosures, each of which frequently consisted of a number

of buildings which have been, or should have been, regarded on the present occasion as separate houses.

Statement No. 3 gives the number of persons per house in towns and

Statement No. 3.

TALUK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE.		Number of houses per square mile.
	In towns.	In villages	
Ellichpur	4'3	4'7	68.5
Akot	4'1	4'3	61.8
Jalgaon	4'3	4'4	56.9
Amraoti	4'6	4'9	56.2
Daryapur	4'5	4'7	52.3
Morsi	4'6	4'8	51.7
Khamgaon	4'3	4'5	50.1
Chandur	4'8	4'8	48.4
Malkapur	4'6	4'7	47.9
Akola	4'2	4'5	41.9
Murtazapur	4'2	4'9	41.0
Balapur	4'5	4'7	38.5
Basim	5'3	5'6	30.2
Chikhli	4'8	4'9	29.9
Darwha	4'8	4'9	29.7
Yeotmal	4'4	4'9	27.8
Mehkar	6'0	5'6	26.8
Mangrul	4'9	5'1	25.6
Wun . . . . .	...	5'2	18.9
Pusad	5'9	5'9	14.1
Kelapur . . . . .	...	5'5	17.9
Melghat . . . . .	...	5'7	5.0

villages for each taluk and also the number of houses per square mile. In towns the number of persons per house varies from 4'1 to 6, and in villages from 4'3 to 5'9. The density of the houses, as might be expected, approximates more or less with the density of the population, and there is a marked difference between the taluks of the plain and the remainder, Balapur, the lowest among the former, having 38.5 houses to the square mile, and Basim, the highest of the latter, having only 30. In Pusad, Melghat, Mehkar, and Basim, the house accommodation appears to be the least and the people most crowded, and in Akot and Jalgaon the most accommodation per individual.

Table I also gives the number of towns and villages in each district and taluk. Under the head of towns are included all municipalities and all places with 5,000 inhabitants ; under the head of villages come all other inhabited places ; unoccupied village sites are not shown. Ordinarily the villages correspond with the revenue areas known as such, but not entirely, as in some cases a town or village proper consists of two or more revenue villages. Altogether there are 39 towns and 5,785 villages in Berar. Of the towns, 14 lie in the Amraoti district, 10 in Akola, 5 in Ellichpur, 4 each in Buldana and Basim, and 2 in Wun. Table III (page 8) gives the number of towns and villages classified by population. Table IV (page 10) gives a list of the towns with their population compared with that of 1881. The last column of table III shows the population assembled at fairs and includes the inhabitants of some railway stations and premises. The people attending the fairs do not belong to the villages where they happened to be held, and to combine their numbers with those of the villages is to give the latter undue proportions and to vitiate the classification. In the same way railway stations frequently have no real connection with any village proper, and sometimes while situate on the lands of one revenue village will bear the name of another. Where the stations are within touch of a village no distinction has been made, but where they are absolutely apart and unconnected, the population has been shown separately and included in the miscellaneous element given in the last column of the table.

Towns and villages.

Statement No. 4 shows what is termed the "areality" of the towns and villages, that is to say, the average area available for each. The first column of figures includes both towns and villages ; the second column towns only. The villages are closest together in the Ellichpur district, the Melghat taluk being eliminated, and are farthest apart in

Statement No. 4.

DISTRICT.	Number of square miles per town and village.	Number of square miles per town only.
Ellichpur (without Melghat)	2'06	194.86
Amraoti	2'62	197.08
Akola	2'69	265.93
Buldana	3'11	702.20
Wun	3'16	1,955.61
Basim	3'51	738.98

Areality.

Statement No. 4 shows what is termed the "areality" of the towns and villages, that is to say, the average area available for each. The first column of figures includes both towns and villages ; the second column towns only. The villages are closest together in the Ellichpur district, the Melghat taluk being eliminated, and are farthest apart in

Statement No. 5.

TALUK.	Number of square miles per town and village.	Mean proximity in miles.
Daryapur	2'02	1'53
Ellichpur	2'11	1'56
Akot	2'24	1'61
Murtazapur	2'28	1'62
Jalgaon	2'39	1'66
Akola	2'51	1'70
Amraoti	2'54	1'71
Malkapur	2'65	1'75
Chandur	2'76	1'78
Morsi	2'92	1'84
Wun	2'98	1'85
Yeotmal	3'03	1'87
Mangrul	3'08	1'88
Mehkar	3'11	1'89
Darwha	3'17	1'91
Basim	3'23	1'93
Kamgaon	3'28	1'95
Balapur	3'36	1'97
Kelapur	3'44	1'99
Chikhli	3'60	2'04
Pusad	4'07	2'17
Melghat	4'98	2'40

Urban and rural proportions.

Statement No. 6.

Showing the percentage of Urban and Rural population in each District and Taluk.

DISTRICT.	Taluk.	Urban.	Rural.
Amraoti—	Amraoti	33'04	66'96
Urban	Chandur	6'39	93'61
Rural	Morsi	24'26	75'74
	Murtazapur	11'87	88'13
Akola—	Akola	19'22	80'78
Urban	Akot	16'35	83'65
Rural	Balapur	21'91	78'09
	Jalgaon	9'53	90'47
	Khamgaon	27'08	72'92
Ellichpur—	Ellichpur	33'42	66'58
Urban	Daryapur	7'55	92'45
Rural	Melghat . . . . .	...	100'
Buldana—	Chikhli	4'92	95'08
Urban	Malkapur	8'82	91'18
Rural	Mehkar	3'33	96'67
Wun—	Yeotmal	5'2	94'8
Urban	Darwha	3'25	96'75
Rural	Kelapur . . . . .	...	100'
	Wun . . . . .	...	100'
Basim—	Basim	6'99	93'01
Urban	Mungrul	6'36	93'64
Rural	Pusad	8'35	91'65

in Melghat, where out of a total of 331 occupied villages 266 have less than 200 inhabitants each. The proportion of the population of each district residing in villages of this class and of the next lowest with less than 500 inhabitants is as follows :—

	Respectively.
Amraoti	5'12 and 17'59
Akola	6'18 „ 19'06
Ellichpur	13'40 „ 20'68
Buldana	5'71 „ 22'45
Wun	10'56 „ 32'94
Basim	7'41 „ 27'62

From this it is seen that in the Wun district 43·5 per cent of the population, or nearly one-half, reside in villages of less than 500 inhabitants; in the Amraoti district 22·71 per cent, or nearly one quarter; and in the other districts the proportions are intermediate between these two extremes.

The present census shows an increase of five towns on the number at the last: Balgaon Jagir, Pusla, and Nandgaon Peth, in the Amraoti district; Mehkar in the Buldana district; Yeotmal and Digras in the Wun district; and Mangrul Pir in the Basim district, have all risen to the dignity of towns since 1881. Three places shown as towns in 1881—Pathrot, in the Ellichpur district and Jamod and Sonala in the Akola district—have now less than 5,000 inhabitants, and are therefore omitted from the list of towns. Amraoti camp, although it has a population of only 4,709, of which a large proportion is purely rural and the rest suburban, is included in the list by virtue of its municipal character.

The town of Amraoti, which was second on the list in 1881, now takes the first place, with a population of 28,946, being an increase of 5,396, or 22·91 per cent. This increase must, however, be regarded as only approximate, as the limits of the municipality have undergone considerable change, and it is not possible to ascertain the figures for the same actual area. In 1881 the figures for the town included those of the civil lines which now form part of the Camp municipality, the population of which is given separately; and, on the other hand, the Town municipal limits now include the hamlets of Rajapeth and Mahajanpura, which were shown as separate villages in 1881. The population of these hamlets in 1881 amounted, together, to 2,883, which is probably considerably in excess of the population of the civil lines, the actual figures for which are not available, as they are combined with those of the rest of the area comprising the Camp municipality; but it may be safely assumed that the population gained by the town of Amraoti by the extension of the municipal area is larger than that lost by the exclusion of the civil lines, and that, therefore, the actual increase of population in the town is not so great as it appears to be from Table IV. The increase, however, still remains considerable, and this is the more remarkable because in the period from 1867 to 1881 the population varied very inappreciably; it was surmised then that a great deal of trade had left the town, but it would seem now that this has largely returned and that the town has made a great advance in general development during the last decade. Twenty per cent of the population is now supported by commerce and the kindred occupations associated with the transport and storage of goods and material. Five hundred and thirteen persons or 18 in a thousand subsist upon banking and money-lending. (I may note here in passing that the figures given for occupations include both actual workers and those who are dependent upon them, as the numbers of the actual workers alone are not available.) Thirty five per cent are engaged in industrial pursuits described in the classification prescribed for occupations as the "preparation and supply of material substances." Nine per cent are employed in the supply of food and drink, and the same proportion in the preparation and supply of textile fabrics and dress. Cotton finds employment in some form or other for 1,173 persons; 2,127 persons, or 7 per cent, are engaged in the professions, learned or artistic, and this is a much larger proportion than is shown by any other town; 8 per cent are employed in personal and domestic service; and 2,809 persons, or 10 per cent, are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Of the latter, 116 persons are concerned in gardens, etc., and the majority of the remainder are probably the inhabitants of the hamlets which have been recently included within the municipal limits.

Ellichpur, which Sir Alfred Lyall stated in 1870 "had probably for five centuries been the most populous town in Berar," has now at last lost its pride of place. Its popula-

tion shows a slight decrease since 1881, and it is possible that the population proper is even smaller than that given, as at the time of the final census there happened to be a gathering in the city of some hundreds of persons from outside to attend the funeral obsequies of a recently deceased rich Marwari. In the period from 1867 to 1881 there was a decrease in the population of the city of nearly 4 per cent, and it is probable that the downward movement has been going on for a considerable time and will continue. This is easily explained. The old military importance of the town has entirely gone. In former times, when depredatory hordes invaded the Deccan from Upper India, their road lay across the passes of the Satpuras, and the importance of Ellichpur as a stronghold, whence troops could issue to repel the advance and where refugees from the country-side could obtain protection, was strategically great; now the position is of no value, and although the suburb of Paratwada still remains a military cantonment, the garrison is small and the need for living within reach of its protection is no longer felt. On the other hand, trade and manufacture follow the railway, and as the line which passes through Berar is more than 30 miles distant, it is only to be expected that the old business of the city should leave it for places that are more conveniently situated in this respect. A branch line, which may come in the course of time, would probably go far towards restoring the importance of Ellichpur. The policy of the construction of such a line is another question. Having regard to the dense population of the area that the line would supply, there can be no question as to a sufficiency of traffic, and the pecuniary success of the undertaking might be very confidently anticipated. From a military point of view, also, if Ellichpur is to be continued as a cantonment, a line seems desirable; the strategic point has shifted from the hill passes to the main line of rail, and it certainly appears incongruous to keep the only troops in the province in an eccentric situation without railway communication. If that were the only consideration the obvious remedy would be to move the garrison, but as a railway to Ellichpur seems sooner or later inevitable, it might be expedient on this ground to accelerate its construction.

A very large proportion of the population of the town is engaged in industrial pursuits, 12,852 persons, or 48 per cent, being returned in this category; 5,537 persons are concerned with the preparation and supply of cotton as weavers, spinners, dyers, and manufacturers of dhurries; 5,610 persons, or 21 per cent, are agriculturists. Only 7 per cent belong to the commercial class, and 4 per cent to the professional.

Next to Ellichpur in size comes Akola, with a population of 21,470. This town has been uniformly progressing in population for many years; in the period from 1867 to 1881 the increase amounted to nearly 14 per cent, and in the last decade it has reached to more than 29 per cent. Its convenient central position upon the main line of railway accounts for this growth, and will no doubt encourage its continuance in the future. Only 1,956 persons, or 9 per cent, of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and of these 97 persons are gardeners and fruit-growers, etc.. 36 per cent belong to the industrial class, of whom 1,365 persons, or more than one-sixth, are concerned with cotton, chiefly as cotton factory hands. The commercial class number 3,241, or 15 per cent, and the professional class 897 or 4 per cent; 1,918 persons, or 9 per cent, are employed in personal and domestic service.

Other towns which have largely increased since 1881 are Badnera, Karanja, and Khamgaon, the populations of which have risen respectively by 53, 32, and nearly 26 per cent. The increase in Badnera is chiefly due to its position as a railway

depôt and shunting station, which brings together a number of railway servants and labourers, and also to the establishment of a large cotton mill which employs upwards of nine hundred hands. The industrial class altogether number 3,621 persons, or more than 36 per cent of the population; the commercial class number 1,236, or more than 12 per cent. One hundred and twenty-five persons are engaged in gardens, etc, and 3,215 persons, or 32 per cent, in agriculture proper.

The population of Karanja decreased in the period from 1867 to 1881, and its present recovery is to some extent due to its growing importance as a cotton depôt and the establishment of some cotton presses. Two steam presses and two ginning factories have been established during the decade. Karanja now takes the sixth place in the province in point of size, and in this respect has some claim to be included amongst the number of those which enjoy a municipal constitution. In the composition of its population also Karanja is distinctly more urban than some of the towns which rank as municipalities: 6,528 persons, or 45 per cent, belong to the industrial class, and of these 1,850 persons are concerned in the preparation of cotton as weavers, ginners, spinners, dyers, and factory hands. The commercial class number 2,398, or more than 16 per cent, a proportion which is only exceeded by Amraoti and Khamgaon. The agriculturists proper number 2,916, or 20 per cent.

Khamgaon is steadily developing as an important centre of the cotton trade, and has almost doubled its population since 1867: 2,104 persons, or 13 per cent of the population, are concerned in the preparation of cotton, and the whole industrial class number 6,826, or 44 per cent. To the commercial class belong 2,856 persons, or 18 per cent, and to the professional class 617 persons, or 4 per cent; of agriculturists proper, the proportion is only 11 per cent. In its non-agricultural composition Khamgaon ranks next to Akola and Amraoti, and in its commercial element to Amraoti only.

Shegaon, which increased very rapidly in the former period, has not maintained its progress since 1881, the increase of population in the decade amounting only to 3 per cent. It has a large agricultural population, the proportion of this class being more than 47 per cent of the whole. The industrial class forms 23 per cent and the commercial class 14 per cent. In respect of the strength of the last element the town ranks fifth in the province.

Akot, although the fourth town in the province in size, is very rural in the composition of its population, of whom 45 per cent are land occupants, cultivators, and field labourers; 30 per cent belong to the industrial class, and 7 per cent to the commercial. It, however, ranks next to Amraoti in its proportion of workers in metals.

In Basim the proportion of the agricultural population is 22 per cent. The industrial class form 34 per cent, the proportion of those engaged upon buildings as artificers or suppliers of building material being higher than in any other town. To the commercial class belong 9 per cent, and to the professional 5 per cent, and in this last respect Basim comes next to Amraoti in the province, but at a considerable interval.

In Anjangaon the industrial population form 52 per cent of the whole, the highest proportion in the province; this is largely due to the number of cotton weavers, of whom there are more than in any town but Ellichpur. The proportion of cane and palm leaf workers is also comparatively high. Agriculturists form 29 per cent and the commercial class 6 per cent.

In Balapur the industrial element amounts to 45 per cent of the population, and a large proportion of these are concerned in the preparation of cotton as weavers and dhurrie makers. The agricultural class forms 22 per cent and the commercial nearly 8 per cent.

In the town of Patur in the Balapur taluk there has been an apparent large decrease, but this is due to the inclusion in the population of 1881 of the persons who attended the fair there at the time of the census; these numbered 1,226, so that the population proper of Patur in 1881 was 5,993 and the present return shows an actual increase of 163 persons.

The proportion of the urban population which is Hindu is considerably less than that of the rural tracts, and the Animistic tribes are very barely represented in the towns. On the other hand, Mahomedans, Jains, Parsis, and Christians are met with in larger numbers in the towns than in the country. Of every 10,000 persons in the province 8,738 are Hindus and 717 are Mahomedans; but of the same number of the urban population, 7,657 are Hindus and 2,069 are Mahomedans. Of the Animistic tribes, out of a total of 137,108 for the province only 2,044 are found in the towns. The Parsis and Christians are almost entirely confined to the towns, the urban proportion of the total numbers under these denominations being 94·2 and 88·1 per cent respectively. Of the total 177 Sikhs (by religion) found in the province, 77 belong to the towns, and of these 49 were returned in Akola. 35·9 per cent of the total Mahomedans and 32·4 per cent of the Jains reside in the towns, while only 10·9 per cent. of the Hindus are included in the urban population.

In sixteen towns the Mahomedan element exceeds 20 per cent of the population. The old town of Balapur, "the chief military station of the Moghal rulers of Berar after Ellichpur," heads the list with the large proportion of 43·2 per cent, though in actual numbers Ellichpur, Akola, and Amraoti exceed it. Mangrul Pir in the Basim district has a Mahomedan population amounting to 35·1 per cent; Malkapur comes next with 33·3 per cent; Patur next with 31·7 per cent; Barsi Takli next with 30·6 per cent; Paratwada, the cantonment, next with 29·7 per cent; then Akola with 28·6 per cent; Kholapur with 28·4 per cent; Ellichpur with 27·4 per cent; and Karanja with 24·8 per cent.

Karanja possesses the largest Jain element, the numbers being 719 and the proportion 4·9 per cent. In Amraoti there are 651 Jains and in Balapur 475.

Of the Parsis 183 out of the urban total of 388 are found in Badnera; there are 68 in Akola, 38 in Shegaon, and 33 in Amraoti.

The largest Christian population, 315, is found in Amraoti camp; Akola has 188, Badnera 187, and Paratwada 108.

CHAPTER II.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

TABLE II, page 5, shows the variation in the population since 1881. The actual increase in the province is, as has been stated, 224,818, or 8·41 per cent; the increase among males has been 111,334, or 8·06 per cent, and among females 113,484, or 8·78 per cent. The annual rate of increase has been 8·11 per mille. If the same rate of increase is maintained during the next decade, the population in 1901 will amount to 3,141,240; but the rate of increase during the period preceding the last census from 1867 was 8·50 per mille, and it, therefore, appears that the annual rate is diminishing. It seems probable that it will continue to diminish as the province gradually approaches its containing limit. The rate of increase at the present time implies a daily increment of about 64 persons, or upwards of 2,000 every month.

The increase is of course the net result of the sum of births minus deaths plus immigration minus emigration. From the Sanitary Commissioner's Report for 1890, it appears that the excess of the registered births over deaths during the period from 1881 to 1890 was 142,692. If these figures are reliable, it follows that the excess of immigration over emigration during the same period has been 82,126. From the Annual Administration Reports, it appears that the immigration locally recorded from time to time has amounted to 18,370 and the emigration to 7,598, but these statistics are clearly of no value whatever. The census returns, however, do not enable us to arrive at more than a rough approximation of the figures, as positive data are not available. The table of birthplaces, Table XI, page 174, shows that 450,915 persons were born outside the province, but this number includes those who immigrated before 1881. The return for the last census showed that 435,933 persons were then recorded as born outside the province, so that the actual increase of immigrants has been 14,982; but the number of persons immigrating during the decade must have been largely in excess of this number, as a considerable number of those returned in 1881 must have died since. There is, of course, no information as to the actual number of deaths, but an approximation may be made by applying the probable death rate. The question is what is the probable death rate applicable to this class of people. That recorded for the province, the mean of which for the ten years is 35 per mille, is most probably much too high, as an immigrant body does not carry with it a very appreciable proportion of sick, weakly, or infirm people, and is necessarily a stronger and more healthy class than the average of the general population. In the Wun district, where it will be seen a large proportion of the immigrants were enumerated, the mean rate of mortality has been 29 per mille, and allowing a higher rate for the indigenous population, it seems that 25 per mille may be assumed to be fairly applicable to the immigrant body, though that possibly is too high. At this rate, however, the survivors of the immigrants of 1881 number 347,107, and this gives the number of immigrants between 1881 and the census of 1891 as 103,808. Turning now to the emigrants, the number of persons born in Berar and enumerated elsewhere at the census of 1881 is given in the Report for India as 63,191; but of these not one is shown in the State of Hyderabad, which is obviously an error of considerable magnitude. It is absolutely impossible that in an adjoining state with which there is constant communication there should not have been enumerated a single indi-

vidual of Berar birth, and the probability is that the number of emigrants to Hyderabad was very considerable; but as it is unknown we must represent the number of survivors by the symbol x in our calculation. For the rest, in the absence of any information, the same rate of mortality as was applied to the immigrants may be adopted, and at that rate the number of survivors is 50,315. With the exception of those found in Bengal, the number of whom I have not been able to ascertain, but which is probably comparatively small, the total number of persons born in Berar and enumerated elsewhere at the present census is 101,968. Deducting from this number the number of the survivors of the emigrants of 1881, we get $51,653 - x$ as the number of persons who have emigrated between 1881 and 1891, and deducting this from the corresponding number of immigrants we get $52,155 + x$ as the excess of immigration over emigration during the decade. If we now assume x to be about 30,000, and leave out of consideration the number of emigrants to Bengal, we arrive at the same result as that deduced above by the adoption of the vital statistics, and if the assumption of the value for x be at all approximate, it follows that the vital statistics are fairly accurate in general results also. As to what value should be given to x there is considerable doubt. The Census Superintendent, Hyderabad, has given me 30,674 as the number of persons born in Berar and enumerated in that state in 1891; but whether the number has increased or decreased, or remained fairly stationary since 1881, there is no means of ascertaining. Roughly, then, it may be estimated that the number of immigrants since 1881 has been about 100,000, and the number of emigrants about 20,000. A statement of the details of immigration and emigration will be found in Chapter IX, and I leave this topic for the present to consider the local variations.

From Table II it is seen that the largest actual increase of population has occurred in the taluk of Kelapur, where it amounts to 27,112. Chandur comes second with 26,495. Local variations. Khamgaon shows the smallest increase, 3,606, and as the town of Khamgaon has increased by 3,208, the rest of the taluk shows a very inappreciable variation. The increase in the Melghat taluk, 4,376, is to a large extent accidental, as at the time of the census there happened to be a body of labourers numbering 2,133 at work on the construction of the Koha road, and it is believed that nearly all these were strangers to the taluk who were brought in by the contractors for the work and who would leave again at its conclusion. Some no doubt belonged to Akot and other taluks of the Akola district, but they were mostly up-country people. Of these labourers, 1,305 were males and 828 females. Six taluks show a decrease of population—Daryapur, Akola, Ellichpur, Balapur, Akot, and Jalgaon. In Daryapur the decrease is very slight, 557, but in Jalgaon it amounts to 8,123.

The result in the actual variation of each district is reproduced in the

Statement No. 7.

DISTRICT.	VARIATION.	
	Actual.	Per cent.
Wun	+79,511	+20'3
Amraoti	+80,317	+13'9
Basim	+39,298	+10'9
Buldana	+41,258	+ 9'4
Ellichpur	+ 1,993	+ 0'6
Akola	-18,010	-3'0

adjoining statement, which also shows the proportion per cent. Amraoti has the largest actual increase, but Wun runs it very close and has a much higher proportional increment. Buldana and Basim come next, but the proportion in Basim is higher than that in Buldana. The actual increase in Ellichpur is only 1,993, so that had it not been for the Koha road labourers this district would have shown a decrease as well as Akola. As it is, Akola stands alone as the only district in which there has been a fall-off in the population.

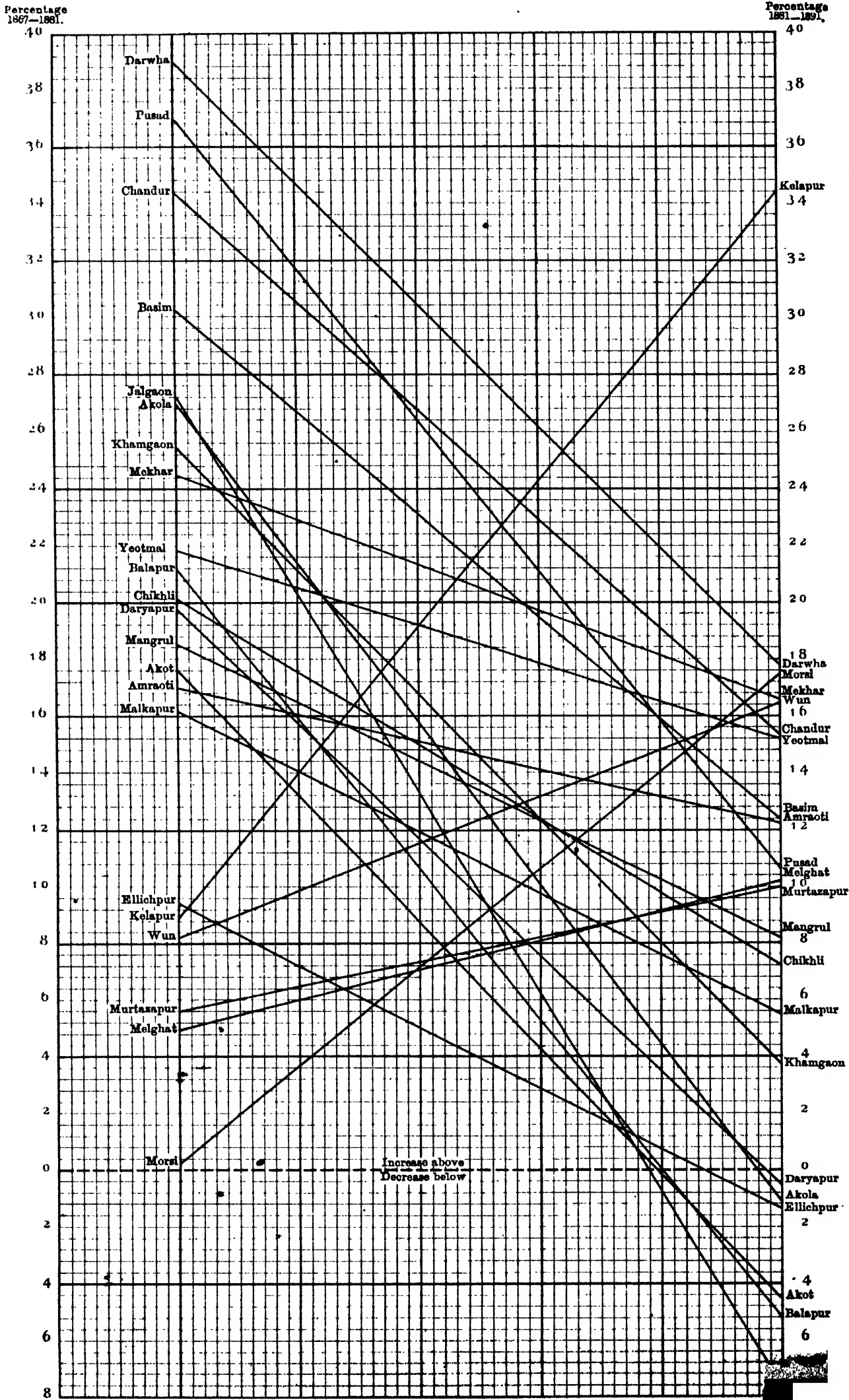
Statement No. 8.		Statement No. 8.
Variation per cent in each taluk.		
Kelapur	+ 34.39	
Darwha	+ 17.92	
Morsi	+ 17.49	
Mehkar	+ 16.61	
Wun	+ 16.54	
Chandur	+ 15.44	
Yeotmal	+ 15.38	
Basim	+ 12.40	
Amraoti	+ 12.27	
Pusad	+ 10.74	
Melghat	+ 10.26	
Murtazapur	+ 10.02	
Mangrul	+ 8.28	
Chikhli	+ 7.20	
Malkapur	+ 5.56	
Khamgaon	+ 3.75	
Daryapur	— .45	
Akola	— 1.03	
Ellichpur	— 1.23	
Akot	— 4.53	
Balapur	— 5.15	
Jalgaon	— 7.68	

tion is also illustrated in map No. 2 and in diagram No. 2. From the map it will be seen that the increase above 15 per cent is almost exclusively confined to the eastern portion of the province, the exception being the Mehkar taluk. Kelapur, which has the largest actual increase, easily comes first with the highest proportion, which is indeed almost twice as large as that of Darwha, which comes second. The map also shows that the taluks which show a decrease are centrally situated and either confined to the interior of the province or bounded on their outer limits by mountainous country. It also to some extent shows a uniform progression in the scale of increase. A straight line from Daryapur to Wun shows a rise from below zero, or a decrease, to an increase of first more than 10 per cent, then to more than 15 per cent, and then to above 30 per cent, from which it drops again to the over 15 per cent grade; a curved line from Akola through Khamgaon and Chikhli to Mehkar shows a similar progression from below zero to an increase of less than 5 per cent, then to above 5 and less than 10 per cent, and then to above 15 per cent. It may be further observed that the decrease is confined to the taluks of the plain; and by comparing this map with map No. 1, it will be seen that of the six taluks in which a decrease has occurred, two are of those in which the population is most dense, two are of those of the second group or fairly dense, and two are of the third group, the averagely dense.

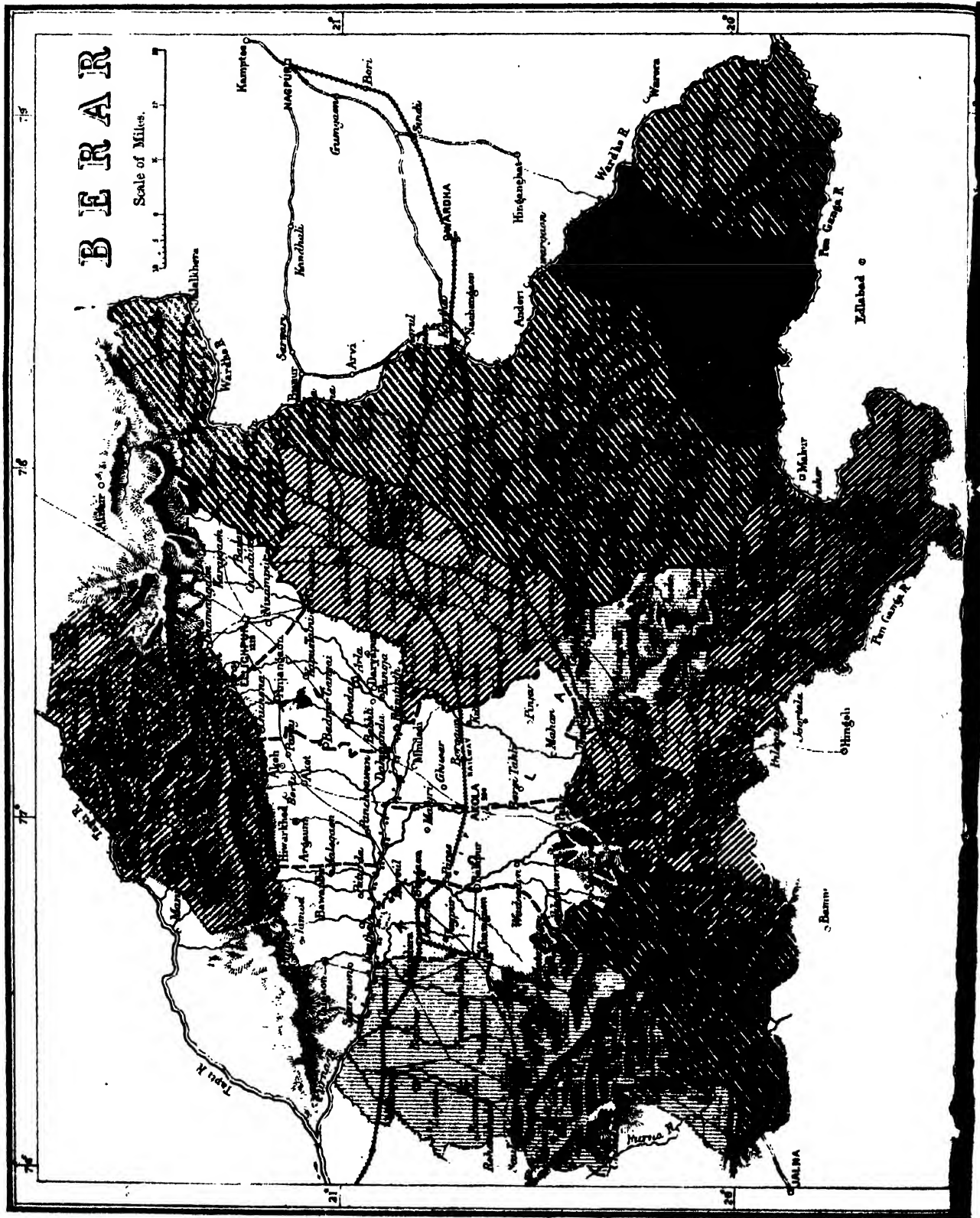
The diagram compares the proportional variation in the two periods from 1867 to 1881 and from 1881 to 1891. From this it may be seen that only five taluks—Kelapur, Wun, Murtazapur, Melghat, and Morsi—have increased their rate of progression, and these five were those which showed the smallest rate of increase in the earlier period. Mehkar, Yeotmal, and Amraoti are the only taluks which have maintained a fairly uniform rate of progression; but Darwha, Pusad, Chandur, and Basim, which showed very high rates of increase in the earlier period, have still maintained an advance above the average of the province.

We may now come to a consideration of the changes which have taken place in each taluk in detail, and for this purpose must revert to Table III and review the variation in the village classification. In the Report upon the Census of 1881 it was shown that there were 5,551 inhabited villages, and there, therefore, now appears to be an increase of 234 inhabited villages, but the real increase is only 123. The explanation of the difference is that in 1881 certain villages which were regarded as lying so close together as to form one inhabited site were combined, and in several instances two or more villages were thus shown as one. Many of the towns in Berar are aggregations of different villages, but it is doubtful whether this principle of aggregation can be safely extended to smaller groupings. The towns are few and well known, and there is no difficulty in obtaining an authoritative decision as to what sites they comprise, but in the case of smaller aggregations of villages there is no record to show which of them should be regarded as separate villages and which as combined; each aggregation must be dealt with on its own merits, and the opinions of local officers may differ and cannot be accepted as authoritative. It is known that in some instances in 1881 villages were regarded as united which were in reality quite separate and distinct, and it has now therefore been deemed more prudent to treat them all as distinct.

DIAGRAM No. 2 Comparing Proportional Variation in the Period from 1867 to 1881 with that from 1881 to 1901.



11.—Map illustrating Increase or Decrease of Population in Taluks since 1881.



REFERENCES.

- Taluk Boundaries.
- P. W. Roads.
- Increase above 30 per cent. [Solid black box]
- Above 15 " [Diagonal lines \]
- 10 " [Diagonal lines /]
- 5 " [Cross-hatch pattern]
- Under 5 " [White box]

Taluk in which there has been a decrease are left uncolored.

Statement No. 9.

TALUK.	Variation in number of villages since 1881.	POPULATION OF SMALL VILLAGES.		POPULATION OF LARGE VILLAGES.		POPULATION OF TOWNS		VARIATION OF POPULATION SINCE 1881.		
		1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	Small villages.	Large villages.	Towns.
Amraoti	+ 2	67,472	69,064	59,512	58,273	36,462	55,031	+ 1,622	- 1,249	+ 19,469
Chandur	+ 4	90,576	92,314	69,407	91,152	11,628	12,661	+ 1,738	+ 21,745	+ 1,033
Marsi	+ 3	62,821	58,710	39,523	56,207	27,344	36,973	- 4,111	+ 16,684	+ 9,679
Murtazapur	+ 6	68,830	74,649	30,820	32,572	10,923	14,436	+ 5,819	+ 1,752	+ 3,513
Akola	nil	73,167	77,206	44,263	34,194	21,991	26,516	+ 4,039	- 10,069	+ 4,526
Akot	nil	63,150	60,309	57,666	54,836	23,437	22,515	- 2,781	- 2,830	- 922
Balapur	+ 1	46,861	48,254	35,780	29,658	24,559	22,278	+ 1,393	- 6,122	- 2,281
Jalgaon	+ 2	43,982	43,509	40,977	42,448	20,780	9,307	- 473	+ 1,471	- 11,473
Khamgaon	nil	46,778	46,686	25,932	26,014	23,469	27,020	- 92	+ 82	+ 3,551
Ellichpur	- 5	58,814	55,792	35,045	41,378	54,182	48,862	- 3,022	+ 6,333	- 5,320
Daryapur	+ 4	71,740	65,588	41,527	45,108	9,842	10,593	- 6,152	+ 3,581	+ 751
Melghat	+ 19	42,655	43,835	...	1,063	...	...	+ 1,180	+ 1,063	...
Chikhli	+ 4	85,927	89,977	47,059	52,739	7,025	7,582	+ 4,050	+ 5,680	+ 357
Malkapur	- 2	91,806	96,380	61,807	65,747	14,895	15,693	+ 4,583	+ 3,040	+ 768
Mehkar	+ 8	89,834	99,426	41,710	48,518	...	5,102	+ 9,892	+ 6,808	+ 5,102
Yeotmal	+ 18	77,914	86,584	29,932	31,381	...	6,464	+ 8,670	+ 1,440	+ 6,464
Darwha	+ 8	90,301	103,952	42,487	47,547	...	5,081	+ 13,651	+ 5,060	+ 5,081
Kelapur	+ 39	64,880	86,727	13,934	19,199	...	...	+ 21,847	+ 5,265	...
Wun	+ 22	59,860	69,415	12,794	15,263	...	...	+ 9,555	+ 2,469	...
Basim	nil	105,555	106,556	40,559	57,918	11,576	12,389	+ 1,001	+ 17,350	+ 813
Mangrul	- 2	58,184	58,406	17,958	18,799	...	5,241	+ 222	+ 841	+ 5,241
Pusad	+ 2	87,133	91,577	26,912	35,239	11,006	11,558	+ 4,444	+ 8,327	+ 552

Statement No. 9 shows the variation since 1881 in the number of inhabited villages in each taluk, the population of small villages, of large villages, and of towns in 1881 and 1891, and the variation in the population of the three groups. As in 1881, those villages which have a population of less than 1,000 persons are treated as small villages, and those with from 1,000 to less than 5,000 as large villages; and for purposes of comparison the figures for 1881 have been adjusted to the same conditions as those for 1891 by the separation of the combinations referred to. In each taluk there have been some changes in the occupation of village sites, old sites being deserted and new sites inhabited, and the figures given in this statement are the net results. The greatest number of changes and the largest net results are shown in the Wun district. In the Kelapur taluk 48 new sites have been occupied and 9 old ones deserted; in the Wun taluk the numbers are 36 and 14 respectively; in the Yeotmal taluk 50 and 12; in Darwha 13 and 5. Elsewhere, except in the Melghat taluk, where the numbers are 65 and 49, the changes are comparatively few.

In the Amraoti taluk the increase of population appears to be almost entirely urban, but this is due to the inclusion in the urban figures of the populations of Balgaon Jagir and Nandgaon Peth, which together account for 11,344 persons; allowing for the deduction of this number, it will be seen that the population of the class of large villages has considerably increased. In Chandur a very large proportion of the increase is in this class. In the Marsi taluk the urban increase is high owing to the rise of Pusla from the large village to the town class, and although its population has now been deducted from the large village class, the increase in the latter is yet proportionally very high, while the population of the small village class has largely decreased. This means that the small villages have grown into big ones. In the Murtazapur taluk the chief increase has been among the small villages. In Akola the urban population has been increased by the growth of the town of Akola itself, and while the small village class has also increased the large village class has largely diminished. This does not mean that there has been an increase in the number of villages or that the growth of the small villages has been general, but that, owing to the diminution of the population of the large villages, several of the latter have been reduced to the lower class. In Akot the decrease has been general throughout the three classes. In Balapur the decrease



has been in the urban and the large village class. In Jalgaon the decrease has been general, although the large village class shows an actual increase. The large urban decrease is due to the reduction of Jamod and Sonala from the town to the large village class, while the town of Jalgaon itself has also considerably decreased; Jamod now numbers 3,772 and Sonala 4,497; and as these are now added to the population of the large villages with the net result of an increase of only 1,471, it is seen that the large villages have also much diminished. In the Khamgaon taluk there has been no appreciable change, although the town of Khamgaon has increased. In the Ellichpur taluk the large urban decrease is almost entirely due to the reduction of Pathrot from the town class; it now numbers a population of 4,857, and allowing for their addition to the large village class the increase of the latter is reduced to 1,476; as this is less than the decrease in the small village class, it appears that the loss in the taluk population is chiefly among the latter. In Daryapur, also, the chief decrease appears to be in the small villages, though not to the extent that is actually shown in the statement, as the increase in the large village class shows that some of the decrease in the lower class is due to the growth of small villages into large ones. In the Melghat there were no large villages, but there is one now, which numbers 1,063 persons. In Chikhli, Malkapur, and Mehkar the increase has been general through the three classes and Mehkar itself now ranks as a town, which accounts for the apparently large urban increase in that taluk. In the same way the urban increase in the taluks of Yeotmal, Darwha, and Mangrul is explained by the promotion of Yeotmal, Digras, and Mangrul Pir. In all the taluks of the Wun district there has been a large increase in the small village class, which, taken in conjunction with the general increase in the population and in the number of inhabited villages, is what might be expected. In the Basim taluk the main increase is in the large village class, which shows the general growth of the small villages; and the same may be said of Mangrul when the deduction of the population of Mangrul Pir from the village class is allowed for. In Pusad there has been a large increase in both the village classes.

Regarding the general movement by districts, it will be seen that in the
 Districts. Amraoti district the tendency has been towards the towns and large villages; in the Akola district, with the exception of the towns of Akola and Khamgaon, the main loss of population has been in the towns and large villages; in the Ellichpur district the tendency has been away from the small villages but not to the gain of the others; in the Buldana and Wun districts there has been no tendency in any particular direction, but a general growth throughout; and in the Basim district the large villages have exhibited the most gain.

It is necessary now to consider the movement of the population by the
 Proportions of indigenous popu- light thrown upon it by the table of birthplaces
 lation. already referred to. From that table is obtained the information comprised in Statement No. 10, which shows for each taluk the proportion of its population born (1) within the district in which the taluk is situate, (2) elsewhere within the province, (3) in the Central Provinces, (4) in Hyderabad territory, (5) in the Bombay Presidency, (6) in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and (7) in Rajputana and Central India.

The number of persons born elsewhere than in these provinces and states is comparatively insignificant. Chandur has the smallest proportion of home-born people, and the largest proportion of foreigners to the province; and Yeotmal runs it very close in both respects. Balapur has the largest percentage of indigenous population, and next to it come Jalgaon and Akot. Besides these, Chikhli, Malkapur, Melghat, and Akola have all more than 80 per cent of indigenous inhabitants. The migration from other parts of the province is most conspicuous in Daryapur, and after that in Murtazapur, Mangrul, and Darwha.

Statement No. 10.

Showing percentage of population of each of taluk born in localities named in heading.

TALUK.	District to which taluk belongs.	Rest of Berar.	Central Provinces.	Hyderabad territory.	Bombay Presidency.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Rajputana and Central India.
Amraoti	68.62	9.51	12.97	1.39	2.14	2.55	1.49
Chandur	61.11	4.71	27.55	.31	.86	1.29	1.14
Morsi	76.46	3.54	18.09	.20	.25	.67	.72
Murtazapur	71.56	16.36	4.46	1.84	2.92	1.54	1.17
Akola	80.17	9.15	2.03	2.37	3.11	1.41	1.58
Akot	86.63	6.65	1.61	.51	1.51	1.37	1.57
Balapur	91.31	4.22	.30	1.25	1.49	.57	.77
Jalgaon	87.27	6.39	1.22	.39	2.78	.62	1.28
Khamgaon	77.85	8.81	.74	2.96	5.41	1.37	2.69
Ellichpur	78.56	8.16	6.96	2.13	.59	1.88	1.53
Daryapur	75.30	18.55	2.76	.34	.56	1.49	.88
Melghat	80.93	1.84	14.13	.36	.40	1.74	.50
Chikhli	83.50	2.74	.27	10.44	2.22	.27	.47
Malkapur	82.16	7.16	.32	.88	8.08	.41	.87
Mehkar	76.95	9.25	.22	9.70	2.52	.22	1.05
Yeotmal	64.50	5.28	26.40	.94	.79	1.23	.69
Darwha	72.66	14.51	6.81	3.35	1.22	.78	.58
Kelapur	75.36	1.25	15.64	5.31	1.23	.39	.75
Wun	75.01	.20	17.20	7.06	.17	.17	.13
Basim	78.18	8.70	.33	9.18	1.89	.39	1.21
Mangrul	77.07	15.30	.67	3.72	2.07	.45	.66
Pusad	78.30	2.25	.35	16.90	1.06	.35	.63

Movement within the province seems confined to the inner portions, and Wun, Kelapur, Melghat, Pusad, Chikhli, and Morsi, all outlying taluks, have very small proportions of their inhabitants derived from other districts of Berar. In Daryapur in every 10,000 persons 1,855 have been born in parts of Berar beyond the Ellichpur district; in a similar number in the Wun taluk only 20 have come from other districts of the province.

Statement No. 11.

Showing the number of persons in each taluk born in other districts in Berar.

DISTRICT OF BIRTH.

Taluk of enumeration.	AMRAOTI.		AKOLA.		ELlichPUR.		BULDANA.		WUN.		BASIM.		TALUK TOTAL.		DISTRICT TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti	...	...	1,116	1,486	5,242	7,474	302	239	582	640	199	187	7,441	10,006	...	...
Chandur	...	...	479	495	783	788	96	74	2,467	3,452	385	326	4,210	5,135	...	...
Morsi	...	...	148	217	1,851	2,864	30	36	92	85	45	32	2,166	3,234	...	...
Murtazapur	...	...	2,666	4,384	1,991	2,761	176	192	1,393	2,132	1,762	2,454	7,988	11,923	21,805	30,318
Akola	2,237	3,145	...	...	1,069	1,517	561	511	162	208	1,383	1,835	5,412	7,216	...	...
Akot	663	1,097	...	...	2,400	3,801	376	422	64	67	77	105	3,670	5,492	...	...
Balapur	178	189	...	...	192	222	1,048	1,323	17	22	480	623	1,915	2,379	...	...
Jalgaon	137	162	...	...	222	257	2,190	3,190	10	12	24	37	2,589	3,658	...	...
Khamgaon	183	328	...	...	144	122	3,004	4,784	16	17	77	121	3,424	5,372	17,010	24,117
Ellichpur	3,717	6,169	698	865	...	...	77	65	68	85	97	92	4,657	7,276	...	...
Daryapur	3,761	5,978	4,504	7,747	...	...	99	112	122	130	113	168	8,509	14,135	...	...
Melghat	55	37	252	161	...	...	175	158	3	7	4	17	489	380	13,745	21,791
Chikhli	91	94	1,602	1,760	67	47	...	...	32	37	173	233	1,965	2,171	...	...
Malkapur	112	161	4,502	7,668	74	91	...	...	5	10	57	70	4,745	8,000	...	...
Mehkar	174	203	3,207	3,382	50	38	...	...	90	94	2,828	4,092	6,349	7,809	13,059	17,980
Yeotmal	2,556	2,948	170	146	108	85	58	40	...	...	258	235	3,150	3,454	...	...
Darwha	5,641	6,777	570	631	234	205	187	155	...	...	4,255	4,566	10,887	11,834	...	...
Kelapur	343	311	67	74	33	26	20	20	...	...	227	207	690	638	...	...
Wun	48	39	18	19	11	4	9	10	...	...	13	6	99	78	14,826	16,004
Basim	430	503	2,733	2,678	89	73	3,326	4,857	327	438	...	...	6,905	8,549	...	...
Mangrul	1,930	2,601	1,382	1,698	87	102	240	253	1,826	2,493	...	...	5,405	7,147	...	...
Pusad	178	165	246	150	39	27	101	96	1,058	1,063	...	...	1,622	1,501	13,992	17,197
TOTAL	22,434	30,407	24,360	33,361	14,776	20,504	12,081	16,537	8,334	10,992	12,452	15,406	...	...	...	...

Statement No. 11, which gives the actual numbers in each taluk of persons born in other districts, shows the movement within the province more clearly perhaps than do the proportional figures. This statement read horizontally shows the number from

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT NO. 11.

DISTRICT.	CONTRIBUTES TO OTHER DISTRICTS.		RECEIVES FROM OTHER DISTRICTS.		BALANCE.			
					GAIN.		LOSS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti	22,434	30,407	21,805	30,318	...	...	629	89
Akola	24,360	33,561	17,010	24,117	...	...	7,350	9,444
Ellichpur	14,776	20,504	13,745	21,791	...	1,287	1,031	...
Buldana	12,081	16,537	13,059	17,980	978	1,443	...	...
Wun	8,334	10,902	14,826	16,004	6,492	5,012	...	...
Basim	12,452	15,406	13,992	17,197	1,540	1,791	...	...

each district found in the different taluks of other districts; read vertically it shows the total population that each district has contributed to the rest of the province. The summary of the statement shows for each district the total number received from and the total contributed to other districts, with the net gain or loss. Altogether 221,844 persons, or 7·6 per cent of the total population, have taken part in this inter-provincial movement. Of these numbers 94,437 are males, or 6·3 per cent of the total male population, and 127,407 are females, or 9·1 per cent of the total female population. For every thousand females who have thus shifted their homes there are only 741 males, or about four women to three men. Wun is the only district in which the proportion of males to females is considerably larger amongst those who have entered the district than amongst those who have left; in Basim it is slightly higher; and in all the other districts it is less. The movement shows the largest proportion to the population in Ellichpur, where 11·3 per cent of the total population of the district have come from other districts and 11·2 have gone, and in this district also is the largest proportion of females in both directions. In Wun for every thousand females who have entered the district there are 926 males; in Ellichpur there are only 631; amongst those who have left the highest sex proportion is in Basim, where it is 808 males to 1,000 females, and the lowest is in Ellichpur, 721. In Akola 10·1 per cent of the population of the district have left and 7·1 per cent have come in. Of those who have left their districts, the smallest proportion to the total population is in Wun where it is 4·1 per cent, and of those who have come into the districts the smallest proportion is in Buldana, where it is 6·4 per cent. Taking the sexes separately, the proportion of males who have left their own for other districts varies from 3·4 per cent on the total male population of the district in Wun to 9·1 per cent in Ellichpur; of those who have entered the district from other districts it varies from 5·3 in Buldana to 8·4 in Ellichpur; amongst females the proportion of those who have left their districts varies from 4·8 in Wun to 13·4 in Ellichpur, and of those who have come in from 6·9 in Wun to 14·2 in Ellichpur.

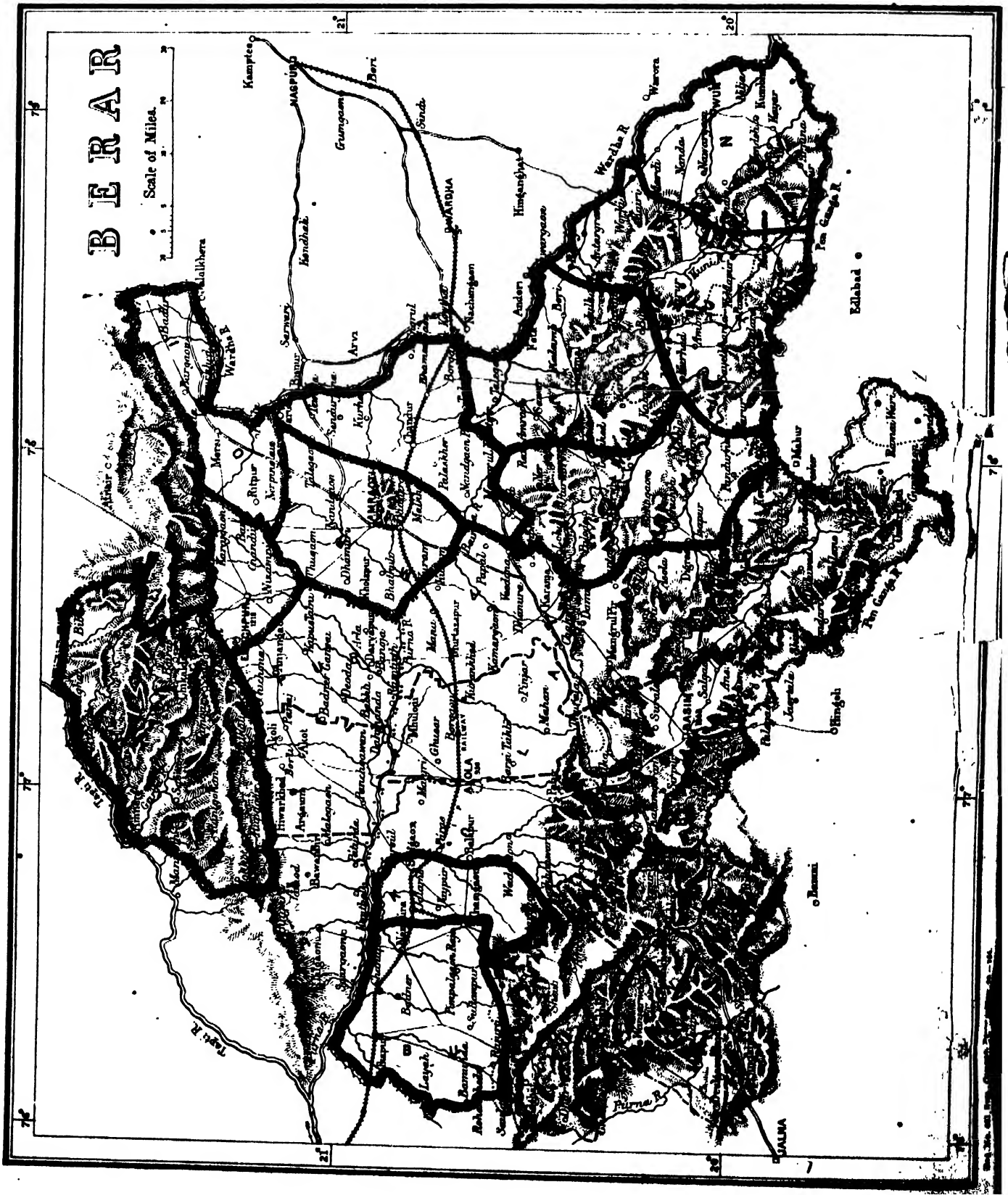
Coming to the taluks, the statement shows that Daryapur and Darwha have received very largely, and Wun a remarkably small number. Most of the movement disclosed is between adjacent districts and is to be largely accounted for, especially amongst the women, by marriages, but some must be attributed to genuine migration. Thus, the large numbers received by Daryapur come almost entirely from the Amraoti and Akola districts; Murtazapur, which is very centrally situated, has received largely from Akola, Ellichpur, Basim, and Wun. On the other hand, the Amraoti district has contributed to distant taluks in not inconsiderable numbers; Buldana has contributed to Amraoti, Murtazapur, Melghat, Darwha, and Mangrul; Wun has contributed to Akola. The summary shows that the Akola district has lost heavily in the exchange, and that the decrease in the population of that district is to a great extent due to migra-

BERAR

Scale of Miles
0 1 2 3 4

Taluks in which the Immigrants
exceed 5 per cent. of the popu-
lation being colored—

- From the Central Provinces
- " the Hyderabad Dominions
- " the Bombay Presidency



tion to other parts of the province. The Report for 1881 (Table 99) shows that in the previous period there was a loss of 8,591 persons in the provincial interchange, so that the apparent unpopularity of the Akola district is not of recent date. It is not to be expected that the Melghat taluk should attract many people from outside, as its physical and climatic conditions are calculated to repel the ordinary lowlander, but it is somewhat astonishing that more persons should not have been drawn to the taluks of Wun and Kelapur from within the province. The facts elicited suggest the reflection whether it might not be desirable and feasible to take measures to induce some migration to these taluks from the more congested parts of other districts. The statistics of land and cultivation reproduced in the first chapter from the Revenue Report show that there is a large amount of culturable land available for occupation in the Wun district and scarcely any in Ellichpur. Some of the rising generation of agriculturists in the Ellichpur district must emigrate or follow some other occupation, which it need scarcely be said they will be very slow to do, and their attention might well be drawn to the facilities offered in Wun. The very superior advantages of free grazing in the Wun district, mentioned in page vii, should alone be a great inducement, but it is doubtful if such facts are known to the people in Ellichpur, or anywhere beyond the district itself.

The adjoining Statement No. 12 compares the population at 1881 and 1891 in each district of those born in other districts of the province. This shows that the interprovincial

Statement No. 12.

DISTRICT.	Number of persons returned as born in other districts of Berar.		
	1881.	1891.	Increase.
Amraoti . .	41,735	52,123	10,388
Akola . .	39,157	41,127	1,970
Ellichpur . .	34,457	35,536	1,079
Buldana . .	23,316	31,039	7,723
Wun . .	28,693	30,830	2,137
Basim . .	22,287	31,189	8,902

movement during the decade has been in favour of the Amraoti, Basim, and Buldana districts, and that Akola, Ellichpur, and Wun have proved less attractive provincially than the rest. It also appears to show that with an increase of population there is a tendency to a still greater increase of movement.

Reverting to Statement No. 10, it will be seen that the taluks Chandur, Yeotmal, Wun, Kelapur, Amraoti, Morsi, and Pusad, have the largest proportions of foreigners.

Immigration.

The chief immigration is from the Central Provinces, where were born 216,488 of the inhabitants of Berar. In every 10,000 inhabitants of Chandur, 2,755 were born in the Central Provinces; of Yeotmal 2,640; of Morsi 1,809; of Wun 1,720; of Kelapur 1,561; of Melghat 1,413; of Amraoti 1,297; of Ellichpur 696; and of Darwha 681. Of the population of the province, 110,905 persons were born in the territory of the Nizam of Hyderabad; the largest proportion is found in the Pusad taluk, where they number 1,690 in every 10,000; in Chikhli the proportion is 1,044; in Mehkar 970; in Basim 918; in Wun 706; and in Kelapur 531. Of persons born in the Bombay Presidency, there are 59,805 in Berar, where they are widely distributed; they are most conspicuous in Malkapur, where they number 808 in every 10,000, and in Khamgaon, where the proportion is 541. From the North-West Provinces and Oudh have come 28,359 persons, and from Rajputana and Central India 32,076; these people penetrate to nearly all parts, but are found in the largest numbers in the taluks of Amraoti (9,254), Ellichpur (5,000), Chandur (4,706), Akola (4,141), Akot (4,062), and Khamgaon (4,051).

The immigration from the Central Provinces, the Hyderabad dominions, and the Bombay Presidency is illustrated in map No. 3, on which are coloured all taluks in which the immigrants exceed 5 per cent. of the population. This shows that the main body of immigrants settle for the time in the border taluks

in which they first arrive, though the people from the Central Provinces have penetrated farther into the interior than the rest. Kelapur and Wun being contiguous to both the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, have attracted immigrants from both. The railway has helped to carry some of the immigration beyond the border taluks, as it reaches Amraoti on the one side and Khamgaon on the other, but there is no special locality which attracts all foreigners alike irrespective of distance.

In the marginal Statement No. 13 are compared the numbers returned at

Statement No. 13.

Persons born in	1881.	1891.	Variation.
Central Provinces	185,142	216,488	+31,346
Hyderabad territory	130,505	110,905	-19,600
Bombay Presidency	77,393	59,805	-17,588

the present and the last census of those born in the three adjacent provinces from which the chief immigration is derived. The number of immigrants from the Central Provinces have increased by 31,346, or 16.9 per cent of their former total. Those from the Nizam's dominions and the Bombay Presidency, on the other hand, have diminished by 19,600, or 15 per cent, and by 17,588, or 22.7 per cent, respectively. The numbers from Central India and Rajputana together have risen from 17,675 to 32,076 or 81.5 per cent, and of those from the North-West Provinces and Oudh from 22,936 to 28,359 or 23.6 per cent.

In the next Statement, No. 14, are compared the numbers of the immigrants from outside the province in each district in 1881 and 1891. The features in this statement which at once attract attention are the large influx into the Amraoti district, especially that from the Central Provinces, and the diminution in the Akola district of immigrants from Hyderabad territory and Bombay. Of this class of people alone Akola has lost 18,492 since the last census.

Statement No. 14.

	Total extra-provincial immigrants.		From Central Provinces.		From Hyderabad.		From Bombay.		From Central India and Rajputana.		From N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Amraoti	114,038	147,017	86,368	111,377	7,714	5,713	9,403	9,556	3,510	9,234	7,450	10,146
Akola	62,821	48,000	6,692	7,245	17,149	8,595	25,953	16,015	6,215	9,063	5,100	6,410
Ellichpur	38,014	35,059	22,305	20,201	4,731	3,713	3,333	1,731	2,524	3,575	4,649	5,397
Buldana	63,246	60,723	1,520	1,311	32,775	32,081	25,005	21,568	2,436	3,844	1,431	1,467
Wun	95,541	103,399	66,736	74,662	20,314	18,024	4,449	4,343	1,284	2,720	2,730	3,310
Basim	61,373	56,444	1,521	1,622	47,822	42,744	9,250	6,532	1,706	3,576	935	1,562
TOTAL	435,933	450,642	185,142	216,418	130,505	110,870	77,393	59,745	17,675	32,052	22,936	28,292

In this statement the numbers of the railway passengers, etc, at the present census are omitted.

The birthplace table will be subsequently dealt with more fully in its own appropriate chapter to which the reader who desires further detail is requested to refer, but one more point in connection with the movement of the population may be illustrated here. In Statement No. 15 are compared the numbers of those returned in each district as born there at the last and the present census, and the variation per cent of the numbers thus shown to be indigenous is compared with the variation per cent of the total population.

The variation of the indigenous population may be regarded as that due to natural causes, though it may be reduced by emigration, as to which we have no detailed information.

Decrease in Akola.

ation. Akola, which shows a decrease of 3 per cent. on its total population, has

Statement No. 15.

	INDIGENOUS POPULATION.		VARIATION.		Variation per cent. of total population.
	1881.	1891.	Actual.	Per cent.	
Amraoti.	418,655	456,505	+37,850	+9.0	+13.9
Akola.	419,814	485,655	-5,159	-1.0	-3.0
Ellichpur.	241,334	245,203	+3,869	+1.6	+6
Buldana.	253,201	339,259	+36,058	+10.2	+9.4
Wun.	267,868	337,384	+69,516	+25.9	+20.3
Basim.	275,223	310,548	+35,325	+12.8	+10.9

that the inference from the decrease in the indigenous population is that there has been some considerable emigration of those born in the district. From Statement No. 14 we see that in the extra-provincial immigration, there has been a fall-off of 14,821; from Statement No. 15 a decrease of 5,159 in the indigenous population; and from Statement No. 12 an increase of 1,970 of immigrants from other districts of Berar; the net result accounts for the total decrease in the district, 18,010. It will be shown in Chapter XI that this decrease is chiefly among the agriculturists, and this conclusion receives some confirmation in the caste table, which shows a diminution among Kunbis, Munarwars, and Marathes (who were all described as Kunbis in 1881), amounting to 18,334, but for reasons which will be explained in the chapter upon castes, this difference is not to be entirely relied upon. It has been suggested that the decrease is due to the departure since 1881 of immigrants who came into the district during the famine of 1877, but there is nothing in the returns of 1881 to show that there was any special influx into the Akola district on this account; on the contrary, the percentage of immigrants during the period from 1867 to 1881 was smaller in the Akola district than in any other. On the other hand, the figures quoted in statement No. 14 go some way to confirm this theory. The famine immigrants would have come from the Hyderabad dominions and the Bombay Presidency, and it is precisely in this direction that the chief decrease in the district lies. Other districts show a diminution in the numbers of these classes, but none to so great an extent as Akola, and it is possible that most of the famine immigrants entering the province by rail from the west may have temporarily settled in the Akola district, although, if it had been so, it seems probable that the fact would have been brought to light in the census of 1881. This explanation, however, does not account for the decrease in the indigenous population, and having regard to all the circumstances it seems clear that there must be some deterrent influence in the agricultural conditions of the district. In Amraoti the percentage of increase

Increase in other districts.

of the indigenous population, although normal, is less than that of the total, and the rate of increase has been more rapid in the foreign element; the total increment is made up of an increase of 37,850 in the indigenous population, of 32,079 in the extra-provincial immigrants, and of 10,388 in the inter-provincial immigrants. In Ellichpur the low rate of increase in the indigenous population indicates emigration, and there has been an actual decrease of 1,876 persons amongst the immigrants. The comparatively high density of population in the taluks of Ellichpur and Daryapur is sufficient to explain this movement. In Buldana and Basim the increase in the indigenous population has been normal, and the decrease in the extra-provincial immigration has been more than counterbalanced by the increase in immigrants from within the province. In Wun, as in Amraoti, there has been an increase under all three heads, and the high rate of increase amongst the indigenous population points to an excellent state of the public health and an abundance of the means of livelihood.

In the consideration of the increase or decrease of the population, and of the causes which have led to these results, the history of the province during the decade, so far as it regards the health and welfare of the people, may be of some interest and utility; and some brief notes compiled from the Administration Reports for each year are accordingly appended.

The year 1881-82 was agriculturally prosperous; there was a seasonable monsoon, good harvests everywhere, and food-grains were cheap; but there was a higher rate of mortality than in the previous year, though that may have been more apparent than real owing to some improvement in the registration. The trade of the province expanded; the value of imports increased by 29 lakhs of rupees over that of the previous year; the value of exports increased by 131 lakhs. The revenue increased by nearly three lakhs, and the provincial expenditure by rather more.

Sketch of the history of the province since 1881.

The year 1882-83 was not so favourable to the agriculturist; the rainfall was somewhat deficient, and its distribution was unequal and unseasonable; the price of the staple food-grain, *jowari*, rose from 38½ seers for the rupee to 28½. The value of imports again increased by more than 61 lakhs, while that of exports remained much the same as in the previous year.

In 1883-84 the rainfall was excessive and abnormally distributed, and the year was said to be one of much sickness, of poor crops, except in the spring, and of depressed trade. The short harvest of the staple food grains tended to raise their price, and the price of food generally remained at more than the average figure throughout the year. There was a severe epidemic of small-pox and of cholera, and the death rate rose to the high proportion of 51·3 per mille of population; at the same time there was a diminution in the birth rate.

In 1884-85 the rainfall was again excessive and unseasonable, but the prices of food-grain fell, and the year was remarkably healthy. There was an increase in the quantity of imports and exports, but a decrease in the value, which is, however, said to be due to a change in the method of account. Revenue and expenditure also increased.

In 1885-86 the rainfall was unseasonable and the year, on the whole, unfavourable to the agriculturist. The prices of most food-grains advanced, but that of the staple, *jowari*, fell somewhat. The mortality was higher than in the previous year, but, on the other hand, the birth-rate also rose considerably. There was an increase in both the imports and exports, and a rise of 28 per cent in the total value of trade. The provincial revenue and expenditure also again increased.

The year 1886-87 was generally an unhealthy one; the rate of mortality increased, and the birth-rate was abnormally low. The rainfall was sufficient but somewhat unseasonable; some of the crops were very poor, and the prices of food-grains advanced. There was, however, a steady growth of the provincial trade, and both imports and exports showed an increase of more than 20 per cent. The public revenue and expenditure continued to rise.

The next year, 1887-88, was particularly unhealthy, and a high rate of mortality was induced by an epidemic of cholera and an unusually heavy rainfall. Owing to a poor harvest the price of *jowari* rose from 29 to 20 seers for the rupee. The total value of the provincial trade remained much the same, but the value of the exports diminished. The revenue and expenditure, however, maintained a steady advance.

In 1888-89 the rainfall was considerably below the average, but its distribution was on the whole favourable to agricultural operations. The price of *jowari*, however, continued to rise slightly. The year was also a healthy one and free from epidemic disease. The total value of the trade increased considerably, but the conditions of the previous year were reversed, the imports

having diminished, while the exports were largely increased. Revenue and expenditure again advanced.

The year 1889-90 was a very unhealthy one compared with its predecessor, and a high rate of mortality was returned. The monsoon rainfall was sufficient and seasonable, but the ordinary winter rain failed completely; the autumn crops were consequently abundant and the spring crops suffered. The prices of grain generally advanced, but that of *jowari* fell. Both the import and export trade increased, and the revenue and expenditure continued to advance.

In 1890-91 the rainfall was seasonable and sufficient and favourable to both harvests. The price of *jowari* again fell, but those of other grains continued to rise slightly. The year was also healthy and comparatively free from epidemic disease. The total value of the trade increased to a small extent, but that of exports somewhat diminished. The provincial revenue and expenditure for the first time for many years shows a decrease upon the returns of the previous year.

During the decade the revenue rose from £901,265 to £1,022,863 in 1889-90; in the last year it amounted to £1,009,595.

Progress of the revenue.

The expenditure in the same period has risen from £761,970 to £876,390, and in the last year to £859,272. The surplus has varied from £119,319 in 1882-83 to £194,250 in 1885-86, and has aggregated in the decade the sum of £1,571,561, while the amount paid to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad during the same period under Treaty has been £1,579,943. That the province has been able to make so large a payment without any return is a good indication of its capacities. Taking the amount of the revenue in 1890-91, which was not so favourable as that of the preceding year, the increase during the decade has been 12 per cent, so that the revenue has increased faster than the population. Taking the combined value of the imports

Increase of trade

and exports as the index to trade, there has been an increase of nearly 12 per cent in this direction also.

The value in 1881-82 was Rs5,55,72,521 and in 1890-91 Rs6,21,73,929. The manufactures of the province also show considerable progress, although they are mostly confined to the manipulation of cotton. In 1881-82 there were 16 steam cotton presses; in 1890-91 the number had risen to 27. There have also been established during the decade a spinning and weaving mill at Badnera, an oil-mill at Amraoti, and 41 ginning factories in different parts. Of the cotton presses 12 are in the Amraoti district and 15 in the Akola district.

and manufactures.

The communications between different parts of the province have been largely extended. Of metalled roads, that between

Extension of road and public works.

Ellichpur and Pili, which opens out the Melghat forest reserves, the connecting link between this road and Chikalda, the road from Yeotmal to Wun, which supplies the south-west corner of the province with direct communication with the railway, the road through Morsi to the north-east frontier, which affords communication with the Central Provinces, that which links Basim to Karanja, that from Murtazapur to Daryapur, and that from Nandura to Jalgaon, both of which are feeders to the railway, are among the most important of those which have been completed. The lattice girder bridge across the Purna at Assegaon has been built, and with that at Bhugaon recently finished completes the communication between Ellichpur and Amraoti. Other important public works have been the construction of tanks and the supply of water to the towns of Amraoti and Khamgaon and to Amraoti camp. How far these undertakings have affected the sanitary condition of the towns and influenced their popularity are questions of considerable interest.

CHAPTER III.
RELIGIONS.

IN the Census Report for 1881 Mr. Kitts has given an exhaustive account of the religions of the province, the characteristics of the different sects, and the social habits and customs which are closely interwoven with the religious life of the people. No attempt is therefore made to deal with these subjects again, and this chapter will be confined to a notice of the statistical facts which the tables present.

Table No. VI, page 18, gives the numbers by sexes of each religion returned in each district and taluk. Sects have been tabulated for no religion except the Christian, and these are given in Table A, Part I, page 374.

In the following statement are summarised the total of each religion with

Statement No. 16.

Religion.	Total.	Percentage on total popula- tion.
Hindu . . .	2,531,791	87.38
Musalman . . .	207,681	7.17
Animistic . . .	137,108	4.73
Jain . . .	18,952	.65
Christian . . .	1,359	.046
Parsi . . .	412	.014
Sikh . . .	177	.006
Others . . .	11	.0003

the percentage on the total population. A very large majority of the population is Hindu, though it is probable that the numbers returned are not precisely accurate. The difficulty of defining the limits of Hinduism was fully dwelt upon at the last census, and has been frequently remarked. On the present occasion, however, an attempt has been made to distinguish between the orthodox Hindus and the aboriginal or forest

tribes whose religion, whatever it may be, is not really Hindu, and who have been classified as "Animistic," the theory of spirits being the main idea which runs through a variety of heterogeneous beliefs. At the last census the people of these tribes, who were not shown as Hindus or Mahomedans, were described as "aborigines," and it was believed that their numbers were very much understated. Thirty-seven thousand three hundred and eighty-eight (37,388) persons were shown as "aboriginal" by religion, but in a tribal statement showing aboriginals without distinction of religion 164,941 persons were entered; and commenting on these figures the Census Commissioner for India remarked that he questioned whether the provincial authorities acted rightly in showing so large a proportion of these aboriginals as Hindus. The numbers returned on the present occasion would seem to show the justice of this criticism. The instructions to the enumerators were to enter the religion which each person returned, and that in the case of forest tribes, those who did not profess to be Hindus or Mahomedans (or of any other specific religion), were to be entered under their tribal name only. Thus a Gond who asserted himself to be a Hindu was entered as Hindu, but if he was doubtful of what the name of his religion was or did not claim to be other than Gond he was shown as such. The idiosyncrasies of the enumerator were thus eliminated from the question, and the result has been that 137,108 persons have been returned as Animistic by religion against 37,388 shown as aboriginal in 1881. This is sufficient to account for the decrease in the proportion of the Hindus to the total population which was shown in 1881 to be 90.8 per cent., and which is now 87.38 per cent.

The adjoining statement, No. 17, shows the proportion of Hindus to the total population in each taluk. With the exception of the Melghat, Kelapur, Yeotmal, Wun, and Ellichpur taluks the proportion in the remainder is above the average for the province, and varies from 87·61 in Darwha to 93·89 in Mehkar. In the Ellichpur taluk the proportion is reduced by the strength of the Mahomedan element in the city and cantonment. Eliminating the figures for these localities the proportion of Hindus in the taluk is 89·50. The Hindu element is strongest in the Basim and Buldana Districts, and is almost everywhere greater in the rural tracts than in the towns. Deducting the figures of the urban population and excepting the Wun district and the Melghat taluk of the Ellichpur district, the proportion of Hindus in the rest of the province is 93·33, and is very evenly distributed, varying from 91·14 in the Amraoti district to 94·85 in the Basim district.

Statement No. 17.

Taluk.	Percentage of Hindus.
Amraoti	87·91
Chandur	91·09
Morsi	87·75
Murtazapur	89·33
Akola	89·93
Akot	89·32
Balapur	87·93
Jalgaon	92·13
Khamgaon	91·80
Ellichpur	84·85
Daryapur	91·06
Melghat	17·73
Chikhli	91·16
Malkapur	91·11
Mehkar	93·89
Yeotmal	75·29
Darwha	87·61
Kelapur	70·60
Wun	77·28
Basim	93·65
Mangrul	93·83
Pusad	92·57

The proportional variation since 1881 among Hindus in each taluk follow more or less closely upon that of the total population, allowing for the exclusion of the Animistic. Where there has been an increase of the total population the percentage of increase among Hindus is rather less than that of the total; and where there has been a decrease the percentage of decrease is rather more. In taluks affected by the Animistic the differences are greater. As owing to the different treatment of the Animistic the variation among Hindus cannot be accurately given for each taluk, a statement of variation is omitted, but it is not probable that there would be any thing special to remark in it.

The proportion of Mahomedans to the total population in each taluk is shown in Statement No. 18. It is highest in Ellichpur, Balapur, and Amraoti, and lowest in Wun, Kelapur, and Melghat. Seventy-four thousand six hundred and thirty-four (74,634) Mahomedans, or 35·9 per cent. of their total number, are found in the towns. Deducting the urban populations and excepting the Melghat, Kelapur, and Wun taluks, the Musalman element is very evenly distributed in the rural tracts, the proportion varying from 4·37 per cent. in the Basim district to 7·29 in the Ellichpur district. In the Yeotmal and Darwha taluks combined it is nearly 5 per cent.; in the Amraoti district 5·14; in Akola 5·58; and in Buldana 6·20. The principal towns in which Mahomedans are found have been mentioned in Chapter I.

Statement No. 18.

Taluk.	Percentage of Musalmans to total population.
Amraoti	10·02
Chandur	4·57
Morsi	6·05
Murtazapur	8·92
Akola	9·03
Akot	9·68
Balapur	11·15
Jalgaon	7·10
Khamgaon	7·25
Ellichpur	13·01
Daryapur	8·37
Melghat	2·90
Chikhli	7·90
Malkapur	8·09
Mehkar	5·33
Yeotmal	4·50
Darwha	6·26
Kelapur	2·88
Wun	2·70
Basim	5·25
Mangrul	5·72
Pusad	6·49

The Musalman population has increased by 20,126 or 10·73 per cent. since 1881. The increase in the pre-

ceding period was 21 per cent but although the present proportion of increment is not so large it is higher than the average rate for the province. The percentage of variation in each taluk is shown in Statement No. 19. It varies very considerably from +27·1 in Kelapur to -10·5 in Melghat, but in many instances bears a close relation to the proportional variation of the total population, Kelapur, Darwha, Morsi, and Mehkar, the first four taluks in extent of variation per cent. on the total population are those in which the variation per cent. of the Musalman population is highest; and three out of four in which there has been a decrease amongst Mahomedans are of those in which there has been a decrease in the total population. Jalgaon, which shows a decrease of 7·7 per cent in its total population shows a decrease of 7·8 per cent. in its Mahomedan population; Ellichpur shows decreases of 1·2 and 1·5 per cent respectively. Considering how small a proportion of the total population the Mahomedans form such coincidences are curious. Yet they are not universal; Akola, Akot, and Daryapur, which have decreased generally, have an increase amongst Mahomedans; and in the Melghat the reverse is the case. It is also somewhat remarkable that the variation is to a large extent in inverse proportion to the numbers of the community. Like to like is the ordinary rule, and it might have been thought that the larger Mahomedan communities would have attracted the higher proportional increments, but it has not been so. The Ellichpur taluk had a considerably larger number of Mahomedans than any other in 1881, and the numbers have diminished; Amraoti, Malkapur, Akot, and Balapur, which came next in order of numbers in 1881, are amongst the lowest in order of the proportional variation since; on the other hand those with an increment exceeding 20 per cent had either a comparatively moderate or a small Mahomedan population in 1881. The Melghat taluk is exceptional; the numbers there were very small, and they have still further diminished. The same feature is observable in the towns. In places like Akola, Karanja, and Khamgaon where the total population has largely increased, there is also naturally a large increase in the Mahomedan element, but in what may be called the Mahomedan towns the increase of the Musalman element has been comparatively small and in some, such as Balapur, Kholapur, and Ellichpur, the number of Mahomedans has actually decreased. From these facts it is perhaps permissible to draw the inference that during the last decade at least there has been little or no proselytism to the Mahomedan religion, and that the increase in its numbers is due entirely to natural growth and immigration.

Regarding the variation by sexes it is to be noted that where there is an increase it is generally larger among males; but in Akot, Malkapur, Yeotmal, Kelapur, and Pusad, the female increment is proportionally greater, while, in Balapur and Ellichpur, a diminution amongst the males is accompanied with an increase amongst females. In Jalgaon the decrease amongst females is very high.

Statement No. 19.

TALUK.	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION AMONGST MAHOMEDANS SINCE 1881.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti .	+9·3	+10·2	+8·2
Chandur .	+21·1	+23·5	+18·5
Morsi .	+23·3	+23·8	+22·9
Murtazapur .	+16·3	+17·6	+14·9
Akola .	+11·9	+14·4	+9·2
Akot .	+3·4	+2·5	+4·2
Balapur .	-2	-2·1	+1·8
Jalgaon .	-7·8	-4·1	-11·8
Kha maon .	+12·8	+15·4	+9·9
Ellichpur .	-1·5	-3·5	+6
Daryapur .	+8·3	+9·7	+6·8
Melghat .	-10·5	-15·4	-3·2
Chikhli .	+15·1	+15·2	+15·0
Malkapur .	+8·1	+7·5	+8·7
Mehkar .	+26·6	+28·9	+24·2
Yeotmal .	+17·8	+16·9	+18·9
Darwha .	+25·5	+26·2	+24·8
Kelapur .	+27·1	+26·9	+27·2
Wun .	+9·9	+10·5	+9·4
Basim .	+18·0	+18·9	+17·1
Mangrul .	+13·5	+15·4	+11·5
Pusad .	+17·2	+15·3	+19·4

The Jains number 18,952, and are found in all taluks, but there are only 2 in the Melghat and 48 in Wun. Their highest actual number is in Basim, where there are 1,864 which form 1·05 per cent of the total population; Murtazapur comes next with 1,791, but with the largest proportion, 1·47 per cent. In each taluk of the Amraoti and Buldana districts they exceed 1,000 in number, and in order of strength in proportion to the taluk populations after Murtazapur and Basim, come Balapur with '90, Chikhli with '89, Chandur with '81, Malkapur with '78, Khamgaon and Mehkar with '76, Akola with '70, Morsi with '69, Amraoti with '67, and Pusad with '63. Like the Mahomedans the Jains largely affect the towns where are found 6,138 of their number or 32·4 per cent.

In 1881, the Jains numbered 20,020, and the present census, therefore, shows a decrease of 1,068 or 5·3 per cent. This is remarkable, as in the preceding period from 1867 they had more than doubled their number. Mr. Kitts attributed the increment mainly to immigration, and considering the class of people regarded it as a high tribute to the prosperity of the province. The present diminution must then, it is feared, be regarded as an adverse reflection on the state of the country. Those who flocked in to a land of promise have apparently been disappointed, and if they have not all left it again they have, it would seem, warned others from following their example and turned the current to the ebb.

The variations of Jains in the different taluks as shown in the adjoining

Actual Jain variation.

Statement No. 20.

Taluk.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti . . .	-455	-248	-207
Chandur . . .	-4	+4	-8
Morsi . . .	+130	+27	+103
Murtazapur . . .	-138	-85	-53
Akola . . .	+67	+24	+43
Akot . . .	-80	-24	-56
Balapur . . .	-363	-235	-128
Jalgaon . . .	+51	+39	+12
Khamgaon . . .	-46	-16	-30
Ellichpur . . .	+15	+1	+14
Daryapur . . .	-21	-16	-5
Melghat . . .	-5	-3	-2
Chikhli . . .	+6	-4	+10
Malkapur . . .	+275	+107	+168
Mehkar . . .	-96	-69	-27
Yeotmal . . .	+65	+43	+22
Darwha . . .	-167	-110	-57
Kelapur . . .	+51	+39	+12
Wun . . .	-64	-32	-32
Basim . . .	+34	+11	+23
Mangrul . . .	-353	-177	-176
Pusad . . .	+30	+15	+15

Christians.

Statement No. 20 is curiously irregular. In 12 taluks there is a decrease and in 10 an increase. In Mangrul the diminution is more than one-half; in Balapur it amounts to 28·4 per cent, in Amraoti to 27·1 per cent and in Darwha to 18·9 per cent. Malkapur is the only taluk in which there is any substantial increase, and there it amounts to 24·6 per cent. Between the sexes the decrease is larger among males, the proportion being 6·6 per cent against 3·9 per cent, among females. The movements of the Jain population in the towns present very similar features to those in the taluks, although in the towns there is a net increase of 480 or 8·4 per cent., and the irregularity of the variation throughout appears to indicate a general restlessness in this community.

The Christians number 1,359, of whom 1,197 are found in the towns. There are 34 fewer male Christians than there were in 1881 and 58 more females, while in the towns the males have in-

creased by 52 and the females by 140; but the inclusion in the towns of Yeotmal, the head-quarters of a district with a consequent Eurasian population, accounts for much of the urban increase. In Amraoti taking the town and civil lines together as they were in 1881, the numbers have increased from 266 to 397, and in Badnera from 83 to 187; in Paratwada, the military cantonment of Ellichpur, there has been a decrease from 192 to 108, probably due to a change of troops; in Khamgaon a decrease from 87 to 52; and in Akola and Basim a slight diminution

also. In Amraoti the increase is believed to be chiefly due to official changes involving the transfer of some Europeans and several Eurasians; and in Badnera it is probably due to an increase of the same classes in the service of the railway.

In Table A, Parts I and II, pages 374—376, Christians are shown according to sect and race. The foreigners, or Europeans and Americans, etc, number 330 or 24·3 per cent., the Eurasians number 318 or 23·4 per cent, and the Native Christians number 711 or 52·3 per cent. Among the foreigners there are 13 males to 10 females; among the Eurasians the sexes are nearly equal; among the natives the proportion is 12 males to 10 females. Since 1881 the Native Christian element has increased very largely, their numbers then being 579 or 43 per cent. of the community; and the number of foreigners has increased by 116, while that of Eurasians has diminished by 224. These differences are probably more apparent than real as there is no known cause to account for any large increase of Europeans or decrease of Eurasians, and it is not improbable that persons who were classed as Eurasians in 1881 have in some cases claimed an European nationality on the present occasion. It is also not impossible that a similar explanation may be given for part at least of the increase among Native Christians, some of those who may be really Eurasians being classed by the enumerators as natives. Thus the numbers of the other two classes may have been unduly augmented at the cost of the Eurasian community.

Regarding sects, the Church of England has the largest number, 562 or 41·3 per cent. of the Christian population; the Roman Catholics number 541 or 39·8 per cent.; the Free Church or Church Mission or Mission Church, as it has been indifferently described, number 74 or 5·4 per cent; other sects have a few followers each, while 105 persons or nearly 8 per cent are shown as Unsectarian.

In 1881 the Church of England, or Episcopalians as they were then described, numbered 583, and they have therefore slightly diminished. Two hundred and twenty-eight (228) are Eurasians, 218 are foreigners, and 116 are natives. The Roman Catholics have decreased from 620 to 541; 416 of these are natives, 56 are foreigners, and 69 Eurasians; the number of natives of this persuasion has increased from 372 and of foreigners from 14, while the number of Eurasians has diminished by 166 or more than 70 per cent. The Free Church has increased from 18 to 74, all of whom are natives. The Presbyterians number 24, of whom 13 are foreigners and 11 natives; they have decreased largely since 1881 when there were 71 of this community. The Congregationalists, of whom there were 18 in 1881, now number 24, of whom 5 are foreigners and 19 natives. The Methodists number 11, of whom 7 are foreigners and 4 Eurasians; there were only 5 in 1881. The Baptists number 6, 1 foreigner and 5 natives; the Wesleyans are 5, all foreigners. Besides these there are 4 members of the Greek Church and 3 of the Church of Scotland. The Unsectarians comprise 19 foreigners, 16 Eurasians, and 70 natives. Of the foreigners nearly 66 per cent belong to the Church of England, 17 per cent are Roman Catholics and the remainder are distributed over all the other sects with the exception of the Free Church. Of the Eurasians nearly 72 per cent are members of the Church of England, and 21 per cent are Roman Catholics. The majority of the natives are Roman Catholics to whose Church belong nearly 59 per cent. of their number; only 16 per cent. belong to the Church of England; 10 per cent. belong to the Free Church; and almost the same number are Unsectarian. From these figures, especially those for the Free Church, it would appear that as proselytising agents the natives are the most successful.

The Parsis number 412, of whom 388 are found in the towns. Many of them are in the service of the railway and of mills and Badnera now possesses quite a colony numbering 183. In the town of Akola there are 68, in Shegaon 38, in Amraoti 33, and in Khamgaon 27. In 1881, there were only 242 in the province so that their numbers have nearly doubled; in Badnera they have been trebled. The sexes are unevenly balanced, the males being nearly twice as many as the females, and the fact implies that the majority are not settlers, but have come into the province in service or on business leaving their families elsewhere.

The Sikhs number 177 and have largely decreased since 1881 when there were 525. Very few probably are true Sikhs by religion and race. One hundred and fourteen (114) of those who have returned their religion as Sikh claim to be Sikhs by caste or race; on the other hand the Sikh religion has been claimed by a few who have been shown of ordinary Hindu castes such as Teli, Wani, and Khatri; and 202 persons described as Sikhs by race have given their religion as Hindu, so that it appears that the majority under the influence of their surroundings have returned to the fold which their forefathers left.

Buddhism has been returned by a few Chinese in Akola; there are 2 Jews; and 3 Europeans have returned themselves, respectively as Deist, Agnostic, and Positivist.

The Animistic have been left to be treated last as presenting some interesting features. It has been remarked that the religion of the aboriginal tribes is being gradually assimilated to Hinduism, and it might have been instructive if a comparison could have been made between the numbers who adhered to their primitive faith in 1881 and now, and to see at what rate this process of absorption is going on, but unfortunately owing to the difference of treatment in the enumeration noticed before, no comparison can be made. At the same time it is by no means certain that a comparative statement would be of much value, as the information on which it must be based would after all be of a very doubtful character. It is known that the aboriginal tribes have adopted some of the gods, forms of worship, and beliefs of Hindus, and combined them with their own, and the question as to how far the process has gone can only be answered in such an enumeration as that of the census on the very questionable authority of each individual. Persons whose beliefs in no way differ from each other may have different opinions as to the character of their creed, or having no opinion at all, may describe it variously; and it is not to be accepted without reserve that all those who have now been shown as Hindus are more Hindu than their brethren, nor that all those who gave their tribal names to their religion are less Hindu than the remainder. There is, however, no universal and recognised test which can be applied to the question, and so the plan of allowing each individual to settle it for himself is probably the best and most feasible, and probably also furnishes fairly approximate results. In the following statement, No. 21, are shown the tribes whose tribal religion is Animistic with the number of persons in each returned as Animistic, Hindu, or Musalman, with the proportion per cent of those who profess to adhere to their primitive faith. Accepting these professions of faith for the moment for the purpose of the consideration of the statement, it is seen that more than half of the total aborigines still retain an Animistic belief. The Andhs have nearly all become Hindu, and the Gaolans and Lajjhars are largely Hindu. More than half the Bhils are Hindu, and nearly one-third are Mahomedan. On the other hand the Korkus

Statement No. 21.

Tribes.	NUMBERS OF PERSONS BY RELIGION.			Percentage of Animistic to tribal total.
	Animistic.	Hindu.	Musalman.	
Andh . . .	305	43,297	...	7
Arakh . . .	18	235	...	7.1
Balai . . .	78	249	...	23.8
Basod . . .	70	26	...	72.9
Bhil . . .	783	3,483	1,928	12.6
Gaolan (gawari) . . .	771	35,680	...	2.1
Gond . . .	71,990	9,058	...	88.8
Gorwan . . .	148	13	...	91.9
Koilabhute . . .	10	...	...	100
Kolam . . .	16,460	954	...	94.5
Korku . . .	34,607	379	...	98.9
Lajjhar . . .	97	1,763	...	5.2
Moghe . . .	217	2	...	99.1
Nihal . . .	2,201	104	...	95.5
Pardhan . . .	9,170	3,766	...	70.9
Thoti . . .	18	43	...	80.9
TOTAL . . .	1370,108	99,052	1,928	57.6

are nearly all Animistic, and so are a very large majority of the Kolams, Gonds, Nihals, and Pardhans. Included in the Gonds are 121 persons who, while giving Gond as their religion, have described themselves as belonging to Hindu castes, such as Teli, Lohar, Kalal, Bhat, Burud, Otari, Mahar, Mehtar, and Mang; they probably have no connection with these castes at all, but have adopted the names in consequence of their occupations. In the same way five persons have given their caste as Pardhi and their religion as Korku; they are probably Korkus who have adopted game-snaring as a profession, and possibly they have been admitted into a gang of Pardhis.

The Animistic are mostly found in the Melghat and the border taluks on the east of the province, Morsi, Chandur, Yeotmal, Kelapur, and Wun, which

Their distribution.

Statement No. 22.

Taluk.	Number of Animistic per 10,000 of population.
Melghat	7,935
Kelapur	2,628
Wun	1,997
Yeotmal	1,956
Darwha	567
Morsi	550
Chandur	351
Ellichpur	151
Amraoti	96
Jalgaon	60
Akot	57
Pusad	29

with Darwha contain 95 per cent. of their total number. There are none in Malkapur, Mekhar or Basim, and very small numbers in Chikhli, Balapur, Khamgaon, and Mangrul. In the adjoining statement, No. 22, is shown the proportion which the Animistic bear to the total population in the taluks where they are found in any considerable numbers. It is noteworthy that there are not more of them in the hills and jungles of the Pusad taluk, but the aborigines there are mostly Andhs who have called themselves Hindus. Very few of the Animistic are found in the towns.

It remains now to notice what may be called the curiosities of religions

Incongruities.

As might be expected the enumeration schedules exhibit a number of various inconsistencies; some of these have been traced back to their originators and adjusted accordingly, but there still remain others which may or may not be mistakes, and which it is desirable to mention. One hundred and twenty (120) Banjaras have given their religion as Mahomedan; the Banjaras are low caste Hindus and it is quite possible that some of them may have been converted to Islam, but the numbers are somewhat remarkable. Twenty-nine (29) persons of the same caste have given their religion as Jain which is perhaps more remarkable still; perhaps the chief characteristic of the Jains is their respect for all forms of animal life, and it is difficult to credit a gipsy people like the Banjaras with such a sentiment. Seventeen (17) persons of the Teli caste, 11 Kulals, 11 Ghisadis, 9 Kolhatis, 9 Panchals, and 1 Otari have given their religion as Musalman. Thirty-six (36) Brahmans have been returned as Jains and under the same form of religion have been entered 13 persons of the Sutar caste, 13 Kunbis, 10 Malis, 9 Sugandhis, 6 Labhanis, 5 Jats, 5 Joshis, 3 Mhalis, 2 Sonars, and 1 Gaoli, Gurao, and Halwai. One (1) Chinaman has been shown as Hindu but this is probably a mistake on the part of the enumerator, as is certainly the entry of 5 Parsis under the same religion.

CHAPTER IV.

AGE AND SEX.

TABLE VII, Part A, page 22, shows the distribution of the total population by different age-periods, and the other parts of the table give the same information for the numbers of the different religions already specified. The sex distribution is shown in all the tables.

The subject of the relative proportions of the sexes and the causes which tend to produce them, is one of considerable interest and importance, and it would be a matter of great satisfaction if the facts elicited at the recent census could be utilised in the elucidation of a problem, the solution of which may have momentous consequences for mankind, but which still remains to be discovered. Unfortunately it is very doubtful whether the data supplied by the census in this province in respect to age and sex can be regarded as facts at all, and the results shown by the returns are of so abnormal a character, that probably the only safe deduction is that they are incorrect. I can therefore hope to arrive at very little more than rough generalities, and it is only with diffidence and hesitation that I would be understood to express any conclusions. Generally speaking the ordinary conditions of the civilised world under ordinary circumstances are that more male than female children are born, but that on the whole female life is so much better than male life that in the total population there are more females than males, and that in respect to age there is a gradual declension in numbers from childhood to the close of life. In Berar while the statistics furnished by the registration of births show an excess of male births over female, the census returns give more females than males under one year of age, many more males than females in the total population, and great irregularities of proportion in the sequence of ages.

In the adjoining statement are compared the proportions of the sexes in a number of countries, and it will be seen at once how largely the position of Berar differs from nearly all. The population of Canada and of the whites of the United States are of course exceptional, and the balance of the sexes is largely influenced by the preponderance of males amongst their immigrants. The remaining countries where females are in excess are indeed all in Europe, and it may be that the difference in the conditions of life is sufficient to account for the diversity of the proportions, but even among Indian populations Berar takes a somewhat extreme place. In some respects, however, Berar may be regarded as in the exceptional position of a comparatively new country, as, although there are no old census

Country.	Number of females to 1,000 males.
Portugal	1,091
Scotland	1,076
Sweden	1,061
Norway	1,061
England and Wales	1,055
Austria	1,047
Spain	1,045
Ireland	1,043
Germany	1,043
Switzerland	1,041
Denmark	1,036
Hungary	1,030
Holland	1,023
France	1,005
Belgium	1,001
Italy	995
Japan	977
United States (Whites)	961
Berar	942
Canada	929

records to refer to, there is little doubt that there has been very extensive immigration and settlement since 1853, when the province was assigned to British administration, and that therefore the normal conditions of a country settled for several centuries or even generations cannot be expected to apply.

The present census shows an increase of 6 per 1,000 in the proportion of females to males above that at 1881, when the returns gave 936 females to 1,000 males. This difference cannot perhaps be regarded as indicating an increase among females relatively to males, but rather a fuller enumeration of the women. At the census of 1867 the female proportion was 935, so that it may be said that on this occasion we have made some advance towards overcoming the prejudice against, and other obstacles to, the complete enumeration of females, but their numbers even now are probably considerably understated. The balance of the sexes is no doubt partly disturbed by the numbers of the immigrants amongst whom the male element predominates, but of those who have been returned as born in Berar there are only 957 females to 1,000 males,

It is to be expected that the male element should be stronger in the towns than in the rural tracts owing to the greater variety of urban occupations that are followed by men whose families are resident elsewhere, and the larger the town and the less agricultural its inhabitants, the stronger the male element. In all the towns together the proportion of females is 919 to 1,000, and in the three towns which have a population of more than 20,000 it is only 878. Deducting the urban population, the proportion in the rest of the province is 945. In the different districts it is as follows :—

	Females to 1,000 males.		Females to 1,000 males.
Buldana	965	Ellichpur	938
Wun	951	Akola	935
Basim	944	Amraoti	927

In Buldana both the strictly urban population and the immigration from distant provinces is comparatively small, and consequently equilibrium between the sexes is more nearly approached ; in Amraoti, on the contrary, the disturbing elements are in the greatest force, and the balance is most upset.

The adjoining statement, No. 24, shows the proportion of the sexes in each taluk for both 1891 and 1881, and a comparison of the figures affords some measure of the improvement in the enumeration.

Statement No. 24.

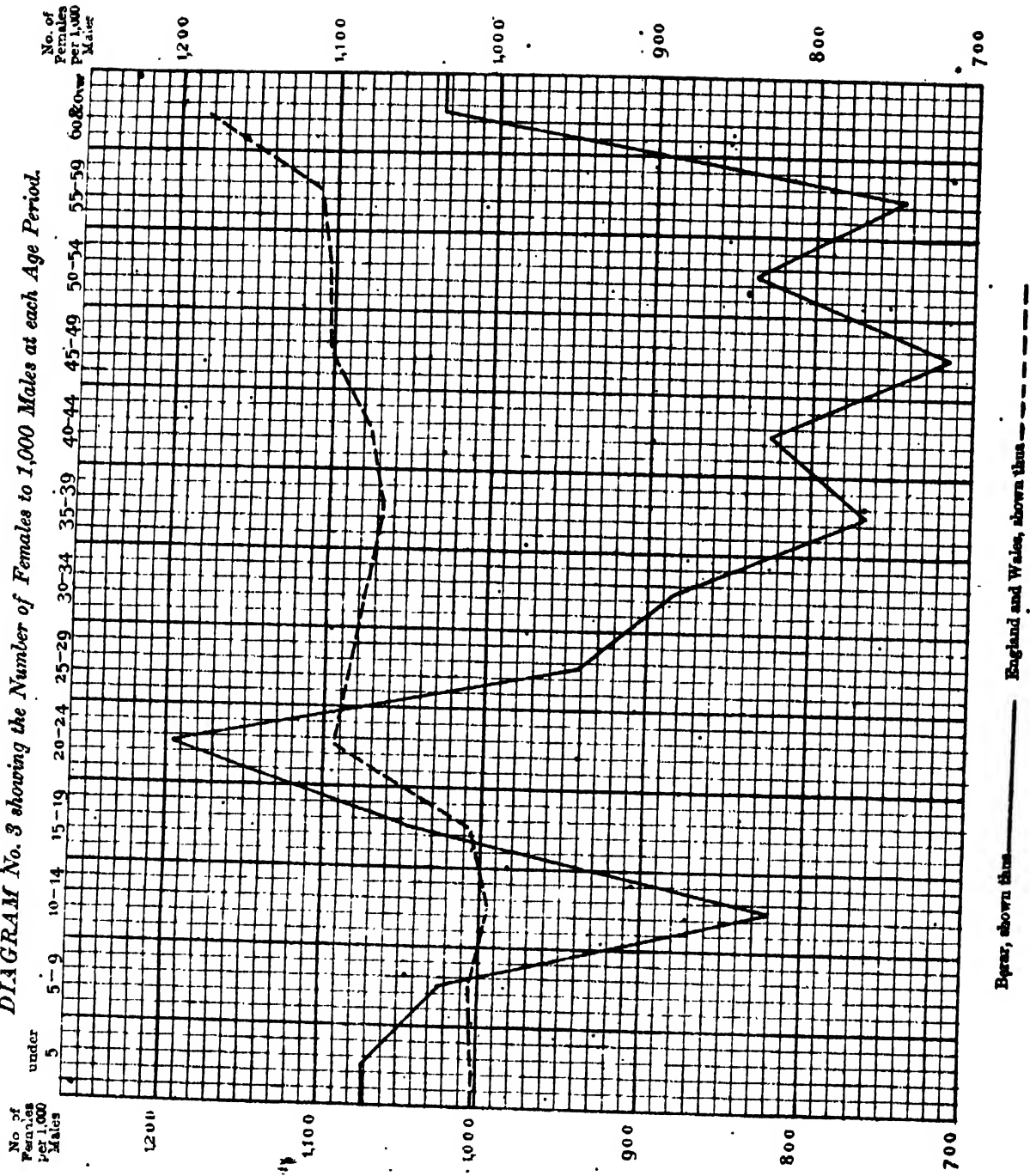
TALUK.	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.	
	1891.	1881.
Amraoti	921	915
Chandur	925	932
Morsi	942	948
Murtazapur	920	928
Akola	923	921
Akot	950	930
Balapur	957	923
Jalgaon	940	942
Khamgaon	905	902
Ellichpur	942	935
Daryapur	935	928
Melghat	930	920
Chikhli	961	956
Malkapur	972	948
Mehkar	961	954
Yeotmal	936	930
Darwha	939	939
Kelapur	967	961
Wun	977	966
Basim	943	933
Mangrul	927	931
Pusad	955	951

female immigrants in this taluk being about 4,000 ; but this cause is not assignable for the fall in Morsi, Murtazapur, Jalgaon, and Mangrul ; in the last named taluk



Age Periods.

DIAGRAM No. 3 showing the Number of Females to 1,000 Males at each Age Period.

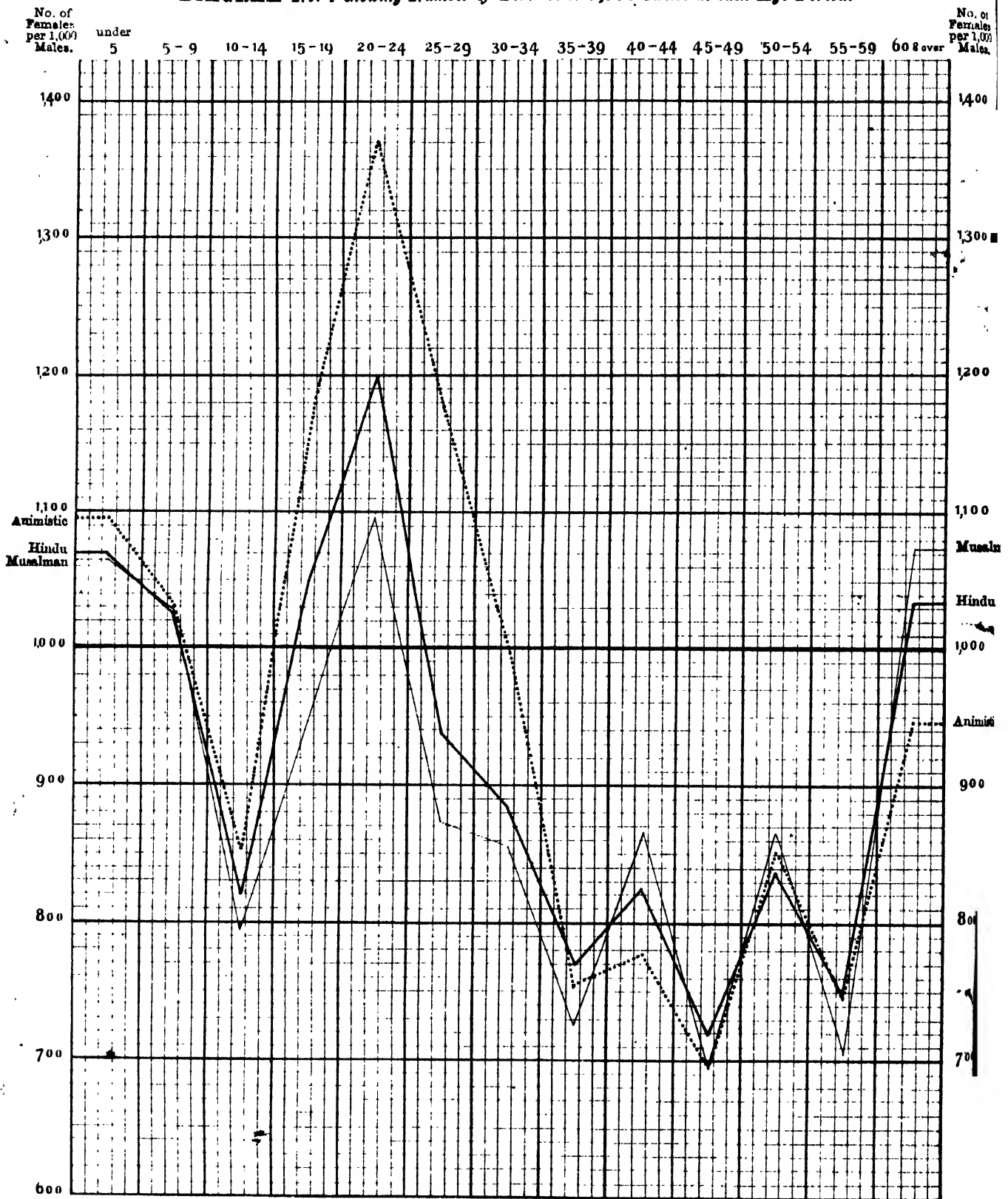


Reg. No. 611, Reg. Census, Rome - Nov 98 - 104.

Shaw, S. I. O., Columbia.

Age Periods.

DIAGRAM No. 4 showing Number of Females to 1,000 Males at each Age Period.



• Hindu population, thus —————
 Muslim do. " —————
 Animistic do. "

indeed the number of female immigrants considerably exceeds that of the male. In Murtazapur and Mangrul the proportion is very low, and taking this fact in conjunction with that of a fall since 1881, and with the absence of any known disturbing influence, it seems probable that in these two taluks at least the numbers of the women have been largely understated. The largest proportion of females is found in Wun as it was in 1881; in Kelapur also the proportion is comparatively high, and the figures afford satisfactory indication of the permanent character of the immigration into these two taluks which, as has been shown, has been considerable. In Khamgaon the smallness of the proportion of females is extraordinary: it is no doubt to a great extent due to the disproportion of the sexes in the towns of Khamgaon and Shegaon, which are largely of a commercial character; in the town of Khamgaon the proportion of females is only 771; in Shegaon it is 892, and in the two towns combined, it is 825; but even when the urban population is eliminated, the proportion in the rest of the taluk rises only to 937. Were it not for the uniformity of the proportion (905) with that (902) at the census of 1881, the conclusion would be irresistible, in the absence of any other explanation, that the women have escaped enumeration in considerable numbers, but unless some systematic method of concealment was adopted on both occasions the parity of the proportions precludes the supposition. In Daryapur the disproportion of the sexes is also great considering the agricultural character of the taluk and also the fact that, amongst the immigrants, the females exceeded the males by more than 3,000. The inference is that there has been a large emigration of males, or that here too the enumeration of the females has been very incomplete.

Coming now to the proportion of the sexes amongst the followers of the different religions, we find the following figures :—

	Females.	Males.
Among Hindus there are	942	to 1,000
„ Mahomedans there are	922	„ 1,000
„ Animistic there are	991	„ 1,000
„ Jains there are	887	„ 1,000
„ Christians there are	84	„ 100
„ Parsis there are	52	„ 100
„ Sikhs there are	8	„ 10

In 1881 the proportions for the principal religions were: Hindus, 937; Mahomedans, 929, Aboriginies, 993, and Jains 862. The rise among Hindus is almost analogous with that in the whole population of which they form so large a part. For the fall among Mahomedans there is no known cause, and it is more than probable that the numbers of their females are understated. Among the Animistic we have the nearest approach to equilibrium between the sexes, as was the case with the smaller class of aborigines in 1881. The rise in the proportion of females among the Jains, coupled with the decrease in their total numbers, points to the departure of a large proportion of single males, many of whom were probably amongst the immigrants in the period prior to 1881, and who, becoming subsequently dissatisfied with their prospects in the province, have emigrated again.

We come now to a consideration of the proportions of the sexes at different age-periods. Statement No. 25 gives this information for the total population and for each district, and Statement No. 26, for each of the principal religions. Diagram No. 3 illustrates the proportions in the total population and compares them with those obtaining in England and Wales. Diagram No. 4 compares the proportions between Hindus, Mahomedans, and the Animistic tribes.

Statement No. 25.
Showing the number of females to 1,000 males at each age-period for the Province and each District.

Under 1 year.																				
1 year.																				
2 years.																				
3.																				
4.																				
5-9.																				
10-14.																				
15-19.																				
20-24.																				
25-29.																				
30-34.																				
35-39.																				
40-44.																				
45-49.																				
50-54.																				
55-59.																				
60 and over.																				
Province
DISTRICT.																				
Amraoti
Akola
Ellichpur
Buldhana
Wan
Basim

XXXVI.

Statement No. 26.
Showing the number of females to 1,000 males of each age-period for each Religion.

Age-periods																				
Under 1 year.	1.	2.	3.	4.	0-4.	5-9.	10-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45-49.	50-54.	55-59.	60 and over.			
Hindu	1,009	1,071	1,144	1,042	1,070	1,024	821	1,051	1,199	938	883	770	823	718	836	747	1,034			
Muslim	998	1,066	1,130	1,056	1,064	1,025	795	949	1,096	872	856	728	865	693	861	706	1,072			
Animistic	1,079	1,109	1,130	1,047	1,093	1,030	832	1,172	1,370	1,178	1,001	754	778	694	854	742	948			
Jain	948	1,223	1,091	923	1,038	1,042	746	863	1,010	840	846	716	907	615	844	832	1,021			

The most noticeable feature in these statements is the deficiency of females from 10 to 14 years of age, which is common to the whole population, regarded from the basis of locality or of religion, and which is compensated for by a corresponding excess of females through the period from 15 to 19 years up to that from 20 to 24, in which it is very high. Among the Jains and Mahomedans the excess is not reached until the latter of these two periods, but the proportion of total females to males among the followers of these religions is less than in the rest of the population. Other general features which are seen at a glance in the diagram are the large proportion of females amongst children, the relative decrease of females at the odd decennial periods from 35 to 55 years, and finally, the excess of females from 60 years of age. Generally, with the exception of the period from 10 to 14 years of age, the females are in excess of the males from infancy until the 25th year, and again in old age. The great deficiency from 10 to 14 years and the corresponding large excess in the next two periods is certainly unreal and due to a misrepresentation of age. The same peculiarity characterised the age returns of 1881, as the following comparison will show :—

		5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24
Females to 1,000 males	1881	. . . 1,008	814	1,059	1,229
	1891	. . . 1,024	820	1,047	1,196

Upon the figures for 1881 Mr. Kitts remarked:—"This (10—14) is the period of puberty, and hence even when the age is accurately known, prevarication, especially in the case of girls, is to be expected." This failing was not peculiar to Berar, but was common to all India, and here at least appears unfortunately to be as prevalent now as then. Whatever may be the object of the deception, there appears to be no doubt that the ages of a large proportion of girls of a marriageable age are systematically incorrectly stated. Judging from the returns, it would appear that a small proportion are understated, but that the great majority are exaggerated. Those which are understated are probably the unmarried, parents being possibly loath to admit the existence of an unmarried daughter of marriageable age, but why 5 years or more should be added to the age of a married girl is not easily explainable. It is possible that the true explanation is that the large numbers in the period from 20 to 24 is due to understatement of women of more advanced ages, which, judging from the habits of ladies elsewhere, may be regarded as a sexual foible, and that the deficiency from 10 to 14 is due to actual concealment. The total numbers of the sexes, coupled with the increase of females relatively to males since 1881, point to some deficiency in the enumeration of females then and in 1891, but the coincidence in the proportions at these ages then and now, and above all the compensating character of the fall and rise, seem to weaken the supposition that that is the whole explanation. More probably each of these causes has contributed to the final result: some actual concealment of women, especially in the period from 10 to 14; some understatement of age of those of these ages who are unmarried; some overstatement of age of those of these ages who are married; and some understatement of age of those above 25 years of age.

Examining the figures in further detail the following points are noticeable.

District conditions. In the Amraoti district the male infants are just in excess of the female; and there, as elsewhere, the proportion of females rises from infancy until the 4th year of life when the number of girls to 1,000 boys varies from 1,110 in Ellichpur, to 1,173 in Buldana. In the 5th year male life begins relatively to improve, but except in the Basim district the number of females is still in excess from the 6th to the 10th year. The big drop in the next period is succeeded throughout by an excess in the one after, and this is largely increased in the period from 20 to 24, the ex-

treme being reached in the Buldana and Wun districts. From 25 to 29 years comes another big drop, although in the Wun district the females are still in excess; and from this age until the last period female life is relatively bad, and males are largely in excess.

Turning to the religious divisions, it is seen that the general characteristics apply to the Hindus. Among Mahomedans male infants are slightly in excess, and, as has been before noticed, the males are in excess in the period from 15 to 19 years, but to a very much less extent than in the previous period. Among the Animistic the females are in excess up to the 35th year with the exception of the 10 to 14 period, and the males are in excess for the rest of life. In the period from 20 to 24 the women attain the large proportion of 1,370 to 1,000 men, a feature which is brought markedly to notice in the diagram. Among the Jains while the male infants outnumber the female, there is a remarkable excess of females in the second year of life, which, if accurate, points to a very heavy mortality among Jain males relatively to females at that age. The males are in excess in the 5th year, and after the 9th year the females are only in excess during the period from 20 to 24 years and from 60 years.

In Statement No. 27 are compared the proportions of the sexes at the different age-periods in this province and in England and Wales. It is to be noted that the period of from 10 to 14 years, so apparently fatal to girls in India marks a decrease in female life in England also, although to a small extent only. It is to be observed also that the period of from 20 to 24 years is characterised by a large increase of females in both countries, but from thence onwards while males preponderate in Berar until the last period, females are in excess in England throughout. This difference is to some extent to be explained by the preponderance of male immigrants in Berar on the one hand and the emigration or foreign service of male adults from England on the other; but the chief inference to be gathered from this statement is the comparatively exaggerated, and therefore probably unreliable, character of the Berar figures. This exaggeration is most conspicuous among the Animistic and Mahomedans, as may be seen on reference to the diagram No. 4.

Comparison with England and Wales.

Statement No. 27.

Number of Females to 1,000 Males.

Age.	England, and Wales.	Berar.
Under 1 year . . .	998	1,011
1 year	1,004	1,073
2 years	1,003	1,091
3 "	1,006	1,142
4 "	1,004	1,043
TOTAL UNDER FIVE YEARS	1,003	1,071
5-9 years	1,006	1,024
10-14 "	997	820
15-19 "	1,008	1,047
20-24 "	1,093	1,196
25-29 "	1,087	941
30-34 "	1,077	886
35-39 "	1,069	766
40-44 "	1,070	825
45-49 "	1,103	715
50-54 "	1,104	838
55-59 "	1,111	744
60 and over . . .	1,187	1,033

the Berar figures. This exaggeration is most conspicuous among the Animistic and Mahomedans, as may be seen on reference to the diagram No. 4.

Generalising on the whole subject, and allowing for concealment of women and misrepresentation of age, it seems probable that the females are in excess from shortly after birth and remain moderately so until about the 20th year, and that the males predominate until old age is reached, when the numbers more or less coincide.

The preponderance of females among infants is a point that demands further examination in view of the fact that the birth statistics of the province invariably show an excess of male over female births. In commenting upon the returns of the last census which presented very similar features, Mr. Kitts, while admitting that an excess of male over female births is always expected, came to the conclusion that the age returns for the first five years of life "unmistakably"

Excess of female children.

proved the contrary, and remarked " that if the mortality in both sexes was uniform from the date of birth to the taking of the census, the ratio of the births is 103 females to 100 males." It is possible, however, that the mortality is not uniform, and the subject has to be considered on that hypothesis. The registration of births is admittedly incomplete, but it may be assumed that any shortcomings would apply equally to either sex. It has been argued that the registration of females is more commonly omitted owing to the comparative unimportance attaching to that sex in the native mind, but this is only a supposition and not a demonstrated fact, and it is as plausible to presume that where registration is omitted it is the fact of the birth itself, irrespective of sex, which escapes notice either through defective arrangements of the registering authority, or through ignorance or indifference on the part of the parents. On this assumption the incompleteness of the birth statistics may be disregarded in a consideration of the proportion of the sexes. In the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1890, the proportion of the sexes in the births registered during the year is shown to be 1,066 males to 1,000 females. Approximately speaking those individuals returned at the census in February 1891 as under one year of age may be taken as the survivors of those born in 1890, the births in January and February of one year, a comparatively small number, being set off against those born in the same period of the other. Among the survivors, however, we find the position reversed, and instead of a preponderance of males, it is seen that there are 1,011 females a 1,000 males. Taking the details for each district, we get the following comparative statement :—

Statement No. 28.
Number of Males to 1,000 Females.

DISTRICT.	Born in 1890	Enumerated in 1891.	Diminution per cent.
Amraoti	1,070	1,001	6·4
Akola	1,063	994	6·5
Ellichpur (excluding Melghat)	1,071	1,007	6·0
Buldana	1,045	978	6·4
Wun	1,111	985	11·3
Basim	1,048	986	5·9

The figures in the first column are derived from the birth statistics given in the Sanitary Commissioner's Report, and the figures in the second column are obtained from the census returns. On the assumption that the proportions of the sexes in the statistics of birth are only approximately accurate, this statement shows very clearly the diminution of males relatively to females during the interval between birth and census ; and as females cannot have increased in number, the only inference is that mortality is much higher among male infants than among female. In the Wun district it is seen to have been much higher than elsewhere, and in the remaining districts it was of more or less uniform proportions. Turning now to the numbers of deaths of children under one year registered in 1890, we find some correspondence between the results, the registered male deaths in the province being 16 per cent higher than the female. The district details certainly do not tally ; Wun does not show a larger proportion than the rest ; but they all agree in showing an excess male mortality which varies from 13 to 19 per cent. The evidence, therefore, being in favour of relatively high male mortality, there is no reason to doubt the assertion that male births exceed female notwithstanding the preponderance of female infants at the census.

Before leaving the subject of the registration of births and deaths, it may be as well to show here to what extent the census returns afford a measure of the incom-

Measure of error in the vital statistics.

pleteness of registration. Again treating the numbers enumerated at the census as under one year of age as the survivors of those born in 1890, we have the following equation: that the total births in 1890 equal the total infant deaths in 1890, *plus* the survivors in 1891. Now, the registered births in 1890 were 111,450, and if *x* represents the unregistered births, the total births = *x* + 111,450. The registered deaths of infants numbered 23,843, and if *y* represents the unregistered deaths, the total infant deaths = *y* + 23,843. The survivors we see from the census table numbered 93,148. Thus we get *x* + 111,450 = *y* + 23,843 + 93,148, or *x* = *y* + 5,541; that is to say the unregistered births exceed the unregistered infant deaths by 5,541. If now we may assume that the chance of a birth or a death escaping registration is equal, and there is, *prima facie*, no reason why deaths of infants should be more accurately registered than births, or *vice versa*, the ratio of unregistered births to registered births equals the ratio of unregistered deaths to registered deaths, or $\frac{x}{111,450} = \frac{y}{23,843}$, and from these two equations it will be found that *x*, the number of unregistered births, is 7,049, and *y* the number of unregistered infant deaths, is 1,508; and consequently that the total number of births in 1890 was 118,499, and the total number of infant deaths was 25,351. This gives 40·9 per mille as the birth rate for the province in 1890. It is probable, however, as will be shewn later on, that the census return of children under one year of age, that is, the "survivors" in the equation, is somewhat overstated and the error in the registration is therefore probably something less than that arrived at.

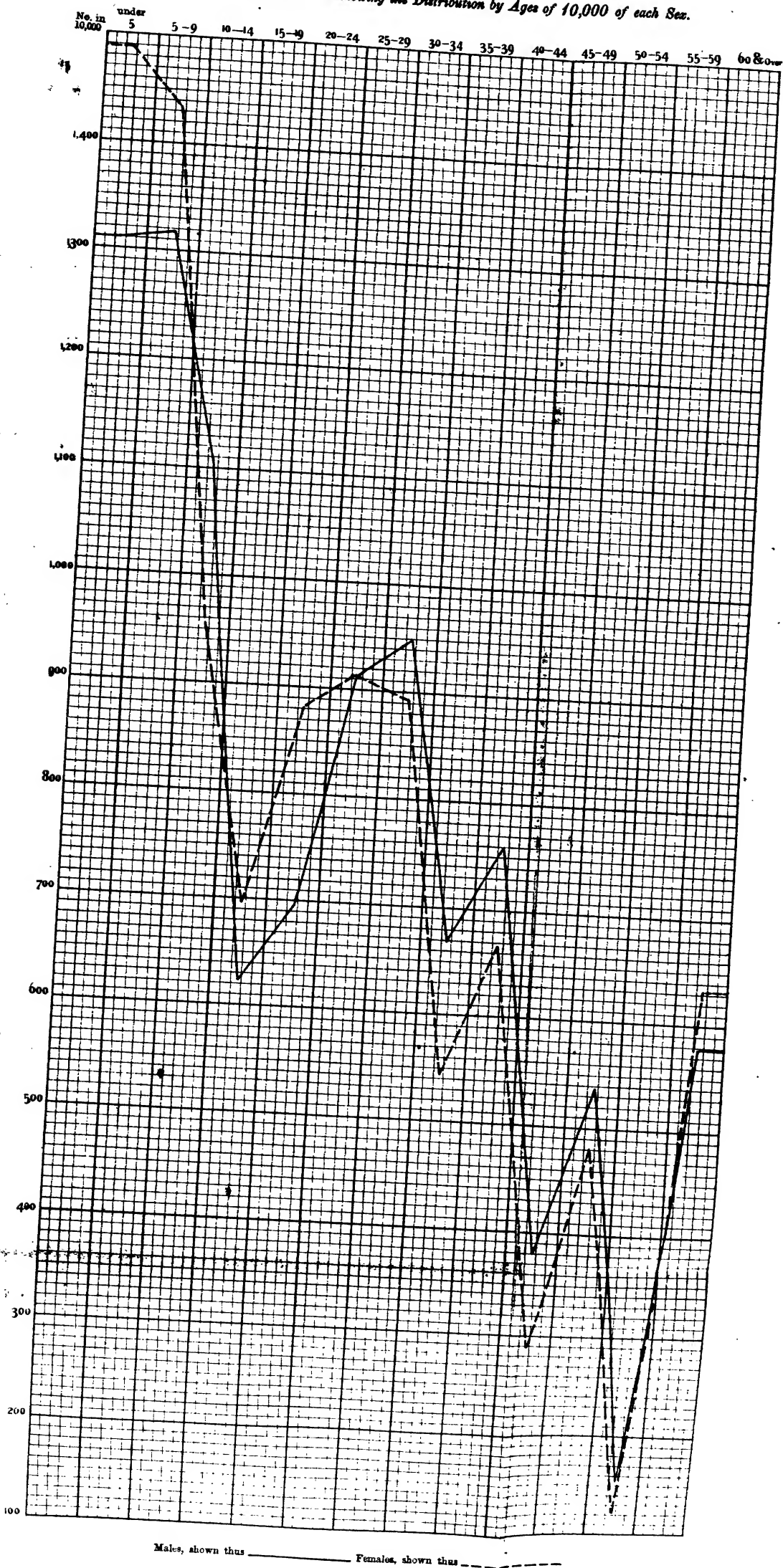
We pass now to a consideration of the age returns for each sex independently of their relative proportions to each other. Statement No. 29 shows the distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex in the province at the different age-periods, and compares them with the corresponding figures for 1881 as well as for England and Wales and for Jamaica. Jamaica has been selected for comparison as a fertile tropical island whose climatic conditions are not entirely dissimilar, and which is occupied by a negro population whose education and intelligence is probably much on a par with that of the native of Berar. The diagrams, No. 5 to No. 9, illustrate the details given in this table. Statement No. 30 gives similar information for each district; Statement No. 31 for each taluk; and Statement No. 32 for each of the main religions.

Statement No. 29.
Age distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex.

AGE.	BERAR, 1891.		BERAR, 1881.		ENGLAND AND WALES.		JAMAICA.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	310	333	305	337	298	282	225	214
1 year	177	201	266	296	270	257	256	241
2 years	283	328	283	325	278	255	257	244
3 "	276	334	276	325	273	260	282	280
4 "	264	292	260	284	272	258	329	315
TOTAL UNDER FIVE YEARS.	1,310	1,488	1,390	1,567	1,391	1,322	1,349	1,294
5-9 years.	1,310	1,434	1,242	1,338	1,241	1,184	1,333	1,297
10-14 "	1,105	962	1,087	945	1,109	1,048	1,287	1,213
15-19 "	626	695	624	706	1,003	959	973	976
20-24 "	694	881	712	935	880	912	1,017	1,036
25-29 "	911	911	969	945	776	800	861	908
30-34 "	950	893	1,007	900	665	679	765	708
35-39 "	670	545	645	491	589	597	566	570
40-44 "	763	668	739	673	533	545	488	467
45-49 "	380	288	319	263	433	453	350	354
50-54 "	539	480	541	512	385	402	277	291
55-59 "	155	122	142	119	302	319	173	186
60 and over	378	633	583	606	693	780	621	700

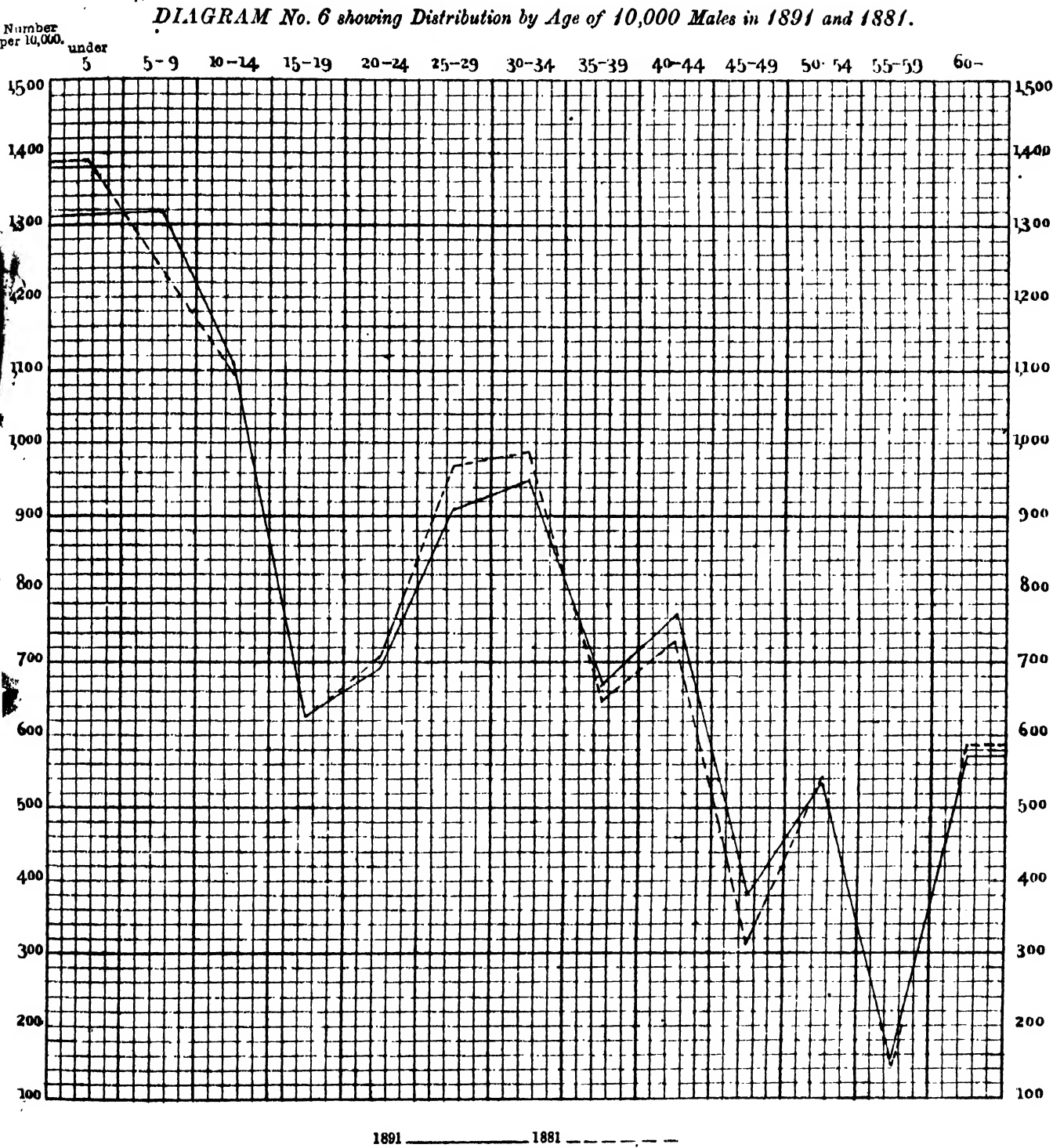
BERAR. — 1891.

DIAGRAM No. 5 showing the Distribution by Ages of 10,000 of each Sex.



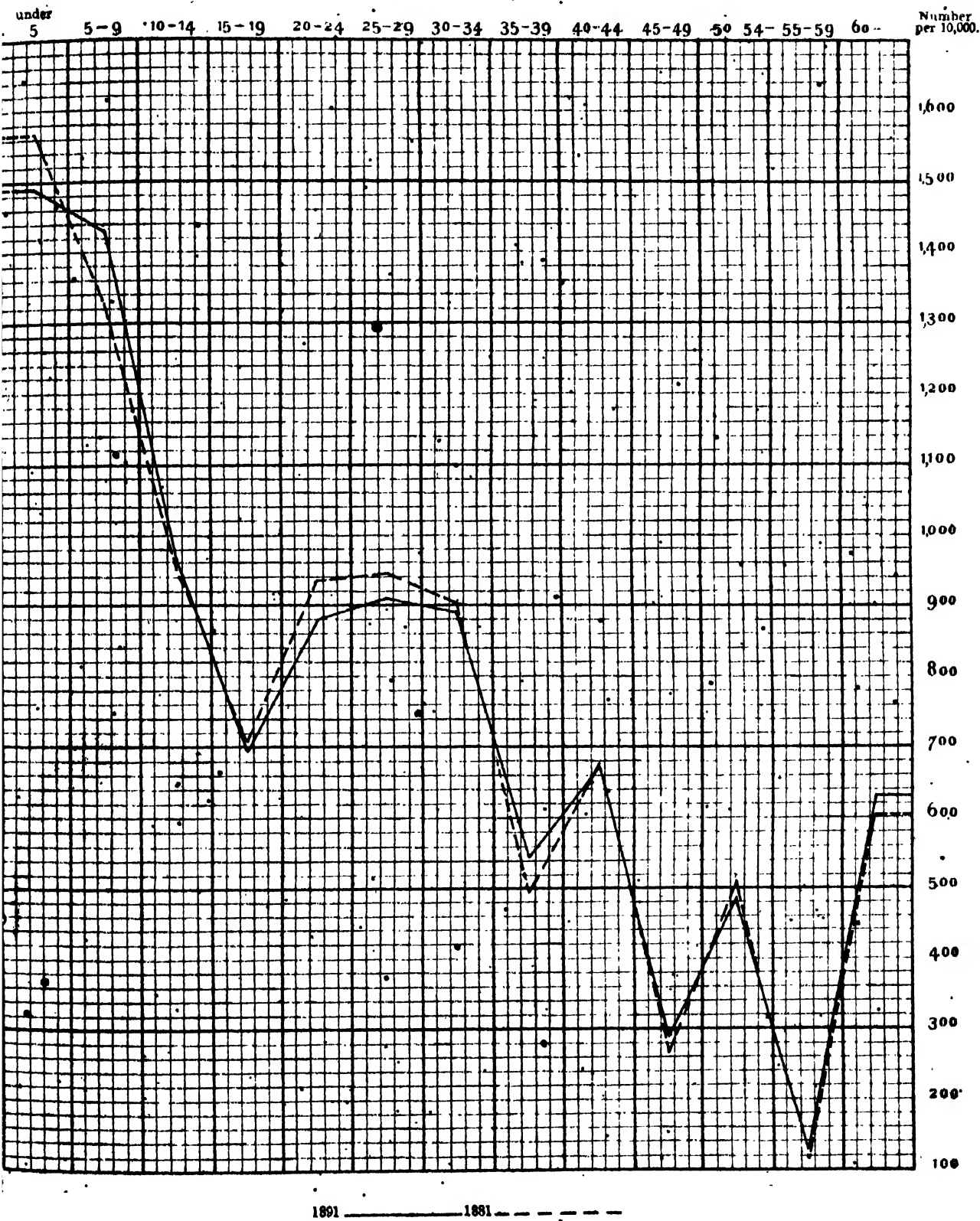
Males, shown thus ——— Females, shown thus - - - - -

BERAR.—Males, 1891 and 1881.



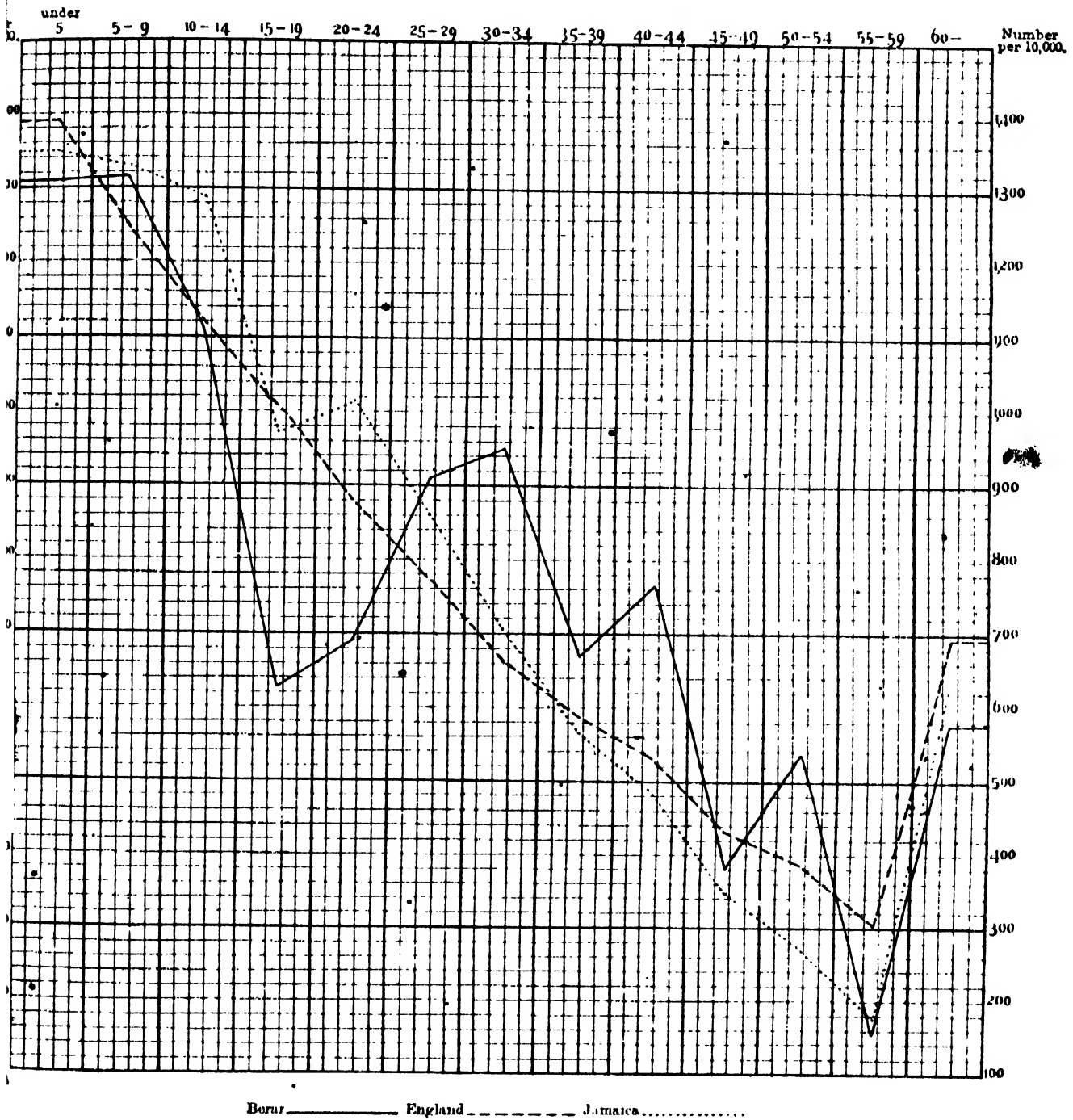
BERAR.—Females, 1891 and 1881.

DIAGRAM No. 7 showing Distribution by Age of 10,000 Females in 1891 and 1881.



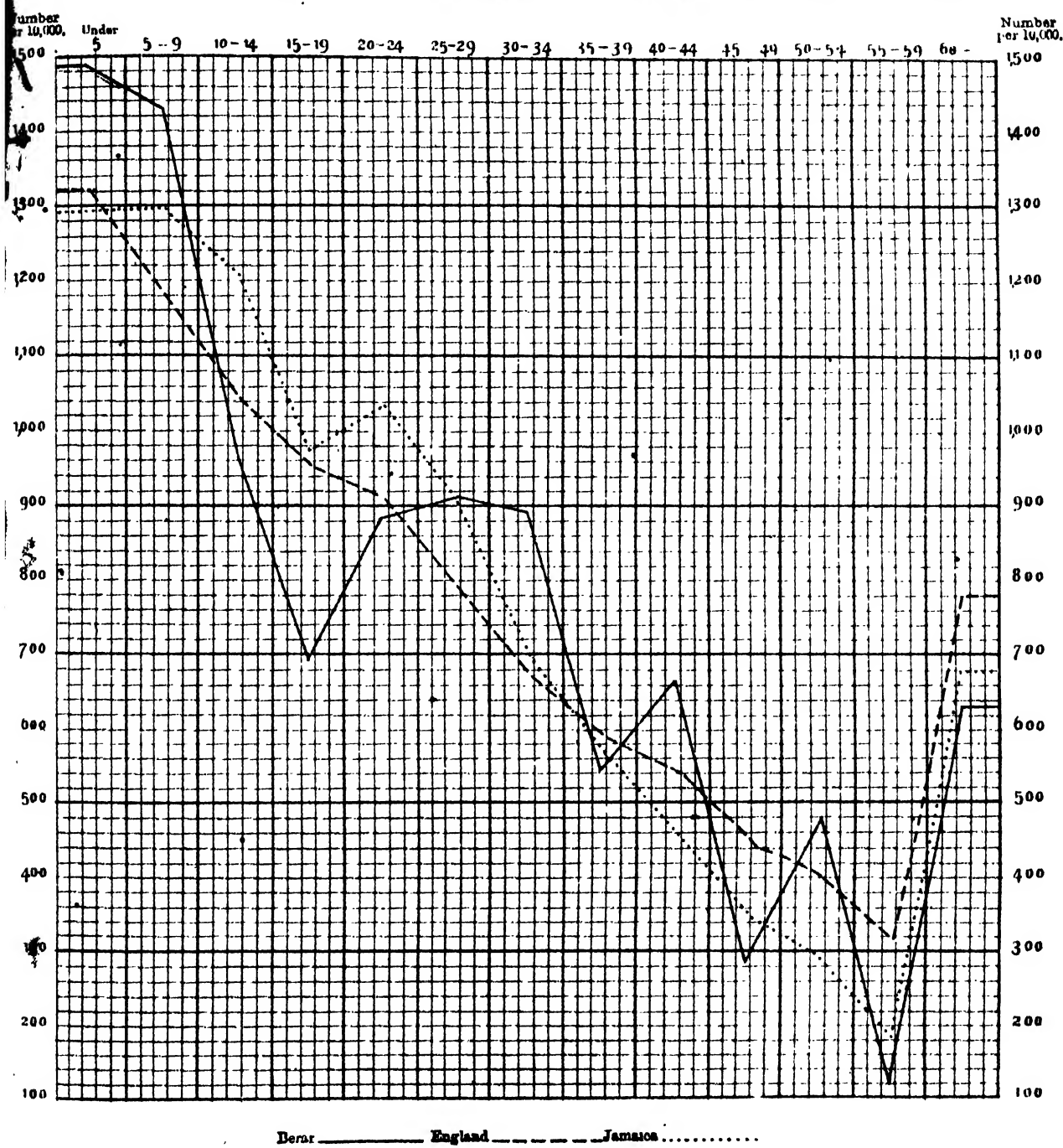
Males.

DIAGRAM No. 8 Comparing Distribution by Age of 10,000 Males in Berar, England, and Jamaica.



Females.

DIAGRAM No. 9 Comparing Distribution by Age of 10,000 Females in Berar, England, and Jamaica.



Statement No. 30.

Showing the numbers in each age-period of 10,000 persons of each sex in each District.

District.	UNDER 1 YEAR.		1		2		3		4		0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti	298	321	161	180	276	316	253	319	237	261	1,230	1,397	1,233	1,392	1,063	946	622	682
Akola	332	357	156	180	252	291	260	317	226	257	1,226	1,402	1,233	1,356	1,077	943	655	726
Ellichpur	315	341	151	174	266	300	266	316	238	259	1,236	1,390	1,244	1,363	1,074	965	649	725
Buldana	320	340	191	219	277	323	282	343	280	306	1,350	1,531	1,379	1,471	1,155	1,025	668	744
Wun	289	308	169	219	308	361	295	349	309	336	1,400	1,573	1,446	1,546	1,166	973	589	640
Basim	312	335	210	246	330	388	307	371	311	348	1,470	1,688	1,424	1,491	1,109	921	564	653

District.	20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti	697	885	866	919	966	919	722	577	818	690	410	298	571	494	165	128	637	673
Akola	732	896	943	920	955	874	723	597	751	680	415	333	547	591	174	143	569	629
Ellichpur	743	900	882	892	958	902	694	553	788	676	404	312	510	495	161	132	627	695
Buldana	693	900	985	887	930	848	617	516	686	650	356	288	593	443	156	115	522	582
Wun	631	830	839	910	920	912	629	512	779	647	358	252	523	472	137	112	578	621
Basim	671	874	960	925	965	903	600	486	746	656	318	235	531	467	124	96	518	605

Statement No 31.

Showing the number in each age-period of 10,000 persons of each sex in each Taluk.

TALUK.	UNDER 1 YEAR.		1		2		3		4		0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amrtdoti	283	300	166	191	263	297	248	303	226	296	1,186	1,347	1,177	1,347	1,044	939	642	648
Chandur	303	333	158	171	290	323	261	304	240	269	1,252	1,400	1,280	1,434	1,104	1,000	619	646
Morsi	316	330	149	166	281	330	271	345	239	260	1,256	1,427	1,270	1,403	1,045	916	612	650
Murtazapur	288	318	172	200	269	318	253	318	247	298	1,229	1,429	1,205	1,377	1,048	906	611	697
Akola	316	308	146	170	246	286	206	304	220	298	1,184	1,396	1,246	1,373	1,031	900	638	701
Akot	338	340	159	178	244	278	217	290	210	290	1,168	1,344	1,158	1,291	1,068	946	654	730
Balapur	332	339	161	174	270	316	276	346	259	289	1,209	1,404	1,360	1,453	1,095	918	653	707
Jalgau	342	361	155	191	217	268	261	308	219	249	1,234	1,397	1,228	1,351	1,131	1,019	675	743
Khamsaon	337	367	158	186	249	297	264	300	228	264	1,236	1,438	1,196	1,308	1,081	947	662	757
Ellichpur	297	322	143	165	268	304	251	303	216	299	1,175	1,333	1,185	1,300	1,064	900	668	694
Daryapur	354	365	154	167	254	286	250	290	225	241	1,237	1,348	1,196	1,307	1,039	969	645	744
Meighat	269	337	172	200	289	327	356	423	338	371	1,424	1,698	1,549	1,643	1,193	1,094	595	773
Chikhi	285	310	175	214	270	308	273	338	238	293	1,288	1,470	1,421	1,496	1,196	1,046	670	700
Malkapur	365	396	181	208	272	305	290	346	262	304	1,370	1,538	1,334	1,497	1,141	1,003	685	796
Mekhar	302	333	219	248	291	328	283	349	295	323	1,390	1,581	1,389	1,500	1,132	1,030	646	708
Yeotmal	301	321	189	209	281	327	273	340	282	300	1,326	1,481	1,355	1,473	1,150	986	584	669
Darwha	316	320	174	204	312	364	291	357	294	305	1,387	1,600	1,437	1,551	1,116	919	576	690
Kelapur	234	243	242	263	323	367	317	370	334	371	1,452	1,613	1,507	1,597	1,179	973	593	648
Wun	285	307	207	207	319	364	308	346	350	389	1,469	1,603	1,525	1,577	1,270	1,051	615	607
Besim	299	320	224	241	301	347	301	373	302	304	1,427	1,625	1,376	1,468	1,084	917	570	644
Mangral	290	298	203	229	315	369	292	308	290	336	1,390	1,597	1,414	1,500	1,112	909	538	609
Pasad	341	364	198	230	376	421	323	376	336	386	1,574	1,807	1,493	1,615	1,140	930	577	648

Statement No. 31—continued.
Showing the numbers in each age-period of 10,000 persons of each sex in each Taluk—continued.

TALUK.	20—24		25—29		30—34		35—39		40—44		45—49		50—54		55—59		60 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amrodi	748	945	873	944	997	944	715	570	831	712	399	298	590	506	158	122	650	645
Chander	665	843	839	887	916	940	717	600	820	670	433	312	562	470	172	132	621	626
Morni	665	875	843	938	959	935	736	571	810	675	404	294	567	511	164	137	669	665
Murtaspar	708	940	906	918	1,010	882	722	559	819	710	395	279	559	485	164	120	604	678
Alkola	741	927	943	943	977	895	751	602	773	622	410	318	554	497	165	128	587	646
Alot	725	913	928	923	970	894	744	606	786	701	433	342	563	513	184	152	569	645
Balspar	691	881	882	897	897	860	694	564	717	660	399	304	552	491	162	126	599	625
X Jalgaon	747	871	966	823	959	825	702	603	729	622	413	371	516	495	180	153	520	607
X Khargson	755	900	1,002	825	929	821	708	605	731	677	416	330	538	484	181	144	565	587
X Ellichpur	740	891	877	823	917	828	676	562	825	776	415	377	575	534	171	147	712	744
Daryapur	753	917	900	823	973	901	715	562	770	622	425	324	555	495	170	134	622	628
Melghat	730	881	856	945	1,047	948	696	450	718	523	313	229	395	345	106	81	378	420
Chittali	666	805	982	897	953	822	614	530	704	622	346	272	511	466	148	108	501	574
Malkapur	698	860	943	868	861	793	632	522	643	625	404	348	483	439	200	130	586	621
Mekhar	711	960	1,038	902	986	820	579	459	718	678	310	235	520	426	113	82	468	521
Yestmal	640	849	846	879	938	824	636	528	798	663	388	276	561	473	148	112	610	613
Darwha	641	822	851	829	895	825	664	542	777	624	388	261	541	453	146	117	581	625
Kelapur	601	822	836	829	952	821	621	472	798	622	326	225	494	464	122	94	370	374
Wan	635	779	807	821	902	826	536	425	730	627	299	236	497	512	119	128	596	624
Basim	688	924	971	826	1,015	820	616	426	738	621	316	220	538	460	129	97	532	612
Mangral	652	824	919	829	938	825	627	525	749	623	372	268	557	470	155	112	587	620
Pusad	660	829	970	822	919	824	560	456	756	646	289	198	507	472	99	82	457	522

Statement No. 32.

Showing the numbers in each age period of 10,000 persons of each sex for each Religion.

	Under 1 year.	1	2	3	4	5-9.	10-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45-49.	50-54.	55-59.	60 and over.
HINDU	313	176	283	274	259	1,305	1,311	625	690	915	950	677	763	386	540	158	578
	316	200	327	333	297	1,483	1,495	697	879	911	891	553	667	595	479	125	694
MUSALMAN	296	168	261	255	259	1,239	1,276	666	786	942	964	610	766	335	567	138	616
	300	195	327	312	296	1,430	1,418	646	833	891	896	481	718	252	530	125	726
AHIMISTIC	282	205	333	352	370	1,542	1,574	562	595	771	915	637	774	328	488	120	517
	327	229	371	401	381	1,699	1,656	664	823	915	944	485	648	230	400	90	494
JAIN	302	138	230	219	207	1,096	1,079	793	811	982	915	699	732	432	543	100	615
	300	191	285	269	216	1,283	1,246	771	943	930	873	965	749	300	516	178	708

Statement No. 33.

Showing the number of persons actually returned of each year of age in a specific population numbering 36,131 males and 34,191 females.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
			Years.			Years.			Years.		
Under 1 year	1,171	1,136	26	195	157	52	72	35	78	1	1
1 year	584	655	27	184	116	53	14	9	79	1	...
2 years	948	1,091	28	311	236	54	11	10	80	142	158
3 "	932	1,107	29	70	91	55	520	386	81	2	3
4 "	862	960	30	2,864	2,744	56	20	19	82	1	1
5 "	1,140	1,194	31	57	37	57	13	6	83	...	...
6 "	807	854	32	423	294	58	37	12	84	1	1
7 "	1,082	1,108	33	77	64	59	13	12	85	7	17
8 "	735	725	34	52	41	60	1,256	1,285	86	1	...
9 "	777	847	35	2,095	1,650	61	18	20	87	1	...
10 "	1,398	1,231	36	131	85	62	31	19	88	...	...
11 "	388	412	37	41	40	63	3	6	89	1	...
12 "	1,405	1,007	38	87	98	64	9	6	90	19	27
13 "	273	250	39	58	56	65	227	194	91	...	...
14 "	413	370	40	2,643	2,165	66	8	14	92	...	...
15 "	724	675	41	35	30	67	5	5	93	...	...
16 "	698	741	42	140	93	68	9	3	94	...	...
17 "	188	171	43	25	17	69	3	5	95	2	8
18 "	577	665	44	31	15	70	327	360	96	...	...
19 "	125	119	45	1,181	873	71	5	4	97	...	...
20 "	1,612	2,109	46	46	27	72	8	6	98	...	1
21 "	116	105	47	31	26	73	1	...	99	...	...
22 "	575	452	48	61	49	74	1	2	100	1	1
23 "	119	102	49	37	28	75	88	82			
24 "	160	129	50	1,905	1,618	76	5	2			
25 "	2,589	2,577	51	39	15	77	1	2			

Before examining these statements, however, I wish to direct attention to Statement No. 33 which gives the actual numbers returned at each year of age in a number of blocks selected indifferently from various parts of the province but avoiding the localities inhabited by the Animistic or any specially uneducated class, so as to procure a return representative of the average intelligence of the province. It will be observed that there is a very large decrease in the second year of life, and that thereafter there is a distinct prominence in the numbers recorded for the ages of 5, 7, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, and 90, and that of these from and after 30 the even multiplies of five are more popular than the odd. The comparatively small number of the age of one year was also a feature in the returns for 1881, and the explanation offered was based upon the consequences of the previous immigration from the famine districts in 1877 and 1878. The repetition of the feature at this census shows that the true explanation must be sought in some more constant factor. A very simple cause, which is probably responsible for much of the discrepancy, is to be found in the wording of the enumerator's instructions; instead of recording a child as "under one year," he was directed to write "infant", and he would naturally include in the same category all those whom their mothers described as such; but a mother would probably describe her child as an infant so long as it was not weaned, and as some children of one year of age are not

weaned, they would be entered as infants instead of as of one year of age. Thus the number of infants is probably exaggerated, while those of one year of age are unduly diminished. The vital statistics, so far as they can be relied upon, lend force to this explanation. The numbers against the age of 5 no doubt include some of 4 and some of 6 years of age, and those of 7 include some of 6 and some of 8, the numbers 5 and 7 being apparently more popular with the ignorant and uneducated. "Ten or twelve" is a common way of expressing the age of a child there or thereabouts, while 11 and 13 are comparatively rarely given. "Fifteen or sixteen" is again a common expression for adolescence, and 18 seems to be popular, but 17 or 19 are very infrequently heard. 20 marks the commencement of adult life, and 21 is rare; 22 seems to be a comparatively favourite number, but why I do not know. 25 represents the attainment of full maturity, and thence-after life moves on in stages of 5 or 10 years at a time, and only pedants note the intermediate steps. Such appear to be the conceptions of the ordinary native of Berar; and with a population who only deal with round figures or a few popular numbers, and whose notions of years are extremely vague, it is impossible to obtain statistics of age which can be of much value.

Taking them, however, for what they are worth, and referring to Statement No. 29 and the diagrams, we find among males a very fair proportion of boys under 10 years of age, but a very large proportion of girls in comparison with the other countries described. There are more boys also between 5 and 9 than under 5, which is contrary to expectation and opposed to the conditions in the other countries. From 10 to 14 there is a declension among the boys which brings their number down to that in England and much below that in Jamaica. Among girls the decrease is sufficient to bring their number considerably below that of both countries. In the next quinquennial period there is a particularly sharp decline among the boys, and the numbers of both sexes are considerably below that of the other countries, which approximate closely to each other. In the next period the numbers of both sexes rise, the females more rapidly than the males, and the rise is continued, but at reversed rates, in the period from 25 to 29, when the number of males is larger than in the other countries, and the females, though more numerous than in England, are almost identical in number with those in Jamaica. From 30 to 34 the males again increase, and both sexes are in excess of what we may regard as normal. No doubt the large proportion of the population of both sexes between the ages of 20 and 34 is attributable to the presence of immigrants, the majority of whom may be expected to belong to that period of life; but while the great decrease of girls between the ages of 10 and 19 is susceptible of some explanation and possible modification on the grounds of concealment or misstatement of age, no apparent cause can be shown for the equally large decrease among boys of the same age. From 35 years, or rather, practically, from 30—as comparatively very few give any intermediate age—until 60 years, the numbers vary so irregularly, as the zigzag course of the lines in the diagrams exemplifies, that no comparison is possible beyond this that the differences are more sharply accentuated among females than among males, that is to say, in other words, among the most illiterate section of the people. Taking a mean, however, between the variations, the number of males is somewhat higher than in England, and the number of females somewhat lower, whilst the numbers of both sexes exceed those of the negro population. Coming to the period of old age both sexes show smaller numbers than either England or Jamaica, and all three countries exemplify the condition of more old women than old men.

Comparing 1891 with 1881 there is not much to remark upon, but it is to be observed, and is a matter for congratulation so far as it goes, that the extremes of variation in both sexes are less accentuated now than they were ten years

ago, the reason for which may, it is to be hoped, be found in the growth of education and intelligence, and in the propagation, slow though it may be, of a tendency to make some approach to accuracy.

Coming now to the religious divisions of the population, we find that the extremes of variation beyond the period 30—34 are most conspicuous amongst the Animistic, which is also the most illiterate class, and most moderate among the Jains who are the best educated, and more marked among Mahomedans than among Hindus. The Animistic have a very high proportion of children of both sexes both under 5 years of age and from 5 to 9. The Hindus have more children than the Mahomedans, and the Jains have an unusually small number. In the period from 10—14 the Jain males show the exceptional condition of an increase in numbers and the decrease in the number of females of these people is proportionately less than amongst the rest. The Animistic have a higher proportion than the rest in the first 34 years of life, especially of females, and amongst all there are more females than males in this section of life, notwithstanding that there are more females than males over 60 years of age except only amongst the Animistic. The women of the Animistic tribes lead a life of labour which may be the cause of their earlier decease, and the large proportion of the young shows that both sexes are comparatively short-lived. They live for the most part in the jungles out of reach of even the most elementary medical assistance, and their food supplies are probably also much more limited in variety if not in extent, and inferior in quality to those procurable by the ordinary population located nearer the centers of civilisation.

Turning to the details of the local divisions of the province (Statements Nos. 30 and 31), we find a considerable range of variation, but if we except the middle periods of life from 15 to 34 years, we see a marked tendency towards a distinction between the statistics for the three districts of the plains, Amraoti, Akola, and Ellichpur (especially if the Melghat taluk is eliminated), and those of the southern hilly region. There is a larger proportion of children in the southern districts than in the northern, and a smaller proportion of the middle-aged and elderly. The smallest proportion of children is in Akola; the largest in Basim. The greatest decline in the period from 10 to 14 years is also in the Basim district, and the least in Ellichpur. The most old men are in Amraoti, the most old women in Ellichpur; the fewest old men in Basim and the fewest old women in Buldana. Pursuing the enquiry into taluks, we find that of male children under 5 years of age there are less than 1,200 per 10,000 in Ellichpur, Akola, Amraoti, and Akot, and on the other hand as many as 1,574 in Pusad and more than 1,400 in Wun, Kelapur, Basim, and Melghat. Of girls of this period the smallest numbers are in Khamgaon, Amraoti, and Daryapur, and the largest in Pusad, Melghat, and Basim, the numbers in Pusad attaining the high proportion of 1,807. The greater decline among females in the period from 10 to 14 years is found in all the taluks of the Wun and Basim Districts, and in Mehkar and Melghat. The most conspicuous extremes of variation are in Pusad, Basim, Kelapur, and Mehkar. Of persons over 60 years of age, the Ellichpur taluk has a markedly higher number of each sex, and Melghat an equally marked lower number than any other. Amraoti, Morsi, and Daryapur have also comparatively large numbers of old people, and Mehkar, Pusad, Chikhli, and Kelapur, are conspicuous for their small numbers. If we take longevity of life as a criterion of health, the north-eastern portion of the province shows a marked superiority, while Melghat with its mountainous jungles is as distinctly the most insalubrious. Of the rest the least healthy would appear to be Pusad, Kelapur, and Mehkar, of which the two former are next to Melghat the most prominent for more or less hill and jungle.

The relative proportion of the working population to that supported by it is a question of some interest, and some light can be thrown upon it by the statistics of age, although of course only to an approximate degree. Taking the working age of males as from 18 to 59, inclusive, and that of females as from 15 to 44, inclusive, and deducing the proportion from the figures given in Statement No. 33, which deals with about a fortieth part of the total population, we find that in 10,000 males there are 5,366 workers, and in 10,000 females 4,643 workers, or combining the sexes there are 5,005 workers to 4,995 non-workers, that is to say, the productive population is just more than half the total. The population dealt with in the statement is, however, not representative of the whole, as it does not include such classes as the Animistic nor many urban residents, and a different result might be arrived at in deducing the proportion for the whole population, but this I am not in a position to calculate, as the numbers of the ages of 18 and 19 years for the whole population have not been separately tabulated. Many males, however, commence to be productive before the age of 18,

Statement No. 34.

	Workers.	Non workers.
Province	5,063	4,937
Amraoti	5,172	4,828
Akola	5,207	4,793
Ellichpur	5,153	4,847
Buldana	4,992	5,008
Wun	4,862	5,138
Basim	4,926	5,074

and many cease to be workers before the age of 60, and I think that a fair approximation of the productive population may be arrived at by taking the males from 15 to 54, inclusive, and the females as before from 15 to 44. On this basis are obtained the results given in the marginal Statement No. 34, which shows the proportions for the whole population and for each district.

It will be observed that the districts divide themselves again into the two classes of north and south, Amraoti, Akola, and Ellichpur having a majority of the workers and the southern districts a majority of non-workers. It may be of some advantage to compare the proportions for Berar with those for some countries of Europe and elsewhere, and the latter are therefore shown in the adjoining Statement No. 35. These calculations are, however, based upon the assumption of the age of the productive class being from 20 to 59, which is considered as more appropriate to the different conditions of life

Statement No. 35.

Country.	Workers.	Non-workers.
France, 1886	5,239	4,761
Italy, 1881	4,960	5,040
Austria, 1880	4,898	5,102
Sweden, 1880	4,811	5,189
Holland, 1879	4,709	5,291
Germany, 1885	4,703	5,297
England, 1881	4,635	5,365
Scotland, 1881	4,548	5,452
Jamaica	4,479	5,521
Canada	4,370	5,630
Ireland, 1881	4,352	5,648

in the countries named than the earlier period adopted for this province. The proportion for Berar calculated upon the same basis would be 4,925 workers to 5,075 non-workers. France has, or rather had in 1886, a considerable majority of workers, but with that exception in all the countries mentioned the non-workers predominate.

The last point to be dealt with is that of the mean age, and this can be only approximately calculated from the quinquennial age-periods by taking the averages of each period. On this basis the mean age for the total population in Berar is 25.30 years. In 1881, it was shown to be 25.25, and the increase would imply an improvement of life during the last 10 years, but that very little reliance can be placed on such inaccurate data as the age returns. Taking the population whose ages are given in statement No. 33, which gives the numbers for each year of life, and which therefore enables us to ascertain the exact mean for

the numbers dealt with, we find that the mean age of the males is 25.10 years and of the females 23.94. There is, however, probably little doubt that the true mean is higher than this. Among the old, whose ages should raise the average, there is a general tendency to understatement, although in a few individual instances the reverse may be the case even to exaggeration. A person of 60 years of age will frequently according to his or her own view remain 60 for an indefinite period, and a very large majority of those actually between 60 and 70 will give 60 only. On the other hand, a person who possibly has attained 80 years will probably claim 100, but the numbers of these are of course comparatively few, and the excess due to exaggeration does very little to counteract the deficiency due to the understatement of the others.

CHAPTER V.

CIVIL CONDITION.

THE different parts of Table VIII (pages 58 to 125) show the distribution of the population for the whole province and for each religion under the three conditions of unmarried, married, and widowed.

The marriage institution in this country is not so strictly defined as it is in Europe. Many women are maintained under conditions which, while perfectly moral and socially recognised, do not amount to more than concubinage; and although every endeavour was made at the enumeration to confine the description of married to those subject to a legal tie according to the law applicable in each case, yet it is possible that some misrepresentations may have been made. There is, however, nothing in the returns to indicate the existence of any error of this description, but it is desirable that such a possible source of inaccuracy should not be overlooked. Marriage in India also is not what it frequently is in Europe, an index or measure of prosperity. Wife and children here too are no "hostages to fortune," for they are fellow-workers and assistants rather than "impediments to enterprise." Poor people may indeed be temporarily deterred from marriage by the initial expenditure attendant upon the ceremony, which is frequently of a recklessly improvident character, but sooner or later the necessary funds are raised, and even the very poorest can marry. But notwithstanding the absence from the statistics of marriage of some of the elements of interest found in Europe, they are among the most instructive which the census returns supply, and throw considerable light upon the customs of the people and the social problems of the day which zealous reformers are eager to solve. In dealing with the subject it will unfortunately be necessary to introduce a number of tabular statements, seldom objects of attraction to the reader, but I have endeavoured to limit them to what is essential for the illustration of the different points of interest, and I think that they will repay attention.

The actual numbers of the population in each condition are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Unmarried	572,594	370,446
Married	833,575	810,883
Widowed	85,657	224,336

Taking the males alone, 38 per cent are unmarried, 56 per cent are married, and 6 per cent are widowed. Of the females 26 per cent are unmarried, 58 per cent are married, and 16 per cent are widowed. At the census of 1881 it was found that Berar contained the most married population in India, and although the proportion has now slightly decreased, the situation is probably still maintained. The proportions at the two enumerations are here given—

	Males.		Females.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Unmarried	38·4	38·4	25·9	26·3
Married	56·2	55·9	58·5	57·7
Widowed	5·4	5·7	15·6	16·0

Amongst males the proportion of unmarried is the same, and consequently

that of those who have married, but the proportion of widowers has increased ; amongst females the proportion of widows has also increased, and so has that of the unmarried. Regarding the latter fact in conjunction with that of the increase of females relatively to males noted in the previous chapter, it seems probable that the difference is due to a fuller enumeration of the unmarried females on this occasion. In the adjoining statement, No. 36, are compared the proportions in Berar with those for all India in 1881, and with those for some countries in Europe. The proportions of the married are very much higher in India than in Europe, as might be expected, and in Berar much higher than in India generally. The high proportion of widows in India is also remarkable, but in this respect Berar shows a smaller number. With regard to widowers, the variations are not so extreme ; in all the countries the proportion of widows is much higher than that of widowers, and in both France and Italy the number of widows relatively to the number of married men is higher than in Berar.

Statement No. 36.

Showing distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex.

	UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Berar .	3,838	2,635	5,588	5,769	574	1,596
India, 1881 .	4,441	3,232	4,670	4,895	483	1,873
England .	6,193	5,928	3,463	3,314	344	758
France .	5,513	5,041	3,954	3,934	533	1,025
Italy .	5,989	5,397	3,610	3,672	401	931

Comparison with other countries. The proportions of the married are very much higher in India than in Europe, as might be expected, and in Berar much higher than in India generally. The high proportion of widows in India is also remarkable, but in this respect Berar shows a smaller number. With regard to widowers, the variations are not so extreme ; in all the countries the proportion of widows is much higher than that of widowers, and in both France and Italy the number of widows relatively to the number of married men is higher than in Berar.

Statement No. 37.

Showing distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex by civil condition.

Province	UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Berar .	3,838	2,635	5,588	5,769	574	1,596
Amraoti District .	3,906	2,682	5,461	5,645	633	1,673
Akola .	3,506	2,259	5,873	6,079	621	1,662
Ellichpur .	4,005	5,790	5,364	5,519	631	1,691
Buldana .	3,743	2,497	5,773	5,983	484	1,520
Wun .	4,089	2,969	5,404	5,571	507	1,460
Basim .	3,895	2,750	5,554	5,696	651	1,554
Amraoti Taluk .	3,930	2,668	5,451	5,610	619	1,722
Chandur .	3,998	2,763	5,386	5,605	616	1,632
Morsi .	3,927	2,730	5,437	5,628	636	1,642
Murtazapur .	3,698	2,511	5,623	5,782	679	1,707
Akola .	3,594	2,368	5,794	5,961	612	1,671
Akot .	3,514	2,254	5,819	5,989	667	1,757
Balapur .	3,571	2,320	5,851	6,105	578	1,575
Jalgaon .	3,417	2,211	5,924	6,106	639	1,683
Khamgaon .	3,372	2,098	6,030	6,317	598	1,585
Ellichpur .	3,927	2,603	5,375	5,519	698	1,878
Daryapur .	3,643	2,355	5,711	5,892	646	1,753
Meighat .	5,188	4,511	4,425	4,545	387	944
Chikhli .	3,864	2,550	5,668	5,853	468	1,597
Malkapur .	3,623	2,386	5,881	6,110	496	1,504
Mehkar .	3,764	2,575	5,753	5,960	483	1,465
Yeotmal .	4,195	3,041	5,273	5,459	532	1,500
Darwaha .	4,113	2,994	5,294	5,515	593	1,491
Kelapur .	4,236	3,160	5,355	5,407	409	1,433
Wun .	3,696	2,581	5,872	6,039	432	1,380
Basim .	3,664	2,580	5,777	5,903	359	1,517
Mangrul .	3,782	2,624	5,578	5,783	640	1,593
Pusad .	4,261	3,041	5,253	5,382	486	1,577

Statement No. 37 gives the proportions for each district and each taluk in the province, and Statement No. 38, for each of the main religions. It will be seen that the proportions of the married are much higher in the Akola and Buldana districts than elsewhere. Khamgaon has an exceptionally high proportion in both sexes, and it will be remembered that it was in this taluk that an exceptionally small proportion of females to males was found. In Jalgaon, Balapur and Akot, all of the Akola district, and in

	UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindu	3,683	2,472	5,729	5,922	588	1,606
Musalman	4,990	3,629	4,502	4,558	508	1,813
Animistic	4,930	4,143	4,687	4,805	383	1,052
Jain	4,016	2,293	5,240	5,656	744	2,051

Proportions in local divisions.

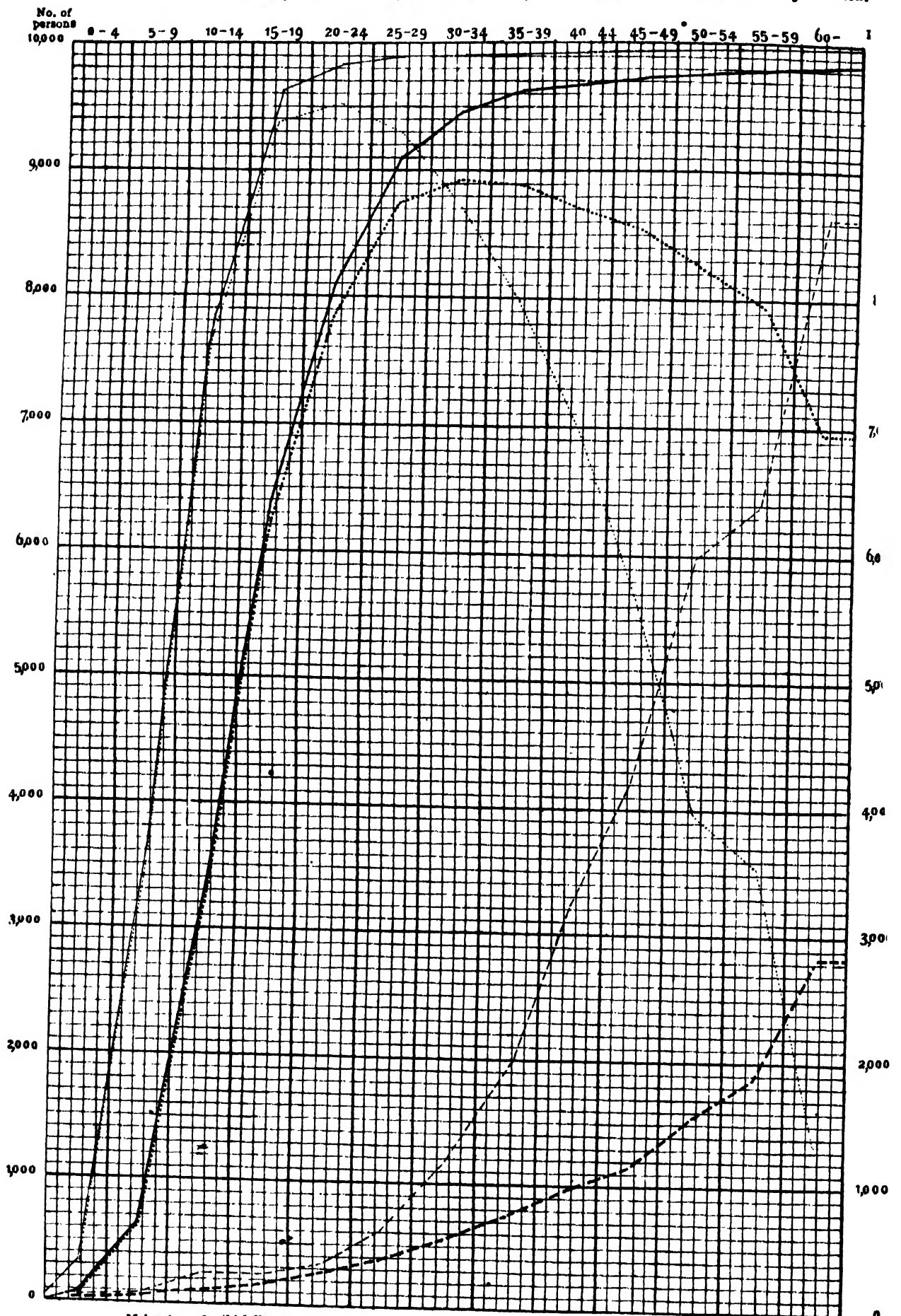
Malkapur and the Wun taluk the proportions are high. In Melghat the conditions are entirely different from the rest of the province, and approximate to what may be described as a European standard. Excluding this taluk the smallest proportions of married are to be found in Pusad, Yeotmal, Darwha, and Kelapur. The difference between Wun and the other taluks of the Wun District is very marked. So is that, but in the reversed condition, between Pusad and the other taluks of the Basim district. The widowed are most conspicuous in Ellichpur, Daryapur, Akot, Murtazapur, and Amraoti, the widows in Ellichpur attaining the high proportion of 19 per cent of the female population. In the Wun taluk in particular, and in the Wun district generally, the proportion of widowed is comparatively small. Coming to the religions it will be seen that the highest proportion of married is shown by the Hindus, and the lowest by the Mahomedans. The Jains have a much larger proportion of married women than men, and a very high proportion of widows. The Animistic have a very small proportion of widowers, and a comparatively small proportion of widows. Among Mahomedans the number of widows relatively to married women is very high.

Statement No. 39.
Showing distribution by condition of 10,000 persons of each sex at each age period.

Yaars.	Sexes.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
0-4	Males	9,901	95	4
	Females	9,678	314	8
5-9	Males	9,381	595	24
	Females	6,389	3,339	72
10-14	Males	6,640	3,262	98
	Females	2,150	7,637	213
15-19	Males	3,598	6,245	157
	Females	284	9,383	233
20-24	Males	1,886	7,865	249
	Females	144	9,519	337
25-29	Males	905	8,714	381
	Females	102	9,283	615
30-34	Males	522	8,910	568
	Females	85	8,731	1,184
35-39	Males	360	8,897	743
	Females	79	8,001	1,920
40-44	Males	301	8,718	981
	Females	72	6,696	3,212
45-49	Males	238	8,596	1,166
	Females	55	5,680	4,265
50-54	Males	225	8,241	1,534
	Females	47	3,955	5,998
55-59	Males	202	7,947	1,851
	Females	40	3,593	6,397
60-	Males	189	6,981	2,830
	Females	38	1,332	8,630

From these general conditions we proceed to examine the marriage statistics in connection with the age returns, which reveal several important features. Statement No. 39 shows the distribution of the population by civil condition at each age period, and statement No. 40, the distribution by age in each condition. In No. 39 the distinctive element is the age, and in No. 40 the civil condition, in both the figures should be read horizontally. Thus, in No. 39, it will be seen that out of 10,000 males under five years of age 9,901 are unmarried, 95 are married, and 4 are widowed, and from No. 40 out of 10,000

DIAGRAM No. 10 showing Distribution by Condition of 10,000 Persons of each Sex at each Age Period.



Males shown by thick lines or dots.

Females " " Fine " "

Those who have married, the complement of which represents the unmarried, shown thus _____

Those who are married, shown thus

Those who are widowed "

Statement No. 40.
Showing distribution by age of 10,000 persons of each sex in each condition.

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over.
Unmarried	Males	3,379	3,223	1,912	586	341	215	120	63	60	24	32	8	28
	Females	5,466	3,476	785	101	48	35	29	16	18	6	9	2	9
Married	Males	22	140	645	699	977	1,425	1,514	1,067	1,191	584	794	220	722
	Females	81	880	1,273	1,130	1,453	1,465	1,351	756	776	284	329	76	146
Widowed	Males	9	56	180	171	301	604	939	867	1,305	773	1,440	500	2,846
	Females	7	64	128	102	186	351	663	656	1,353	771	1,803	400	3,426

unmarried females 5,466 are under five years of age, 3,476 are between the ages of five and nine, and so on. The proportions given in statement No. 39 are also given in a

Distribution by condition at each age-period, and by each age in each condition. graphic form in diagram No. 10. The most noticeable general features are that the females marry at a much earlier age than the males, and become widowed very much sooner. The statements, however, show that of the males a considerable number do marry at very early ages, and the numbers of married rapidly increase at each age period until about the 25th year, by which time more than four-fifths of the sex have entered matrimony. Thenceforward, the numbers continue to increase, but with gradually diminishing strength until the close of life. Less than 2 per cent of those over 60 years of age remain unmarried. There are widowers of all ages, but their numbers begin to acquire an appreciable importance about the 20th year, after which they increase with each period until in the last they amount to more than 28 per cent of the numbers of the sex of 60 years or more. Nearly 98 per cent of the unmarried males are under 35 years of age, and in an average group of 1,000 bachelors there would not be more than 3 who could be described as old men. Fifteen per cent of the married males are under 20 years of age, and nearly 69 per cent of the widowers are of 40 years or more, while more than 4 per cent are under 20. Turning to the other sex, 3 per cent of the girls under five years of age are married; of those between the ages of 10 and 14 years three out of every four are married, and including those who have already lost their husbands 8 out of every 10 have been married. Only one woman in a hundred attains to about the 25th year unmarried. With infant marriages there are infant widows, and their numbers assume importance from the age of 10 and gradually increase until about the 25th year, after which they advance with great and growing rapidity until amongst those of 60 years of age or more they amount to the large proportion of 86 per cent. Out of 100 unmarried females 55 are under 5 years of age, 89 are under 10, and 97 are under 15; there are two between 15 and 30, and one of more than 30. Old maids are very scarce; out of 1,000 unmarried women there are only 6 above the age of 34, and only 2 of 50 years or more. Of 1,000 married females 8 are under 5 years of age, 96 are under 10, and 223 are under 15; only 83 are more than 44 years old. Of 1,000 widows one will be less than 5 years of age, seven will be under 10, 20 under 15, 30 under 20, and 49 under 25. If we take 30 as the age up to which a widow might hope to remarry, if there were no social impediments in the way, and it is not probable that many would possess sufficient attractions at a later age, the chance of remarriage could only come to 8 in every hundred widows. More than three-fourths of them are over 40 years of age.

It is to be observed that in both sexes there is a diminution in the numbers of the unmarried in each successive age period from the first to the last, and this might be regarded as indicating that in each age period there are a certain number who marry. If there were no marriage at advanced ages, and the death-rate of the unmarried

Gradual diminution in numbers of the unmarried in each successive age period from the first to the last, and this might be regarded as indicating that in each age period there are a certain number who marry. If there were no marriage at advanced ages, and the death-rate of the unmarried

were the same as among the rest of the community, the proportion of unmarried would remain constant, and its steady diminution implies either marriage at all ages up to 60 or a more rapid mortality among the unmarried. Marriage at advanced ages is not uncommon amongst men, although it is probable that it is more often widowers who remarry than old bachelors who take to themselves wives, but amongst women it seems highly improbable that any elderly spinster should marry, and in their case at least, even if it does not apply to both sexes, we are forced to the conclusion that the unmarried have comparatively shorter lives.

Statement No. 41.

Showing 10,000 persons of each sex and condition by age.

		0-14.		15-24.		25-39.		40-49.		50 and over.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Berar	Unmarried	8,514	9,727	927	149	407	80	84	24	68	20
India, 1881		7,646	9,487	1,622	377	598	89	88	21	76	23
France		4,937	5,301	2,985	2,756	1,294	1,004	350	365	434	574
Berar	Married	807	2,234	1,676	2,583	4,006	3,572	1,775	1,060	1,736	551
India, 1881		534	1,454	1,696	2,984	4,221	3,840	1,814	1,005	1,734	627
France		Nil	Nil.	305	1,045	3,379	3,636	2,429	2,235	3,887	3,084
Berar	Widowed	254	199	472	288	2,410	1,670	2,078	2,124	4,786	5,719
India, 1881		176	137	630	543	2,516	2,271	1,925	2,243	4,643	4,806
France		Nil	Nil	72	139	884	976	1,299	395	7,745	7,490

A comparison of the conditions in Berar with those maintaining in India generally in 1881, and in one European country, is given in Statement No. 41. France has been selected as the details of all the age periods for England are not available to me. It is seen here that in Berar both sexes marry at a much earlier age than in India generally, and the proportion of the widowed young is consequently greater also. It is curious that in all India and in Berar of the widowed persons under 15 years of age the males exceed the females. If the number of infant widows is due to the marriage of young girls with old men, it would seem from these figures that young boys are married to still older women. The true interpretation, probably, is that boy bridegrooms are wedded to baby brides, of whom a large proportion die in infancy. The proportion of widowers is indeed in excess up to 39 years of age, and this is probably to be accounted for by the greater mortality of women during the child-bearing age. This is not the case in France nor in Europe generally, and the inference is that in Europe female mortality relatively to male at this period of life is not so great as in India, or in other words, that women in child-birth are better cared for in Europe. Of the widowed of 50 years of age and over, the proportion in Berar in both sexes is higher than the all-India figures, which points to better life in Berar than the average for India, or to less remarriage, and the greater disparity between the sexes of the elderly widowed which distinguishes Berar would seem to imply a greater disparity of age between husbands and wives than is usual in India generally. Comparing the figures for Berar with those for France, the main feature is the much later age for marriage in the latter country, and the consequent postponement of the period of widowhood. Three-fourths of the widowed in France are 50 or more years of age, whereas in Berar about one-half are of this age; in other words, the widowed in Berar under 50 years of age are about twice as numerous proportionally as in France.

It may be of interest to consider here the mean ages of the population in each condition, which are as follows :—

Mean age in each condition.		each condition, which are as follows :—	
Unmarried	.	Males.	Females.
Married	.	9'45 years	5'71 years
Widowed	.	35'05 "	26'51 "
	.	47'17 "	50'08 "

CIVIL CONDITION.

[Chap. V.

These figures are the averages of the combined ages of the people of each sex in each condition, and being spread over wide variations are not of much value except for comparison between the two sexes and for a few very general deductions. Husbands are on the average $8\frac{1}{2}$ years older than their wives; but when it is remembered that there are a large number of males married as children between whom and their wives there cannot be anything like this difference, it will be realised that in the marriages which take place in the later life of the males there must be a very considerable discrepancy between the ages of husbands and wives. The married life of the man lasts, it appears, some four or five years longer than that of the woman, who spends half her life in widowhood.

Statement No. 42.

Showing the percentage of those who have married (married and widowed) to total number of sex at each age period.

Taluk.	MALES.					FEMALES.				
	0-4.	5-9.	10-14.	15-19.	20-24.	0-4.	5-9.	10-14.	15-19.	20-24.
Amraoti . . .	'94	2'90	21'23	54'20	76'21	1'89	24'25	74'42	95'56	98'30
Chandur . . .	'72	3'20	23'24	55'26	76'85	1'85	26'17	72'98	96'27	98'83
Morsi . . .	1'53	4'97	25'61	52'95	76'88	3'31	29'24	73'59	95'28	97'80
Murtazapur . . .	1'05	5'15	31'91	63'52	80'12	2'74	35'71	80'49	96'85	98'77
Akola . . .	'86	5'27	34'67	66'81	81'45	2'93	40'63	84'64	97'16	98'87
Akot . . .	'77	5'75	36'83	69'63	82'19	2'30	43'21	84'82	97'31	98'68
Balapur . . .	1'05	8'45	45'70	73'09	85'40	4'28	50'60	84'93	97'16	98'84
Jalgaon . . .	'77	6'12	43'69	76'08	87'95	2'38	48'26	89'05	98'35	99'39
Khamgaon . . .	'84	9'03	46'98	74'06	85'26	4'91	55'50	89'62	98'22	99'03
Ellichpur . . .	'71	3'17	21'92	54'23	75'19	1'67	26'21	74'49	95'84	98'56
Daryapur . . .	'75	3'96	30'01	69'14	84'15	1'88	35'22	86'19	97'98	99'17
Melghata . . .	1'04	1'64	5'23	24'74	55'18	1'18	2'39	19'64	70'59	92'14
Chikhli . . .	1'04	6'48	33'00	68'25	84'63	3'95	37'95	85'39	97'54	99'08
Malkapur . . .	'70	5'55	43'00	77'33	89'67	2'31	47'29	90'49	98'37	98'82
Mehkar . . .	1'34	8'92	41'70	69'63	85'65	4'69	44'34	84'32	96'96	98'90
Yeotmal . . .	'61	2'87	20'21	52'34	76'75	1'47	22'01	64'41	94'16	98'24
Darwha . . .	'72	6'45	31'21	57'37	77'39	2'86	29'89	69'68	95'21	98'51
Kelapur . . .	1'02	5'43	29'64	58'00	79'25	2'96	26'18	66'14	93'31	98'29
Wun . . .	1'54	15'91	51'39	71'13	87'32	8'02	47'46	78'40	96'26	99'26
Basim . . .	1'38	10'08	46'02	73'52	85'33	4'93	44'27	83'58	97'11	98'56
Mangrul . . .	1'26	8'99	41'80	69'54	81'41	5'00	43'20	80'43	96'71	98'70
Pesad . . .	1'15	7'55	34'65	62'12	80'12	3'98	34'02	76'52	95'78	98'06

Coming to the territorial divisions of the province, I think it is scarcely worth while to show the proportions for each condition and each age period for every taluk; the time occupied in the calculation would be great and the examination of the result would be wearisome to the reader; but I give the most important features in statement No. 42, which shows for each taluk the proportion under each age period up to from 20 to 24 years of those who have married, not distinguishing those who have become widowed. The statement exhibits some marked variations

of the Wun district and Pusad. The widowers seem to take advantage of these circumstances to re-marry, judging by the high proportion of widows to widowers in some of these taluks.

I now proceed to examine the proportions of the sexes at the different ages in each condition which are shown in Statement No. 46.

Relative conditions of the sexes at different ages.

Statement No. 46.

Showing number of females to 100 males in each age-period for each condition.

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60
Unmarried	105	70	27	11	9	11	14	17	20	16	17	15	21
Married	355	610	192	157	145	100	87	69	63	47	40	33	20
Widowed	216	302	178	156	162	152	185	198	271	261	328	257	315

This statement illustrates much of what has been already said, but in another form; how the unmarried males outnumber the unmarried females, how the young wives outnumber the young husbands, how towards the 28th year or thereabouts the number of husbands and wives is equalised, how thereafter the balance is turned, and in each succeeding period the excess of husbands over wives increases, and how at all periods of life the widows outnumber the widowers. But it brings into striking prominence the extraordinary paucity of spinsters in proportion to bachelors at all ages except in infancy and early childhood, and suggests the difficulty attendant on the search of a wife of any but tender years. What this difficulty may actually and practically amount to is shown in the following imaginary statement by a Hindu, resident in a village with a population of 1,000 persons of the same community:—

“Yes, Saheb, my wife is dead and I wish to marry again, but I do not want a child-wife. I have my work to do, and I want a wife old enough to look after my house and my children, but it is difficult. A large village? It is true there are a thousand inhabitants, but of these, 515 are males and only 485 are females. Of the females 287 are married, 78 are widows, and 120 are unmarried. Of the unmarried females, 111 are under 10 years of age and 7 are between the ages of 10 and 14. I wish to marry a girl of from 15 to 20 years of age, or so, but there is only one such in the village unmarried, and for her there are many competitors. Of the men of the village, 295 are married, 30 are widowers, of whom I am one, and 190 are unmarried. Of the widowers, there are 20 over 19 and under 60 years of age—19 besides myself; and of unmarried men between the same ages there are 14. All these men wish to marry and want a wife who is not a child, so that for the one girl of suitable age in our village I have to compete with 33 other men; 33 of us must therefore look elsewhere. If we stretch a point and marry the girls between the ages of 10 and 14, 26 of us will still remain unprovided for and must therefore marry children under 10 years of age, or remain single. Even if the widows might remarry, it would not make much difference to us. There are only 5 widows above 14 and under 30 years of age and only 1 between 10 and 14. It is true that there are 10 widows between 30 and 40 years of age, but they are too old to please most of us, and even if we married all these there would still remain 10 of us—10 out of the original 34 unmarried. So you see, as there is the same competition on the average in every other Hindu village, more than two-thirds of the men must marry children if they do not marry widows, and even if there were no restriction on the remarriage of widows, still more than one-third must marry children if they marry at all.”

To examine the bearing on this subject of the circumstances of different

Local differences.

localities reference may be made to Statement No. 47, which gives for

Statement No. 47.

Showing number of females to 1,000 males of the unmarried population.

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24
Amratti . . .	1,036	822	269	88	81
Chandur . . .	1,023	794	295	84	59
Morsi . . .	1,052	776	293	103	117
Murtazapur . . .	1,051	713	228	90	74
Akola . . .	1,065	638	190	87	68
Akot . . .	1,048	638	202	94	89
Balapur . . .	1,044	552	223	109	97
Jalgaon . . .	1,046	570	165	71	55
Khamgaon . . .	1,008	492	185	51	72
Ellichpur . . .	1,059	800	266	89	66
Daryapur . . .	1,007	689	172	70	59
Melghat . . .	1,095	979	723	472	107
Chikhli . . .	1,066	671	183	80	76
Malkapur . . .	1,073	572	142	79	136
Mehkar . . .	1,056	642	235	108	99
Yeotmal . . .	1,030	817	358	130	94
Darwha . . .	1,061	759	341	119	81
Kelapur . . .	1,054	800	384	163	110
Wun . . .	96	632	359	125	69
Basim . . .	1,042	619	243	120	121
Mangrul . . .	1,025	623	255	122	83
Pusad . . .	1,065	692	281	119	121

each taluk the proportion of females to males of the unmarried population in each age-period up to 24 years. It will be seen how small are the proportions between 10 and 24 in Khamgaon, Jalgaon, Daryapur, Chikhli, Akola, and Malkapur.

Statement No. 48.

Showing number of persons in 1,000 of each age-period who are or have been married.

CASTES.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	All ages.	0-9.	10-14.	All ages.	0-9.	10-14.
Mali . . .	717	70	664	823	367	966
Sutar . . .	688	31	366	784	238	920
Tell . . .	680	36	455	799	285	950
Kunbi . . .	677	50	467	797	292	940
Simpi (Jain) . . .	668	26	382	775	228	942
Kumbhar . . .	668	31	303	749	172	824
Wanjari . . .	666	80	552	786	328	931
Mhali . . .	664	36	404	788	256	917
Simpi (Hindu) . . .	662	18	297	786	206	938
Dhangar . . .	661	52	482	772	264	937
Koshti . . .	644	29	233	774	166	796
Lohar . . .	637	35	246	750	171	837
Chambhar . . .	635	49	409	746	211	872
Warthi . . .	633	28	324	758	158	886
Sonar . . .	624	24	291	774	202	915
Koli . . .	601	21	238	732	165	866
Kalal . . .	600	13	181	736	121	734
Gaoli . . .	598	21	217	682	109	621
Wani (Hindu) . . .	595	28	229	753	142	761
Wani (Jain) . . .	595	15	208	773	159	815
Brahman . . .	586	13	129	770	91	873
Mahar . . .	581	32	327	688	154	779
Rajput . . .	574	14	138	751	108	753
Mang . . .	572	35	329	682	147	790
Gond (Hindu) . . .	554	18	92	646	46	398
Gond (Animistic) . . .	543	26	116	636	56	419
Bhoi . . .	537	27	141	637	71	504
Andh (Hindu) . . .	536	35	279	634	111	713
Pardhan (Hindu) . . .	506	15	100	508	42	426
Shekh . . .	504	8	48	636	27	321
Bhil . . .	503	12	95	621	58	443
Pardhan (Animistic) . . .	501	21	128	500	43	483
Pathan . . .	497	11	39	646	29	323
Korku . . .	459	13	43	529	16	177
Banjari . . .	442	13	96	560	48	371

The last point to be considered is the relative conditions of the different castes, the details of the most important of which, in point of numbers, are given in Table E, page 438.

Relative conditions among certain castes.

The proportions of those who have married, including therein the widowed, are given in Statement No. 48. The proportions of widows to total females are shown in Statement No. 49. It will be seen that the Malis marry more and earlier than any other caste. Next to the Malis, the Sutars among males, and the Telis and Kunbis in both sexes are conspicuous for the high proportion of

Statement No. 49.

Showing for each caste the number of widows in 1,000 females.

Brahman . . .	255	Mali . . .	159
Rajput . . .	231	Kumbhar . . .	155
Wani (Hindu) . . .	220	Koli . . .	152
Wani (Jain) . . .	206	Dhangar . . .	150
Sonar . . .	188	Wanjari . . .	148
Simpi (Jain) . . .	188	Bhoi . . .	143
Pathan . . .	185	Gaoli . . .	136
Koshti . . .	183	Bhil . . .	134
Kalal . . .	183	Gond . . .	129
Shekh . . .	182	Chambhar . . .	129
Mhali . . .	176	Mahar . . .	127
Simpi (Hindu) . . .	175	Mang . . .	125
Kunbi . . .	166	Andh . . .	123
Lohar . . .	165	Banjari . . .	118
Warthi . . .	165	Pardhan (Hindu) . . .	116
Teli . . .	163	Pardhan (Animistic) . . .	101
Sutar . . .	161	Korku . . .	81

married persons. The Wanjari marry early, and so do the Dhangars, Kunbis, and Telis; the Chambhars and Malis are also conspicuous for early marriage among males, and the Jain Simpis among females. The difference between the conditions of the Wanjari and Banjaris is somewhat remarkable; the two castes are said to be of the same stock, but the Wanjari have settled down to a quiet life of domestication, while their brethren retain their old nomadic habits; and while a large proportion of the former marry, of the latter less than half the men and only a little more than half the women do so. Of the

Simpis and Wanis the Jain castes in the female sex marry more and earlier than the Hindu; of the two divisions of the Gonds and the Pardhans the Hindu has a larger proportion of married in both sexes than the Animistic. In the Mahomedan tribes, Shekh and Pathan, the proportion of married is far below the average, and early marriage is comparatively uncommon. The Korkus are distinguished by the smallest proportion of married women, and especially of young married women, child-marriage in either sex being apparently quite exceptional. It is perhaps chiefly on this account that the Korkus exhibit the smallest proportion of widows, a ratio which, for an Indian community, appears to be remarkably low. The Brahmans, Rajputs, and Wanis, on the other hand, have a very high proportion of widows. Of the Brahmans the number of widows is only just less than half that of wives, and exceeds that of unmarried females. A state of society in which the widows out-number the spinsters and yet are prohibited from remarriage, presents conditions which are quite beyond the conception of the European mind; the imagination can scarcely picture the existence of such circumstances in the Western world or realise the social and moral consequences that would ensue were they to arise. The Brahman widows number 7,575; of these 15 are under 10 years of age, 93 are under 15, and 2,257 are under 40 years of age; that is to say nearly one-third are possible mothers, and probably one-fourth would marry again if they were permitted to do so. The effects of the prohibition of remarriage generally are clearly seen in the statement of the proportion of widows (No. 49). The order in which the castes appear might almost be taken as the order of social precedence. The higher castes who follow the Brahmans in the prohibition of remarriage have a large proportion of widows and come at the top, and the low castes and aboriginal tribes who repudiate the doctrine have a small proportion of widows, and come at the bottom. The number of widows is of course also affected by the relative ages of husbands and wives. Amongst the Pathans there are 52 wives to 10 husbands under 15 years of age; amongst the Brahmans and Rajputs there are 51; amongst the Shekhs 49. A high proportion of young wives points to considerable discrepancy of age between the married, and consequently to a tendency to greater widowhood, and to this cause is probably due the high proportion of widows in

the Musalman tribes and in the low caste of Kalals who do not prohibit widow remarriage, but who have 42 young wives to 10 young husbands.

The postponement of the age of marriage among females, and the removal of the restriction against the remarriage of widows, are two most pressing questions in the Hindu social economy of the day, and are receiving some attention from the enlightened members of the community. The circumstances brought to light by the marriage statistics show what immense difficulties there are in the way of the first, and what assistance towards it the second would afford. Where almost every man is desirous of marrying no one will be willing to prejudice the fulfilment of his hopes by deferring the opportunity, and in a population in which, practically, the only marriageable females are girls of tender age, it is apparent that, unless heroic measures are adopted, no improvement can be looked for within any reasonable period of time; but were the widows permitted to remarry, although the numbers who may be regarded as of a marriageable age are comparatively small, there are enough of them in early womanhood to give very sensible relief to the congestion in the marriage market.

CHAPTER VI.

INFIRMITIES.

TABLES XII to XVA (pages 178 to 203) give the numbers of the population enumerated respectively as Insane, Deaf-mute, Blind, and Leper. No definition of insanity was attempted, nor was any distinction made between lunatics and idiots. The entry of deaf-mutes was

General considerations.

to be confined to those born deaf and dumb, of the blind to those entirely blind, and of lepers to those suffering from corrosive leprosy, no record being made of those affected with mere discoloration of the skin only. With what degree of accuracy the instructions were carried out can only be a matter of surmise; the diagnosis in each case rested with the parents or friends of the afflicted person or with the enumerator, all equally unskilled, and in the absence of any scientific opinion, it is very probable that some mistakes were made. With regard to the blind and deaf-mutes there was not much room for doubt, but in the case of persons in whom leprosy was beginning to develop, there would be some question; and as to the insane, those at least who are lunatic at intervals only and monomaniacs of a harmless character would probably be omitted, and a more careful enquiry than was possible to the enumerator is necessary to obtain an accurate return. I have heard also that the enumerator sometimes complicated matters, but narrowed the enquiry, by extending the words "from birth," which qualified the deaf-mutes to the insane and the leprous, but how far this may be true I cannot say. Again, in the abstraction of the schedule entries there is considerable room for error, as there is no possible check on the work, except that of repeated abstraction, which, unfortunately, often leads only to different results on each occasion or by each manipulator. Complete reliance cannot, therefore, be placed on the results produced, but there is no normal standard that I am aware of by which they can be tested.

The actual numbers returned for each infirmity are as follows:—

							Males.	Females.
Insane	.	.	.	.	.	.	280	198
Deaf-mutes	.	.	.	.	.	.	317	213
Blind	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,380	3,388
Lepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,886	812
TOTAL AFFLICTED							6,863	4,611

The numbers returned at the census of 1881 were —

							Males.	Females.
Insane	.	.	.	.	.	.	499	333
Deaf-mutes	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,412	1,044
Blind	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,563	5,198
Lepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,971	777
TOTAL AFFLICTED							9,475	7,352

The proportional figures are compared in the following abstract:—

In 100,000 persons of each sex there were—

							In 1881.		In 1891.	
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Insane	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	26	19	14
Deaf-mutes	.	.	.	.	.	.	104	81	1	15
Blind	.	.	.	.	.	.	330	402	226	241
Lepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	215	60	193	58

The numbers of the lepers at the two years are the only figures that approximate. Whether the differences are due to over-statement in 1881 or to under-statement in 1891, or to an actual decrease of infirmities, cannot be positively asserted; possibly all three causes have combined to affect the results. With regard to the deaf-mutes, however, it is remarked in the Census Report for 1881 that the numbers then recorded included cases which were not congenital, and pains were taken on this occasion to avoid this mistake, so that the variation now shown does not of itself throw doubt upon the present returns. It would be interesting if the statistics collected in the Medical Department could be used to throw any light upon the question; but the Sanitary Commissioner, to whom the tables have been referred, was unfortunately not in a position to examine them from a professional standpoint.

Statement No. 50.
Showing number of persons afflicted in 10,000 of each sex.

	INSANE.		DEAF-MUTE.		BLIND.		LEPER.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
Berar	2	1	2	2	23	24	19	6
India, 1881.	5	3	11	7	23	25	9	3
England and Wales	31	33	6	5	9	8	...	...
Scotland	38	39	3	2	9	8	...	...
Ireland	38	34	8	7	11	12	...	...
Italy	8	6	6	5	8	7	...	...
Austria	22	19	15	11	10	8	...	...
Ceylon	13	9	2	1	24	18	...	...

Comparison with other countries.

the blind are almost the same as those for India in 1881, and approximate to those in Ceylon, but are much higher than those for the European countries, which, as was pointed out in the Census Report for 1881, is what might be expected; heat, glare, dust, insects, and the pungent smoke of cowdung fuel are among other influences affecting the eyes and sight to which the natives of this country are constantly subject, and in a walk through an ordinary village so many children with sore eyes may be seen that, considering what small opportunity the people enjoy of efficient medical care and attention, it need not be a matter of surprise that there should be so many who are blind. The proportion of lepers in Berar compared with India generally is very high. In 1881 it was more than double that of any other province in India, except Bengal, which it still exceeded very largely, and the present returns, so far as the comparison is to be relied upon, show but a small improvement. The subject of leprosy has, however, lately been engaging the attention of a special commission of experts, and the circumstances of this province have no doubt received their consideration, so that there will be no advantage in attempting to discuss the topic here.

The next statements deal with the infirmities in relation to age. Statement No. 51 shows the distribution of the infirm by age, that is to say the proportion of the total infirm of each sex who are found at each period. Statement No. 52 gives the ratio of the infirm of each age period to the total population of each sex of the same age. Among the insane under 15 years of age, the proportion of girls is greater than boys; from 15 to 34 the proportion of males is much higher; and from 45 years upwards the females predominate. In a hundred insane males 20 are under 15, 47 between 15 and 34, and 15 of 45 and over; in the same number of insane females 21 are under 15, 39 between 15 and 34, and 23 above 44. The number of insane males rises in each period up to from 30 to 34 and then declines;

among the females there is an irregular rise and fall throughout. In 100,000 males between the ages of 30 and 34, 37 are insane, almost double the proportion to the same number of all ages. The largest proportion of insane females is between the ages of 45 and 49, and 55 and 59, the ratio at each age period being more than double the average on all ages. Among the deaf-mutes under 15 years of age also, the proportion of girls is higher than boys, and the proportion of children is much greater than among the insane. From 15 to 34 the males predominate, and from 40 and over, the females. In a hundred deaf-mutes of each sex 28 of the males and 29 of the females are under 15 years of age; and 21 of the males and 25 of the females are over 44. The proportion of those who reach the age of 60 is almost twice as great as among the insane. Among males the numbers rise until the period from 15 to 19, and then decline; among females, as in the case of the insane, the progression of the numbers is irregular. Among the blind there is a general, though irregular, increase in the numbers of both sexes from infancy to old age; from 40 years they begin to increase rapidly, and a very large proportion are 60 and over. Among the young blind the males predominate; in one thousand blind persons of each sex 158 males and 137 females are under 15 years of age, and 387 males and 278 females are under 30; on the other hand, while there are 481 males of 40 years or more, there are 589 females, and of these 241 of the males and 314 of the females are 60 or more years of age. In ten thousand children of each sex under 5 years of age there are 10 boys and 7 girls who are blind, and most of these are probably born so; but blindness is principally incident to old age, for not only are a large proportion of the blind over 60 years old, but a considerable number of the persons who attain the age of 60 are blind; of a thousand persons of each sex of that age, 9 men and 12 women are blind, while the average among persons of all ages is 3 men and 4 women. Very few children are lepers; the disease begins apparently to develop after the 10th year, and the numbers increase until the period from 40 to 44. Of a hundred lepers of each sex 5 males and 11 females are under 20 years of age, 55 males and 58 females are between 20 and 44, and 40 males and 31 females are 45 years old or more; and of these latter 12 males and 11 females attain the age of 60. Relatively to the total population, the lepers are in the greatest proportion at the period from 50 to 54 among males, and from 55 to 59 among females; but they diminish considerably in the last period. Comparing the effects of the different infirmities, it is seen that while blindness is little or no obstacle to longevity, but rather an accompaniment, comparatively few of those afflicted with any of the other infirmities attain the age of 60. Lepers begin to die off after 45 or 50; the insane after 35, and the deaf-mutes still earlier, although those of the deaf mutes who survive their youth have a better life than the insane, and more of them reach old age.

Statement No. 51.

Showing the percentage of infirm of each sex in each age-period.

	INSANE.		DEAF-MUTE.		BLIND.		LEPERS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-4	1'07	1'52	3'47	5'63	5'71	4'10	'07	'37
5-9	7'14	7'07	13'25	12'21	7'78	4'96	'35	...
10-14	11'78	12'63	11'36	11'74	6'27	4'63	1'94	4'93
15-19	7'50	7'07	11'67	7'04	5'21	3'78	2'95	5'30
20-24	8'93	11'11	8'20	8'92	5'83	4'60	5'75	7'88
25-29	12'50	7'07	10'09	10'33	7'87	5'70	7'59	8'99
30-34	18'57	12'12	10'41	9'39	7'57	7'35	13'03	14'41
35-39	6'79	9'09	6'31	4'23	5'65	5'96	12'09	11'68
40-44	10'36	9'09	4'73	5'16	7'31	8'29	16'49	15'64
45-49	2'86	6'06	3'79	5'16	4'62	4'84	9'88	7'02
50-54	6'43	7'07	4'93	4'70	9'05	10'51	14'69	10'10
55-59	'71	2'52	1'58	'94	3'05	3'87	3'53	3'69
60-	5'36	7'58	10'41	14'55	24'08	31'41	11'64	10'59

Statement No. 52.

Showing the percentage of infirm of each sex in each age-period.

	INSANE.		DEAF-MUTE.		BLIND.		LEPERS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-4	'0015	'0014	'0056	'0057	'0988	'0664	'0010	'0014
5-9	'0102	'0069	'0213	'0120	'1337	'0834	'0050	...
10-14	'0200	'0185	'0218	'0185	'1286	'1161	'0340	'0296
15-19	'0225	'143	'0396	'0153	'1886	'1310	'0911	'0440
20-24	'0241	'0178	'0251	'0153	'1903	'1260	'1603	'0517
25-29	'0257	'0109	'0235	'0172	'1956	'1508	'1611	'0570
30-34	'0367	'0191	'0233	'0159	'1807	'1984	'2654	'0932
35-39	'0190	'0235	'0200	'0117	'1910	'2637	'3491	'1175
40-44	'0254	'0191	'0132	'0117	'2168	'2991	'4179	'1352
45-49	'0141	'0296	'0211	'0271	'2749	'4044	'5022	'1406
50-54	'0224	'0208	'0186	'0148	'3804	'5279	'5271	'1216
55-59	'0087	'0291	'0216	'0116	'4460	'7619	'4417	'1745
60.	'0174	'0168	'0383	'0348	'9445	'11948	'3899	'0966

The relative proportions of the sexes at different ages among the different infirmities are given in Statement No. 53. Taking the whole number or all ages there are to a thousand males 707 females among the insane, 598 among deaf-mutes, 1,002 among the blind, and 281 among lepers. Leprosy, it is seen, attacks nearly four males for every female, and there is considerable disparity between the sexes among the insane and the deaf-mutes. If we accept the results as fairly accurate, the causes which tend to produce them form an interesting subject of enquiry, but one which requires scientific treatment and which I therefore refrain from approaching. The proportions of the sexes at the different age-periods exhibit great diversity, and permit of few general deductions. Among the blind the males predominate until about the 35th year, and after that the females are in excess to the close of life. Among lepers the disparity between the sexes is least among the young and then increases almost uniformly until the period from 50 to 54 years of age, after which it diminishes again to a small extent.

Statement No. 53.

Showing number of females to 100 males.

	Insane,	Deaf-mute,	Blind,	Lepers.
0-4	100	109	72	150
5-9	70	62	64	...
10-14	76	69	74	71
15-19	67	40	73	51
20-24	88	73	79	38
25-29	40	69	72	33
30-34	46	61	97	31
35-39	95	45	106	26
40-44	62	73	114	27
45-49	150	92	105	20
50-54	78	67	116	19
55-59	250	40	127	29
60	100	94	131	20
All ages	71	60	100	28

after that the females are in excess to the close of life. Among lepers the disparity between the sexes is least among the young and then increases almost uniformly until the period from 50 to 54 years of age, after which it diminishes again to a small extent.

I now proceed to examine the subject in relation to the local divisions of the province. Statement No. 54 gives the percentage of the infirm on the total population of each sex for each district and taluk. Of insane males the Ellichpur, Melghat, and Jalgaon taluks have the largest proportions, and Melghat, Amraoti, and Mangrul of the females. Kelapur, Wun, and Mangrul have the smallest proportions among males and Mehkar, Wun, and Chikhli among females. Taking the sexes together, the proportion is highest in Melghat with '029 per cent, Ellichpur with '025, and Amraoti with '021, and lowest in Wun and Mehkar with '009, and Kelapur with '010. The actual numbers are, however, in no case very large; Ellichpur heads the males with 24, and Amraoti the females with 20. In Kelapur there are only three insane males, and in Wun four of each sex. Taking the districts the proportions for both sexes range from '013 per cent in Wun to '023

in Ellichpur. In actual numbers Akola heads the list with 107 insane and Amraoti comes next with 102. Wun has only 60.

Statement No. 54.

Showing percentages of the infirm on the total population for each sex.

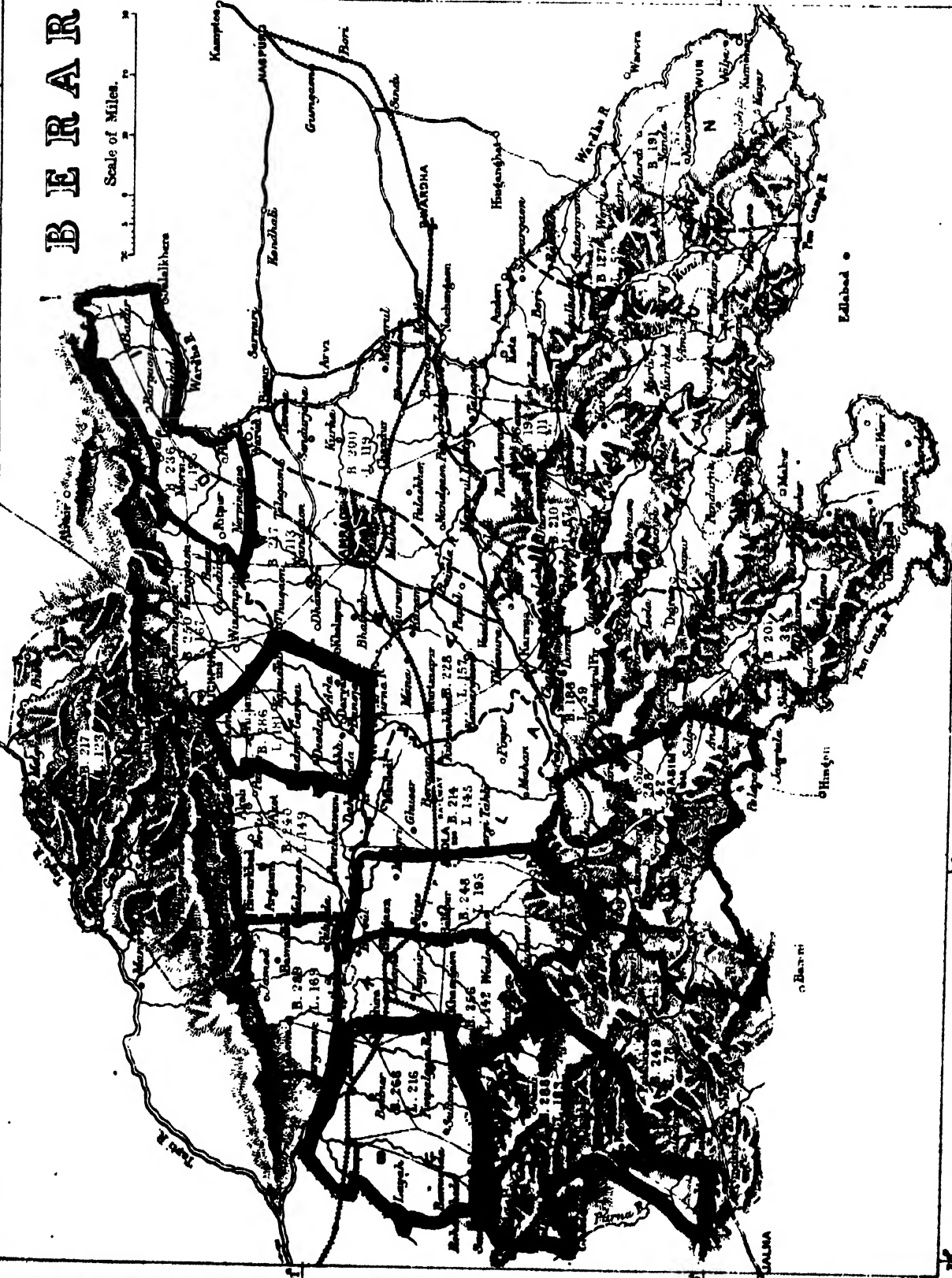
DISTRICT.	INSANE.		DEAF-MUTE.		BLIND.		LEPERS.		TOTAL AFFLICTED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti . . .	'017	'014	'020	'017	'224	'212	'218	'060	'479	'304
Akola . . .	'023	'014	'026	'016	'235	'259	'234	'077	'510	'366
Ellichpur . . .	'028	'017	'035	'025	'266	'252	'255	'071	'584	'366
Buldana . . .	'015	'012	'012	'009	'256	'280	'245	'075	'529	'377
Wun . . .	'013	'012	'017	'013	'167	'200	'118	'040	'316	'265
Basim . . .	'018	'017	'020	'011	'221	'254	'071	'015	'351	'297
TALUK.										
Amraoti . . .	'019	'023	'018	'018	'235	'198	'178	'042	'450	'281
Chandur . . .	'014	'011	'016	'017	'200	'202	'183	'051	'413	'281
Morsi . . .	'022	'011	'024	'009	'238	'233	'297	'086	'581	'339
Murtazapur . . .	'013	'010	'025	'027	'229	'226	'239	'067	'507	'331
Akola . . .	'022	'017	'021	'019	'222	'205	'219	'065	'484	'306
Akot . . .	'024	'010	'034	'018	'224	'258	'221	'073	'503	'359
Balapur . . .	'019	'014	'023	'012	'248	'247	'289	'096	'579	'369
Jalgaon . . .	'028	'013	'018	'008	'270	'311	'240	'093	'556	'425
Khamgaon . . .	'023	'015	'034	'023	'221	'295	'214	'063	'493	'396
Ellichpur . . .	'032	'018	'033	'013	'275	'224	'247	'082	'567	'337
Daryapur . . .	'024	'010	'063	'045	'294	'279	'287	'067	'668	'402
Melghat . . .	'020	'031	'033	'013	'104	'273	'193	'048	'418	'366
Chikhli . . .	'014	'009	'004	'009	'272	'306	'274	'088	'564	'413
Malkapur . . .	'019	'017	'028	'012	'273	'262	'325	'105	'645	'397
Mehkar . . .	'011	'008	'001	'005	'223	'276	'125	'028	'361	'317
Yeotmal . . .	'015	'013	'019	'017	'182	'203	'165	'053	'381	'286
Darwha . . .	'018	'010	'015	'013	'198	'223	'131	'039	'363	'286
Kelapur . . .	'005	'015	'006	'006	'113	'142	'076	'027	'209	'190
Wun . . .	'009	'009	'023	'017	'156	'227	'075	'038	'264	'291
Basim . . .	'010	'015	'014	'013	'265	'313	'066	'016	'365	'357
Mangrul . . .	'009	'023	'016	'018	'159	'219	'093	'023	'278	'282
Pusad . . .	'022	'016	'029	'004	'202	'199	'065	'010	'319	'230

Of deaf-mutes Daryapur has a very much larger proportion than any other taluk, and almost twice as many as Khamgaon, which comes next; Akot has the same proportion among males as Khamgaon, and among females Murtazapur has a higher percentage; but taking the sexes together, while Daryapur has '055 per cent Khamgaon has only '029, and Akot and Murtazapur '026. In Mehkar and Chikhli in both sexes, and in Kelapur and Pusad among females, the proportions are the smallest. In actual numbers Mehkar has only 1 male and 4 females, Chikhli 3 males and 7 females, Pusad, Kelapur, and Melghat 3 females each, and Jalgaon 4 females. In Pusad, however, there are 21 males, and the disparity between the sexes is remarkable. Of the districts, Ellichpur has the largest proportion, '031 per cent for both sexes, and Buldana the least, '011. In actual numbers Amraoti and Akola have 124 each, and Buldana only 51.

Of the blind the highest proportions are in Daryapur, Ellichpur, Malkapur, Chikhli, and Jalgaon, among males, and in Basim, Jalgaon, Chikhli, and Khamgaon, among females. In Kelapur the proportions in both sexes are considerably smaller than anywhere else; Wun and Mangrul have the next lowest among males, and Amraoti and Pusad among females. Taking the proportions for both sexes combined, Jalgaon with '289 per cent, Chikhli and Basim with '288, and Daryapur with '286 form a distinct group at the head of the taluks, the next highest proportion being '268 in Malkapur, and after that '256 in Khamgaon. In Kelapur the proportion is '127, and the next lowest are Mangrul with '188, Wun with '191, and Yeotmal with '192. Taking the districts, Buldana with '268 has the highest proportion, and Wun with '183 the lowest. The proportion

BEAR

Scale of Miles.



Taluka in which the prevalence is markedly high are colored —

- For Leprosy
- For Blindness

The figures in red show the number afflicted in 100,000 of the population, or that ratio.

of males varies from '266 in Ellichpur to '167 in Wun, and that of females from '280 in Buldana to '200 in Wun.

For leprosy Malkapur takes a markedly prominent place in the taluks; in actual numbers there are 385 of both sexes, and in no other taluk are there as many as 300; and the proportion among the males is as high as '325 per cent. Morsi, Balapur, and Daryapur come next for males, and Balapur again, Jalgaon, and Chikhli for females. For both sexes together Malkapur has a proportion of '216 per cent, Morsi and Balapur have each '195, Chikhli, '183, and Daryapur '181. The smallest amount of leprosy is found in Pusad, Basim, Kelapur, Wun, and Mangrul, the proportional figures for both sexes being Pusad '038 per cent, Basim '042, Kelapur '052, Wun '057, and Mangrul '059. Of the districts, Ellichpur has the percentage of '166 for both sexes, Buldana '162, Akola '158, Amraoti '142, and then there comes a drop to '79 in Wun and '44 in Basim. In the Basim district the comparative freedom from leprosy is remarkable: there are there 176 lepers altogether, less than one-twentieth of the number in the province, and of female lepers there are only 30.

From this summary, it may be seen that Daryapur, Malkapur, Balapur, and Jalgaon, with, perhaps, Ellichpur and Morsi, are the most conspicuous taluks for the prevalence of infirmities generally, while Kelapur, Wun, Pusad, and Mangrul enjoy the greatest exemption; but beyond these distinctions there seems to be no particular relation in the extent of prevalence between the different infirmities, and no special topographical characteristics of distribution. If we take the districts and note them in order of prevalence for both sexes together, and for each sex separately for each infirmity, and total the serial numbers of all the lists, we shall arrive at a resultant order of prevalence as follows: Ellichpur, Akola, Buldana, Amraoti, Basim, Wun,—from which the very general deduction may be drawn that the south and east is freer from infirmity than the north and west. To some extent there is some relation between the prevalence of infirmities and the density of the population, Ellichpur, Daryapur, Khamgaon, Jalgaon, and ~~not~~ being conspicuous among the taluks for both high densities of population and large prevalence of infirmities, and, on the other hand, Kelapur, Wun, Mangrul, Darwha, Yeotmal, and Pusad are amongst those with the lowest densities and the smallest proportions of the infirm; but the correspondence is not sufficiently universal to warrant a precise rule. The topographical prevalence of blindness and leprosy is illustrated in map No. 4. Those taluks in which these infirmities are most conspicuous are coloured pink and blue, respectively, and the ratio of the number afflicted to 100,000 persons is given for each. *

Relative proportions among The last point to be dealt with is the relation
castes. of the infirmities to the different castes.

The principal proportions are given in the next four statements Nos. 55 to 58; but before examining them I have to point out that the figures in the tables for the tribe of Musalman are untrustworthy. Most Mahomedans have given specific tribal names, and for a small number only does "Musalman" appear as the tribal or caste designation, and the proportions to this small number of the numbers entered in the tables of infirmities by caste are so very much larger than any other section of the population, that it seems clear that they are erroneous, especially as a very simple explanation of the mistake offers itself. The probability is that the abstractors of the infirmity details have in some instances confused the column for religion in the schedule with that for caste, and have recorded some entries of infirmities under the designation of "Musalman" instead of under that of Shekh, Syed, or other specific tribal name. I have not unfortunately discovered the mistake in time to rectify it. There was nothing in the actual numbers to attract attention at the time of abstraction or compilation, and the error has only come to light on analysing the tables at a time when the Abstrac-

tion Office has been closed and the establishment discharged. Under the circumstances, all that I can do is to acknowledge the mistake and regret it.

Statement No. 55.				Statement No. 56.			
PERCENTAGE OF INSANE IN CASTES MOST AFFECTED.				PERCENTAGE OF DEAF-MUTES IN CASTES MOST AFFECTED.			
		Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
Bhoi	. . . . .	'042	...	Andh	. . . . .	'041	'027
Brahman	. . . . .	'024	'017	Chambhar	. . . . .	'046	...
Gaoli, etc.	. . . . .	'030	...	Dhangar	. . . . .	'022	'028
Korku	. . . . .	'028	'035	Gaoli, etc.	. . . . .	'035	...
Kunbi	. . . . .	'017	'011	Kunbi	. . . . .	'015	'013
Mahar	. . . . .	'022	'012	Mahar	. . . . .	'029	'015
Mali	. . . . .	'017	'014	Mali	. . . . .	'024	'012
Rajput	. . . . .	'011	'025	Mana	. . . . .	'019	'019
Shekh	. . . . .	'029	'018	Rajput	. . . . .	'033	'033
Sonar	. . . . .	'053	...	Shekh	. . . . .	'008	'020
Teli	. . . . .	'024	'010	Sutar	. . . . .	'046	...
Wani (Hindu)	. . . . .	'018	'022	Wani (Hindu)	. . . . .	'033	...

Statement No. 57.				Statement No. 58.			
PERCENTAGE OF BLIND IN CASTES MOST AFFECTED.				PERCENTAGE OF LEPROS IN CASTES MOST AFFECTED.			
		Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
Bari	. . . . .	'311	'181	Andh	. . . . .	'114	'027
Beldar	. . . . .	'259	'198	Bari	. . . . .	'371	'063
Bhoi	. . . . .	'240	'259	Bhoi	. . . . .	'147	'099
Dhangar	. . . . .	'250	'305	Chambhar	. . . . .	'211	'043
Gosawi	. . . . .	'435	'304	Gaoli, etc.	. . . . .	'206	'075
Gurao	. . . . .	'301	'284	Gosawi	. . . . .	'421	'171
Kasar	. . . . .	'396	'269	Gurao	. . . . .	'305	'175
Koshti	. . . . .	'298	'351	Kasar	. . . . .	'371	'134
Kumbhar	. . . . .	'226	'215	Korku	. . . . .	'197	'046
Kunbi	. . . . .	'265	'269	Koshti	. . . . .	'246	'042
Lohar	. . . . .	'263	'185	Kumbhar	. . . . .	'169	'072
Mahar	. . . . .	'216	'213	Kunbi	. . . . .	'220	'054
Mali	. . . . .	'285	'273	Lohar	. . . . .	'239	'093
Maratha	. . . . .	'209	'316	Mahar	. . . . .	'152	'052
Rajput	. . . . .	'222	'253	Mali	. . . . .	'305	'101
Sal	. . . . .	'293	'205	Mhali	. . . . .	'208	'076
Simpi	. . . . .	'187	'255	Pardhan	. . . . .	'292	'078
Sonar	. . . . .	'258	'255	Rajput	. . . . .	'220	'083
Sutar	. . . . .	'252	'233	Sal	. . . . .	'366	'051
Teli	. . . . .	'242	'255	Sutar	. . . . .	'218	...
Vidur	. . . . .	'244	'316	Teli	. . . . .	'275	'115
Wanjari	. . . . .	'214	'382	Vidur	. . . . .	'320	...
Wani (H)	. . . . .	'240	'267	Wanjari	. . . . .	'147	'078
Warhi	. . . . .	'221	'247	Warhi	. . . . .	'238	'150

Glancing at the tables, the numbers of the infirm among the Kunbis, Mahars, and Malis at once catch the eye, but these are the most common castes in the province and the proportions of the infirm among them are not remarkable. Of the insane, the highest proportions are among Sonars, Bhois, and Gaolis, for the males, and among the Korkus and Rajputs for the females. Chambhars, Sutaras, and Andhs among males, and Rajputs, Dhangars, and Andhs among females, have the highest proportions of deaf-mutes. Of the blind, the Gosawis have the high ratio of '435 among males, and '304 among females; the Kasars and Baris have also high proportions among males and Wanjaris, Dhangars, and Koshtis among females. The Gosawis have also a very high proportion of lepers of both sexes; the proportions among the Guraoas and Malis for both sexes among the Baris, Kasars, Salis, and Vidurs for males, and among the Warthis, Telis, and Bhois for females, are the most conspicuous of the rest; but it is to be noted that in nearly all the castes included in the statements the proportions in one sex or the other are above the average for the province.

CHAPTER VII.
EDUCATION.

TABLE IX shows the distribution of the population, as a whole*and for each religion, under the three categories of learning, literate, and illiterate. The first comprises the number of those who, at the time of the census, were under instruction of some sort either at home or at school ; the second, those who were able to read and write and were no longer under instruction ; and the third, those unable both to read and write. Table D gives the same information for each caste, tribe, or race with the addition of the numbers of the "literate" who have some knowledge of English. No attempt has been made to show the degree of education of the "learning" and "literate," and such details scarcely fall within the scope of a general census ; but the tables afford a clear indication of the attitude of the people and of their separate sections towards education generally.

In 10,000 males of the general popualtion there are 258 under instruction, 584 who have been under instruction, and 9,158 absolutely illiterate. Of the same number of females, the proportions are 7 pupils, 12 instructed, and 9,981 illiterate. Nothing marks the social distinction between the sexes better than these figures.

The returns for the census of 1881 showed that Berar was then one of the most illiterate provinces of India ; and although the present enumeration points to some improvement, considerable further progress will be necessary before even the average for all India is attained. The marginal Statement No. 59 compares the proportions of the illiterate of both sexes in Berar with those for India in 1881 and some other countries. It

Statement No. 59.
Showing number of illiterate in 1,000 persons of each sex.

	Males.	Females.
Berar, 1891	916	998
India, 1881	909	996
Ireland	446	499
Italy	623	764
Austria	479	533
Hungary	592	717
Portugal	750	892
Ceylon	731	971

will be at once apparent from these figures how vastly the European standard differs from that of this country. Even in Ceylon the condition of education is far in advance of that of Berar and of India generally. In 1881 the proportions for Berar were 938 for males and 999 for females, so that there has been a substantial diminution of illiteracy in the decade amongst the males. As to the females it can at least be said that they have made a beginning. Now one man in 12 and one woman in 521 know or are learning how to read and write.

Before going further, I have to draw attention to an error which the returns of the Education Department bring to light. It is stated in the Administration Report that on the 31st March 1891 there were 48,578 male and 1,764 female scholars in all the recognised schools of all classes in the province, whereas the numbers returned at the census as "learning" were 38,502 males and 976 females. The latter figures are palpably wrong, as, with the exception of the comparatively few new pupils who may have joined the schools between the 26th February and the 31st March, all those at least who were on the books of the Education Depart-

ment as scholars should have been shown at the census as "learning," the numbers of which might be expected to include also some who were under instruction at home or in small schools not within the cognizance of the department. The explanation of the discrepancy probably is that a large number of pupils were returned as "literate" owing to miscomprehension of the instructions by parents or enumerators. To a man who can just read and write while his son at school is very much farther advanced, a by-no-means uncommon coincidence, it does not seem clearly intelligible why he should return himself as "instructed" and his son as only "learning." Doubts upon this point were sometimes expressed by the enumeration staff, and judging by the result, I am inclined to think that they were very commonly entertained. On the other hand, the distinction between "learning" and "illiterate" is clearly defined; the literal meaning of the vernacular expressions used is "is learning" and "not taught," and there does not appear to be much room for doubt between them. Thus while it appears that the numbers of the learning are largely understated and little value can be attached to any deductions drawn from their numbers alone, I think there is no reason to question the approximate accuracy of the numbers of "learning" and "literate" combined, and consequently of the "illiterate," and that the proportions and comparisons deduced from these figures may be safely accepted. I, however, give the separate proportions in some cases for what they may be worth.

The adjoining statement No. 60 shows the distribution of the population according to religion in all three categories. It will be seen that the Animistic tribes are supremely illiterate; out of 10,000 males only 19 ever have learnt or are learning to read and write, and of the women, numbering, it should be remembered, more than 68,000, there is not a single individual who has received any instruction at all. Of the

Statement No. 60.
Showing percentage of each condition on total of sex for each religion.

RELIGION.	LEARNING.		LITERATE		ILLITERATE.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindu .	2'53	'05	5'70	'08	91'77	99'87
Musalman .	3'99	'24	7'59	'32	88'42	99'44
Animistic .	'10	<i>Nil.</i>	'09	<i>Nil.</i>	99'81	<i>All</i>
Jain .	10'08	'28	38'20	'28	51'72	90'44
Christian .	10'30	9'15	60'03	48'31	29'67	42'51
Parsi .	13'05	9'93	70'11	49'64	10'24	40'43

Hindus 823 in 10,000 males have received some education, but only 13 in the same number of females. The Mahomedans show a better condition than the Hindus, 1,158 males and 56 females in 10,000 of each sex being included among the learning or the literate. The Jains are very much more advanced as regards the males, and show a smaller proportion of illiteracy than several countries of Europe, but the condition of the females is the same as that among the Mahomedans, and exhibits a remarkable contrast with that of the other sex. Among the Jains almost every other man has received some education; among the Mahomedans one man in 9; among the Hindus one man in 12; and among the Animistic one in 538. Of the women there is one in 178 among Jains; one in 179 among Mahomedans; and one in 744 among Hindus. The Christians and Parsis exhibit a very high percentage of instruction, but their populations are not properly typical; the proportions among Christians are largely influenced by the numbers of the Europeans and true Eurasians who, with the exception of young children, are practically all educated, and the numbers of the Parsis are not representative of all classes and ages of that community. Of the natives of the country, however, the Christians are less illiterate than the rest, and they do not neglect the education of the female sex. In 100 Native Christians of each sex only 41 of the males and 67 of the females are illiterate. Of a similar number of Eurasians there are 23 illiterate males and 25 females.

The attitude of the people as regards education may, however, be more accurately appreciated by a consideration of the proportions in what may be termed the school-going age, 5 to 14. The tables show the actual numbers from 0 to 14, but it may be assumed that a very small number of the learning and certainly none of the literate are under 5 years of age, and therefore if we deduct the numbers of those under 5 from the total and from the number of illiterate, we get a fair approximation of the proportion of those of school-going age who are either learning or have been taught to read and write. The next statement, No. 61, shows the percentages for the whole population and each religion in the three age periods 5—14, 15—24, and 25 and over. From this we see that in 100 Hindu boys who might be or have been at school, there are only 10 who have fulfilled that condition, of the Mahomedans there are 16, of the Jains there are 50, of the Christians 83, and of the Parsis 80. Of the Animistic there are only 3 in 1,000 boys. Of the girls there are among Hindus only 26 in 10,000, while Mahomedans have 115, and Jains 163. Of the Christians there are 72 girls in 100, and of the Parsis 83. Put in other words the meaning of these figures as regards Hindu girls is this, that in a number of villages aggregating a total population of between 8,000 and 9,000 souls, of whom 1,000 are girls of school-going age, two or perhaps three of these individuals are or have been at school. It is, however, to be noted that in the province there are 28 Hindu women between the ages of 15 and 24, and 25 of 25 years or more, who are stated to be still under instruction. The statement also shows that among all classes, excepting of course the Animistic females, the proportion of illiterate is higher in the last period than in the first two, which indicates the increased spread of education in the rising generation, and a comparison of the figures affords some measure of the rate of progress in the different communities. Among Mahomedans education is spreading more rapidly than among Hindus, and among the Jains faster than in any other class of natives.

Statement No. 61.

Showing the percentage of educated at each age-period.

	MALES.						FEMALES.					
	5—14		15—24		25 and over.		5—14		15—24		25 and over.	
	Learning or literate.	Illiterate.	Learning or literate.	Illiterate.	Learning or literate.	Illiterate.	Learning or literate.	Illiterate.	Learning or literate.	Illiterate.	Learning or literate.	Illiterate.
Province	10'43	89'57	13'39	86'61	8'34	91'66	1'36	98'64	2'29	97'71	1'13	98'87
Hindu	10'25	89'75	13'00	86'94	8'14	91'86	1'26	98'74	2'20	97'80	1'09	98'91
Musalman	16'20	83'80	17'38	82'62	10'56	89'44	1'15	98'85	1'81	98'19	1'33	98'67
Animistic	1'32	98'68	1'31	98'69	1'13	98'87	1'00	99'00	1'00	99'00	1'00	99'00
Jain	50'45	49'55	65'90	34'10	52'18	47'82	1'63	98'37	1'46	98'54	1'26	98'74
Christian	82'76	17'24	80'17	19'83	79'90	20'10	71'83	28'17	72'14	27'86	62'86	37'14
Parsi	80'49	19'51	96'36	3'64	94'63	5'37	82'76	17'24	87'10	12'90	57'89	42'11

I now proceed to examine the conditions in the different local divisions of the province. The proportions of the learning, literate, and illiterate in each district is given in the

Local conditions.

following statement, No. 62. Wun and Basim are the most illiterate districts and

Statement No. 62.

Showing the percentage in each condition on total of sex in each district.

	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
Amraoti	2'83	6'75	90'42	'08	'19	99'73
Akola	3'51	7'40	89'09	'13	'16	99'71
Ellichpur	3'05	6'67	90'28	'05	'12	99'83
Buldana	2'59	5'59	91'82	'05	'09	99'86
Wun	1'56	3'61	94'83	'04	'07	99'89
Basim	1'65	4'31	94'04	'04	'06	99'90

Akola the least. In Akola one male in 9 and one female in 343 can or are learning to read and write; in Amraoti one man in 10 and one woman in 371; in Ellichpur one man in 10 and one woman in 577; in Buldana one man in 12 and one woman in 722; in Basim one man in 17 and one woman in 1,007; and in Wun one man in 19 and one woman in 931.

Taking only the numbers of the school-going age, calculated as before, the proportion of those in 10,000 persons of each sex who can or are learning to read and write is—

in Akola	.	.	.	.	.	1,452 boys and 67 girls;
in Ellichpur	.	.	.	.	.	1,238 " " 28 "
in Amraoti	.	.	.	.	.	1,209 " " 44 "
in Buldana	.	.	.	.	.	1,022 " " 24 "
in Basim	.	.	.	.	.	673 " " 17 "
in Wun	.	.	.	.	.	600 " " 19 "

Coming to the taluks, the proportions in the same category are as follows:—

1. Akot	.	.	.	.	.	1,619 boys and 65 girls.
2. Amraoti	.	.	.	.	.	1,587 " " 105 "
3. Ellichpur	.	.	.	.	.	1,525 " " 45 "
4. Khamgaon	.	.	.	.	.	1,483 " " 56 "
5. Malkapur	.	.	.	.	.	1,473 " " 33 "
6. Akola	.	.	.	.	.	1,445 " " 97 "
7. Daryapur	.	.	.	.	.	1,442 " " 21 "
8. Jalgaon	.	.	.	.	.	1,389 " " 32 "
9. Balapur	.	.	.	.	.	1,288 " " 76 "
10. Chandur	.	.	.	.	.	1,130 " " 16 "
11. Murtazapur	.	.	.	.	.	1,024 " " 48 "
12. Morsi	.	.	.	.	.	1,021 " " 7 "
13. Yeotmal	.	.	.	.	.	841 " " 23 "
14. Chikhli	.	.	.	.	.	826 " " 30 "
15. Basim	.	.	.	.	.	712 " " 19 "
16. Mehkar	.	.	.	.	.	710 " " 9 "
17. Mangrul	.	.	.	.	.	699 " " 32 "
18. Darwha	.	.	.	.	.	637 " " 19 "
19. Pusad	.	.	.	.	.	610 " " 7 "
20. Kelapur	.	.	.	.	.	438 " " 6 "
21. Wun	.	.	.	.	.	406 " " 30 "
22. Melghat	.	.	.	.	.	70 " " 5 "

These figures demonstrate what great differences in the progress of education there are between the several taluks, and also how much room there is for improvement. If in Akot there are 1,619 boys in 10,000 of school-going age who are or have been at school, it follows that there are 8,381 who have not enjoyed that advantage. In other words, for every boy in Akot sent to school there are 5 more who might be but are not; and omitting Melghat, the numbers in the different taluks vary from this to 24 in Wun. In the Melghat 143 boys of school-going age are not taught for one who is. Female education is most advanced in Amraoti and Akola, and, besides Melghat, is very backward in Kelapur, Pusad, Morsi, and Mehkar.

Taking the total number of learning and literate without regard to age, the taluks do not observe quite the same order of strength, as may be seen from

Statement No. 63, which shows these proportions for each sex and compares them with the conditions existent in 1881. In every taluk there has been a substantial increase in the proportion of the educated of the male sex, notably in Melghat, Chikhli, Mangrul, Khamgaon, and Akola. Among females the increase has been considerable in Amraoti, Akot, Balapur, Darwha, Mangrul, and Wun; but in Chikhli and Mehkar, there has been some diminution, and in Melghat the proportions remain the same. There has been no regularity of variation in the extent of female education, and it appears to bear little or no relation to that among males, except that it is larger in the taluks in which the most important towns are situate. In Amraoti the proportion of females instructed or under instruction is conspicuously higher than elsewhere, but it has no doubt been largely influenced by the presence of Europeans and Eurasians; and the same applies in a lesser degree to most of the taluks in which district head-quarters are situated.

Statement No. 63.

Showing number of persons in 10,000 of each sex instructed or under instruction.

Taluk.	Males.		Females.		Number of persons among whom one is instructed or under instruction.	
	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti	1,291	956	66	18	8	151
Ellichpur	1,240	909	27	14	8	366
Khamgaon	1,149	748	26	21	9	385
Akola	1,145	774	46	23	9	218
Akot	1,129	860	29	5	9	339
Malkapur	1,056	766	16	13	9	631
Jalgaon	1,052	841	13	5	10	763
Daryapur	949	683	10	4	11	971
Balapur	944	660	25	5	11	404
Murtazapur	857	675	20	11	12	503
Chandur	835	569	10	3	12	1,024
Morsi	796	563	9	7	13	1,212
Chikhli	744	461	18	20	13	566
Yeotmal	664	457	13	7	15	752
Basim	644	478	17	5	16	775
Mehkar	615	459	8	9	16	1,293
Darwha	562	428	10	2	18	948
Mangrul	559	356	13	2	18	793
Pusad	556	408	5	1	18	2,183
Kelapur	387	318	6	3	26	1,730
Wun	375	266	14	1	27	734
Melghat	207	122	4	4	48	2,266

In connection with the comparison of the educated population at the two enumerations, it may be of interest to note the increase of schools, increase in the number of schools and of scholars during the decade as recorded in the Administration Reports. Without distinguishing between the different classes of schools there were, in March 1882, 884 schools, on the books of which were enrolled 35,422 boys, and in March 1891, 1,235 schools and 48,578 male scholars; in 1882 there were 12 girls' schools with 469 girls, and in 1891, 49 schools with 1,764 female scholars.

To the comparative figures in the last statement are appended two columns showing the number of persons among whom is found one who can read and write or is under instruction, and these figures serve to compare very clearly the extent of education in each taluk. In Amraoti one male in every 8 is literate or learning; in Melghat one male in every 48. The condition of Amraoti considered alone is poor, and that of Melghat is very poor indeed; yet, bad as it is, the latter is three times better than that of the females in the most advanced taluk of the province.

Turning now to Table D, we obtain the conditions of education in the different castes and races of which the population is composed. *Omitting Europeans, Eurasians, and Native Christians, whose numbers have been examined under the denomination of Christians, and also those whose representatives in this province are few, the groups of castes and races take the order given in the subjoined list, which shows the number in 1,000 males who are learning or know how to read and write :—

1	Group	5, Priests	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	629
2	"	9, Writers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	503
3	"	14, Traders	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	488
4	"	21, Brass and copper smiths	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	256
5	"	17, Goldsmiths	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	246
6	"	22, Tailors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	229
7	"	7, Temple servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	227
8	"	45, Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	178
9	"	22b, Perfumers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	174
10	"	36, Distillers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	173
11	"	22a, Confectioners	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	148
12	"	23, Weavers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	140
13	"	8, Genealogists	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	127
14	"	6, Devotees	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	125
15	"	48, Non-Indian Asiatics	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	119
16	"	44, Hunters	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	82
17	"	20, Carpenters, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	74
18	"	27, Oil-pressers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66
19	"	2a, Cultivators	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63
20	"	19, Blacksmiths	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53
21	"	18, Barbers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45
22	"	10, Astrologers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44
23	"	25, Cotton-cleaners	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41
24	"	11, Musicians	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
25	"	15, Pedlars	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33
26	"	35, Fishermen, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
27	"	43, Mat-makers, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21
28	"	28, Potters	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
29	"	24, Washermen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
30	"	2b, Graziers, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
31	"	37, Butchers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
32	"	26, Shepherds, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
33	"	40, Stone-quarriers, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	} 12
		41, Earth-workers, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	"	16, Carriers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	} 10
		38, Leather-workers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	"	38a, Village watchmen, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
38	"	46, Acrobats	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
39	"	39, Scavengers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	} 6
		47, Jugglers, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
41	"	4, Forest and hill tribes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2

The priestly group are pre-eminently first, and then come the writing and the trading castes, whose hereditary avocations demand some knowledge of reading and writing; these three groups exhibit a high proportion of literate and learning. After them there is a distinct drop to some of the groups of skilled artisans, and after these and the temple servants, who are only represented by the Guraos, there is another drop to the perfumers and distillers and others. The forest and hill tribes are at the bottom of the list; they possess only 24 in 10,000 able or learning to read and write. The hunters take a comparatively high place considering the nature of their calling; but in the case of the Bedars, Berads, and Mutrasis, whose numbers raise the proportion of educated,

it is probable that the hereditary occupation has been abandoned. The astrologers might be expected to take a higher place than they do, but the science of their profession is apparently not due to book-lore.

Proceeding from the groups to the individual castes which compose them, we find the Parbhus first with a percentage of 76 males who are literate or learning; the Goanese next with 71 per cent; then the Boharis with 69 per cent, then the Brahmans and Kachhis with 64 per cent, and then the Jain Gujarathis with 63 per cent. With the exception of the Brahmans the actual numbers of all these castes are small; of the large castes the Brahmans are conspicuously the most educated. The position of the least educated is enjoyed by the Nihals and some of the other smaller forest and hill tribes, who are all illiterate. The Kolams have 999 entirely illiterate in every 1,000 males, and in the whole tribe there is only one literate and one under instruction. The Korkus have the

Statement No. 64.

Percentage of males of each caste in each condition.

Caste.	Illiterate.	Pupil.	Literate.	Caste.	Illiterate.	Pupil.	Literate.
Bari	97.2	1.3	1.5	Jogi	66.7	1.4	1.9
Gujar	82.6	5.9	11.5	Manbhao	63.6	0.8	29.6
Jat	92.5	2.0	5.5	Nath	92.9	2.1	5.0
Kunbi	93.7	2.6	3.7	Gurao	77.3	0.8	15.9
Lodhi	96.1	1.0	2.9	Bhat	81.8	4.0	14.2
Mali	96.3	1.6	2.1	Thakur	90.5	2.6	6.9
Munarwar	98.1	.8	1.1	Kast	44.3	9.2	46.5
Pahad	94.5	3.0	2.5	Kayet	95.5	6.8	27.7
Rajput	81.9	5.6	12.5	Parbhu	23.6	29.8	46.6
Yelama	60.2	5.3	4.5	Garpagari	93.9	2.7	3.4
Gaoli (H)	98.3	.6	1.1	Gondhali	96.1	1.3	2.6
Kanadi	93.1	2.3	4.6	Bohari	30.8	13.7	55.5
Andh (H)	99.7	.13	.12	Kachhi	36.4	2.6	61.0
Bhil	99.4	.1	.3	Komti	65.1	6.5	28.4
Gond (H)	99.3	.3	.4	Lad (H)	41.6	12.7	45.7
Do. (An)	99.7	.16	.12	Do. (J)	50.2	12.7	37.1
Kolam	99.9	.01	.01	Wani (H)	52.0	8.9	39.1
Korku	99.9	.04	.05	Do. (J)	47.9	10.4	41.7
Lajjhad	99.7	.2	.1	Perki	97.5	1.2	1.3
Pardhan	99.8	.1	.1	Banjari	99.7	.1	.2
Brahman	36.2	14.2	49.6	Labhani	99.8	...	.2
Jangam	72.5	6.3	21.2	Wanjari	97.5	1.1	1.4
Beragi	81.7	2.8	15.5	Sonar	75.3	7.5	17.2
Bharadi	99.1	.1	.8	Mhali	95.4	2.1	2.5
Fakir	94.0	2.3	3.7	Jirayet	83.1	6.9	10.0
Gosawi	87.6	3.1	9.3	Lohar	94.6	1.9	3.5
Panchal	94.5	1.1	4.4	Lonari	96.3	2.0	1.7
Gaondi	91.0	4.2	4.8	Bhoi	99.3	.3	.4
Sutar	92.7	2.8	4.5	Kahar	87.5	2.2	10.3
Kasar (H)	69.2	9.1	21.7	Koli	96.5	1.7	1.8
Otari	95.3	1.3	3.4	Kalal (H)	82.3	4.0	13.7
Tambatkar	82.6	6.2	11.2	Pasi	93.1	1.6	5.3
Simpi (H)	79.7	5.8	14.5	Kasai (H)	98.4	.9	.7
Do. (J)	92.3	9.5	28.2	Chambhar	99.2	.4	.4
Bharadbhunja	88.6	3.4	3.0	Dohor	99.6	.1	.3
Halwai	75.0	5.7	19.3	Zingar	89.4	3.8	6.8
Tamboli	83.8	3.9	12.3	Mahar	99.1	.4	.5
Halbi	94.3	1.3	4.4	Bhangi	97.4	.3	2.3
Hatgar	93.8	2.0	4.2	Mang	99.5	.2	.3
Khatri	69.5	7.2	23.3	Takankar	98.8	.5	.7
Koshti	90.8	3.0	6.2	Beldar	98.7	.6	.7
Momin	87.0	4.3	8.7	Burud	94.8	1.3	3.9
Patwi	84.7	5.0	10.3	Bedar	77.2	6.4	16.4
Rangari (H)	73.6	7.5	18.9	Pardhi	99.1	.1	.5
Do. (J)	70.0	11.3	18.7	Bhamti	97.7	1.1	1.2
Sali	87.0	3.8	9.2	Gujrathi (H)	73.2	7.0	19.8
Warthi	98.1	1.0	.9	Do. (J)	37.4	12.3	50.3
Pinjari (M)	95.6	1.3	3.1	Marathe	90.2	3.4	6.4
Dhangar	98.5	.75	.75	Pardeshi	85.7	3.9	10.4
Teli	93.4	2.6	4.0	Telanga	94.7	.9	4.4
Kumbhar	98.0	1.1	.9	Vidur	63.2	10.3	26.5
Kachar	88.0	4.9	7.1	Kolhati	96.6	1.4	2.0
Moghal	87.2	4.2	8.6	Goanese	29.1	17.1	53.8
Pathan	88.8	4.2	7.0	Native Christian	46.5	10.2	43.3
Shekh	88.5	3.9	7.6				
Syed	84.9	5.0	10.1				

same proportion of illiterate in a 1,000, but they have 9 in 10,000 who are either pupils or literate. The Labhanis are the next worse with 998 illiterate in 1,000 males; and besides the forest tribes of Andhs, Gonds, and Bhils, the Banjaris, Dohors, Mangs, Bhois, Chambhars, Mahars, and Pardhis have all more than 990 per mille illiterate. The proportions among males of the principal castes are given in Statement No. 64. Among females the Parbhus have 16 per cent literate or learning, the Boharis 15 per cent, the Manbhaos 9 per cent, and the Brahmans 2 per cent; among Mahommedans the Syeds have 1 per cent, but in no other caste is the proportion noticeable.

The last feature illustrated in Table D is that of the numbers of the educated population who have some knowledge of the English language. There are altogether in the province 2,493 males and 225 females who are so returned. Nearly all the literate Europeans and Eurasians know English, and it is rather remarkable that the numbers of these are not larger than they are. Some of the Europeans, French and others, may not know English, but it is not easily explicable how it is that among the literate Eurasians there are 27 males and 14 females who are not returned as knowing English; possibly these are so-called half-caste Portuguese, the distinction between whom and the Eurasian proper is not always observed, especially when they describe themselves. The Christian converts, whose education is largely due to the Mission schools, have a fair proportion with a knowledge of English, there being so returned 97 out of 183 literate males and 27 out of 85 literate females. The Parsis also largely cultivate the language, and have 129 who know English out of 195 male literates, or 66 per cent of the latter, and 5 out of 70 literate females. Deducting these four small classes, Europeans, Eurasians, Christian converts, and Parsis, there remain 2,043 males and 5 females who know English, which gives a percentage of '14 on the total remaining male population, or 14 in 10,000, and of 2'4 on the remaining male literates, or 24 in 1,000 of that class. The Parbhus have 53 out of 164 literates or 32 per cent; the Brahmans 1,219 out of 20,704 or 6 per cent; the Malis 85 out of 2,213 or 4 per cent; the Rajputs 59 out of 3,355 or 18 per mille; the Shekhs 81 out of 4,856 or 17 per mille; the Kunbis 127 out of 15,751 or 8 per mille; and the Wanis 59 out of 13,620 or 4 per mille. These are the most conspicuous numbers tabulated; a few other castes have proportions as high or higher than some of these, such as the Kasts, Kayets, Hindu Lads, Boharis, Bedars, Khatris, Pathans, and Syeds, but their actual numbers are small.

CHAPTER VIII.

LANGUAGES.

Statement No. 65.

*Showing classification of the languages and dialects shown in the schedules,
with the number of persons returned against each.*

	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Indian Languages.			
A.—ARYAN FAMILY—			
I.—ERANIC GROUP—			
Pashtu dialects :—			
1. Afghani (Amiramrayan)	46	40	6
2. Pashtu	918	781	137
3. Rohili or Kabuli	90	84	6
TOTAL ERANIC GROUP	1,054	905	149
II.—INDIC GROUP—			
1. Kashmiri	1	1	...
2. Punjabi dialects—			
1. Gurumukhi	3	3	...
2. Multani	40	20	20
3. Punjabi	312	208	104
4. Sikhi	14	6	8
Total Punjabi	369	237	132
3. Sindhi	5	4	1
4. Hindi dialects—			
1. Braj	795	465	330
2. Jaipuri	161	79	82
3. Jharichi (or Jharpi)	75	41	34
4. Kanoji	40	25	15
5. Kawaiya	4	2	2
6. Kiradhi	459	236	223
7. Lodhi	153	80	73
8. Shekhawati (Hingi or Balgadki)	6	3	3
9. Mathuri	347	209	138
10. Moghe	85	49	36
11. Nagri	278	187	91
12. Nevi	70	33	37
13. Rajputi	718	367	351
14. Rathodi	22	13	9
15. Udiyani	1	1	...
Rangadi Hindi—			
1. Rangadi	37	19	18
2. Malvi	36	19	17
3. Chatarpuri	181	98	83
4. Chokari	9	6	3
5. Danguri	6	4	2
6. Dolachi	67	36	31
Total Rangadi Hindi	336	182	154

Statement No. 65—continued.

Showing classification of the languages and dialects shown in the schedules;
with the number of persons returned against each—continued.

	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Indian Languages—contd.			
A.—ARYAN FAMILY—contd.			
II.—INDIC GROUP—contd.			
Nimadi Hindi—			
Nimadi	2,404	1,205	1,199
Bagri Hindi—			
Bikaneri	6	5	1
Marwadi Hindi—			
1. Agarwali	1	1	...
2. Ajmiri	3	2	1
3. Jodhpuri	2	1	1
4. Marwadi	36,602	23,170	13,432
Total Marwadi Hindi .	36,608	23,174	13,434
Urdu—			
1. Hindustani	68,152	43,158	24,994
2. Urdu Musalmani	205,950	106,725	99,225
3. Urdu Farsi			
Total Urdu	274,102	149,883	124,219
Hindi-mixed Dravidian or Gipsy dialects—			
1. Banjari	35,905	19,221	16,684
2. Beldari (Lunia or Nunia)	1,473	763	710
3. Charani	91	49	42
4. Ghisadi	174	84	90
5. Kaikadi	1,033	492	541
6. Kangedi	34	16	18
7. Kangari	1	...	1
8. Kolhati	488	249	239
9. Labhani	33,256	17,410	15,846
10. Ladi	13	6	7
11. Ladsī	420	210	210
12. Pardhi	763	403	360
13. Takankari (or Takari)	326	179	147
14. Tirguli	270	140	130
15. Wadari	536	270	266
16. Waghri	48	27	21
Total Gipsy dialects .	74,831	39,519	35,312
Hindi-mixed Kolarian—			
1. Bhili (Khandeshi, Naikadi, Tatia)	461	222	239
2. Halbi	315	156	159
3. Nihali	394	210	184
Total mixed Kolarian .	1,170	588	582
Total Hindi	392,671	216,346	176,325
5. Gujarathi dialects—			
1. Gujar	18	16	2
2. Gujarathi	20,704	11,300	9,404
3. Shrawaki	15	7	8

Statement No. 65—continued.

Showing classification of the languages and dialects shown in the schedules,
with the number of persons returned against each—continued.

	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Indian Languages—conld.			
A.—ARYAN FAMILY—conld.			
II.—INDIC GROUP—conld.			
Kachhi Gujarathi—			
Kachhi	344	267	77
Patnuli Gujarathi—			
1. Khadi or Khad	43	33	10
2. Khatri	174	101	73
Total Gujarathi	21,298	11,724	9,574
6. Marathi dialects—			
1. Marathi	2,300,349	1,170,689	1,129,660
(Maharashtra, Waradi, Malbati, Kunbi, Bawane, Bangi, Bharadi.)			
2. Ahirni	165	83	82
3. Chitrakathi	2	1	1
4. Dakhani	74	41	33
5. Gadhavo	1	1	...
6. Koshti	278	150	128
7. Kosri	420	207	213
8. Kumbhari	58	28	30
9. Machandar	1	1	...
10. Mankari	274	140	134
11. Panchali	35	12	23
12. Panguli	6	5	1
13. Rangari	19	17	2
14. Wanjari	906	492	414
Konkani Marathi—			
Konkani (or Konkiamin)	100	55	45
Gomantaki Marathi—			
1. Goanese	50	37	13
2. Portuguese	85	53	32
Total Gomantaki	135	90	45
Total Marathi	2,302,823	1,172,012	1,130,811
7. Bengali	14	8	6
8. Sanskrit—Girwan	2	2	...
TOTAL INDIC GROUP	2,717,183	1,400,334	1,316,849
TOTAL ARYAN FAMILY	2,718,237	1,401,239	1,316,998
B.—DRAVIDIAN—			
I.—SOUTHERN—			
1. Tamil dialects—			
1. Arvi	52	27	25
2. Dravidi	91	44	47
3. Tamil	296	155	141
Total Tamil	439	226	213

Statement No. 65—continued.

Showing classification of the languages and dialects shown in the schedules, with the number of persons returned against each—continued.

	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Indian Languages—contd.			
B.—DRAVIDIAN—contd.			
I.—SOUTHERN—contd.			
2. Telugu dialects—			
1. Komti	179	62	117
2. Telugu	42,982	21,568	21,414
Total Telugu	43,161	21,630	21,531
3.—Kanarese—			
Kanadi	1,088	655	433
4.—Malayalum—			
Malayali	3	3	...
TOTAL SOUTHERN DRAVIDIAN	44,691	22,514	22,177
II.—NORTHERN—			
1. Gond dialects—			
1. Balai	66	39	27
2. Gowari	116	73	43
3. Gondi	79,004	39,919	39,085
4. Kolami	15,539	7,858	7,681
5. Ladhadi (or Lajhari or Lajhad)	1,231	586	645
6. Mannè	3	2	1
7. Marāl	16	9	7
8. Pardhani	138	67	71
9. Portipali	4	1	3
10. Uikapali	1	1	...
Total Gond	96,118	48,555	47,563
TOTAL DRAVIDIAN	140,809	71,069	69,740
C.—KOLARIAN—			
Korku or Kur dialects—			
1. Gaulani	105	59	46
2. Korku	37,021	18,708	18,313
TOTAL KOLARIAN	37,126	18,767	18,359
Languages foreign to India.			
A.—ARYAN FAMILY—			
ERANIC GROUP—			
1. Armenian	1	1	...
2. Persian	428	259	169
TOTAL ERANIC	429	260	169
GREEK	4	4	...
ITALIC—			
French	14	1	13

Statement No. 65—concluded.

Showing classification of the languages and dialects shown in the schedules, with the number of persons returned against each—concluded.

	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Languages foreign to India—contd.			
A.—ARYAN FAMILY—contd.			
TEUTONIC—			
1. German	5	4	1
2. English	653	364	289
TOTAL TEUTONIC	658	368	290
TOTAL ARYAN	1,105	633	472
B.—SEMITIC FAMILY—			
Arabic	201	109	92
C.—MONGOLIAN FAMILY—			
Chinese	8	5	3
LANGUAGE UNSPECIFIED	5	4	1

Table X, page 164, shows the distribution of the population according to the parent tongue, and the languages and dialects enumerated with the number of persons returning them are shown in a classified form in Statement No. 65.

General considerations.

That a population of less than three millions occupying an area of about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the extent of the Indian peninsula should enjoy the possession of more than one hundred different languages and dialects is an indication of the wide diversity and Babel-like complexity of constitution of an Indian community. To what extent these dialects really differ, and how far they merit the distinction of separate nomenclature, are questions which must be left to philologists to discuss, but it may be assumed that in a great number of cases the names of places or of castes have been given, in the absence of any clear understanding on the part of the person enumerated or on that of the enumerator, as to what was the proper name of the mother tongue. For instance, among Hindi dialects the names of Ajmeri, Jaipuri, and Jodhpuri, suggest that the persons returning them were natives of those places and gave their mother tongue as the language of Ajmere, and so on, without intending to claim any special distinction. It is to be remembered that a vast majority of the people are ignorant of what their language is or wherein it differs from any other. To the enumerator's enquiry the ordinary reply took some such form as this: "My language is what I speak; how do I know what language it is?" If the enumerator recognised the tongue he would enter it accordingly, but if not, he would consider the caste and the birth-place and arrive at some solution from the general results. However, the names have been tabulated as they were entered, but where they were clearly synonymous, they have been grouped together. Marathi, for instance, which is the general language of the province, appears under a variety of names, which have been shown in the list in brackets, and these, it may be assumed, were intended to indicate one and the same language. Only one of the names used, Madrasi, has been omitted from the list, and the reason for this is that it seems probable that it was used incorrectly. Madrasi is properly, it is understood, a Tamil dialect, but there was reason to believe that the persons who returned it spoke Telugu and not Tamil at all, and so the numbers have been included under the head of Telugu; and as Madrasi would be out of its place in the classification as a Telugu dialect, it has been omitted altogether.

Marathi in some form or other, and according to the Gazetteer "with much provincial accent and idiom," is spoken by 2,302,823 persons, or 79·5 per cent of the population of the province. Urdu, more or less corrupt, by 274,102 or 9·5 per cent. Marwari by 36,608, or 1·3 per cent. Other forms of Hindi by 81,961, or 2·8 per cent. Gondi and cognate dialects by 96,118, or 3·3 per cent. Telugu by 43,161, or 1·5 per cent. Korku by 37,126, or 1·3 per cent. Gujarathi by 21,298, or 7 per cent.

Considering the doubtful character of many of the returns, it may be open to question whether any value is to be attached to a comparison of the numbers shown against the principal languages or groups with those given at the last census, but the variations may be taken for what they are worth. The numbers speaking

Variations since 1881. Marathi have increased by 95,233, or 4·3 per cent. of their former total. The Urdu-speaking have increased by 50,342, or 22·5 per cent. The Marwari by 14,921, or 68·8 per cent. Other Hindi dialects by 21,205, or 34·9 per cent. Gujarati by 5,975, or 38·9 per cent. Gondi by 23,774, or 32·9 per cent. Korku, by 8,445, or 29·4 per cent. Telugu by 3,830, or 9·7 per cent.

The Pashtu and Punjabi dialects have been returned chiefly by itinerant traders from the north-west frontier. They penetrate to all parts of the province, but they happened to be enumerated in the largest numbers near the railway. Nearly all those speaking Afghani were found in Akola; 128 males and 38 females of those speaking Pashtu were found in Malkapur, but a large number of the latter, 86 males and 64 females, were enumerated in the Pusad taluk. Those speaking Rohili and Punjabi were much scattered, but 24 of the former were found in Kelapur, and 43 of the latter in Akot. The birth-place table shows that 765 men and 26 women were returned as born in Afghanistan, and these would account for most of the dialects included in the Eranic group, the remainder being probably attributable to some of those born in the Punjab. Combining the figures there are 1,142 men and 281 women returned as speaking a Pashtu or Punjabi dialect, and there are 1,460 men and 236 women returned as born in Afghanistan and the Punjab. It is probable that the excess males under the birth-place category gave their mother tongue as Persian or some form of Hindi, and it is possible that the excess females in the language return were born in India; but in the case of the women, as the returns were furnished by the men, it is probable that the birth-place figures would be the more accurate of the two and the mother tongue assumed.

Marwari is the language of traders from Marwar, who have more or less settled in the province, and the increase in the numbers, from 21,687 in 1881 to 36,602 now, affords some measure of the extent of trade development. The numbers exceed those who are returned as born in Central India and Rajputana, but there is no inconsistency in this, as many of them would have been born in Berar, the children of settlers. They are found throughout the province, though the numbers in the Wun and Melghat taluks are very small; they are strongest in Amraoti, Khamgaon, Basim, and Ellichpur, all convenient trade centers.

Hindustani or Urdu, as it is indifferently termed, is here mainly the language of the Mahomedans, but not sufficiently so to furnish even an approximate index to the amount of the Musalman element. The immigrants from the North-West Provinces and Oudh help to swell the numbers of the Urdu-speaking people; but even including all these, there still remains a considerable excess who are probably to be

accounted for amongst the immigrants from the Nizam's Dominions. The language is now the mother tongue of nearly one-tenth of the population, and is moreover, as Sir A. Lyall observed in the Gazetteer,—“understood and even spoken imperfectly throughout the province.” Before the assignment to the British it was the official language of the courts, and it seems almost a pity that we have not endeavoured to encourage and improve it. Even corrupt Hindustani would probably go further and be more useful than bad Marathi of purely local appreciation.

Of the other Hindi dialects the mixed gipsy forms of speech are returned in the largest numbers, Banjari and Labhani, which are more or less akin and spoken by the Banjaras, being shown for 69,161 persons. Of these nearly 19,000 are found in Darwha, and more than 14,000 in Pusad; Mangrul, Basim, and Mehkar also show large numbers.

It has long been known that the Bhils of Berar have lost their tribal language, and although there is an increase in the number now returning it upon that at the last census, it is insignificant in comparison with the number of the tribe. Of those who have retained it the majority are found in the Pusad taluk and the remainder in Chikhli and Mehkar. The rest of the tribe have given Marathi or Urdu.

Gujarathi, more or less mixed, is spoken by several castes, but the numbers returning it are chiefly attributable to immigrants from the Western Presidency. In its purest form it is probably found among the Parsis, but their numbers are comparatively very small.

The Goanese and Portuguese are bastard dialects in which Marathi is probably the principal element, although the persons who speak them are wont to claim a pure European descent. Their numbers are small and are confined chiefly to the towns.

A Sanyasi or ascetic and an up-country Brahman have given Girwan as their mother tongue, but as this is a dead language the correctness of the return is open to doubt. It is probably an affectation assumed in support of an unworldly character.

The Tamil dialects are returned in small numbers, and are chiefly attributable to immigrants from Southern India; the persons speaking them are mostly found in the towns of Amraoti, Akola, Ellichpur, and Khamgaon.

Of those who speak Telugu, or the kindred Komti, there are 43,161 persons some of whom are found in all parts of the province, but more than half of them are located in the Kelapur and Wun taluks. The increase in the numbers since the last census is not more than that due to natural growth, and there seems to have been no influx of this race as in the case of the rest of those whose language may be regarded as foreign.

Gondi and the Gond dialects are almost confined to the Wun district, the Chandur and Morsi taluks of the Amraoti district, and the Melghat, that is to say, to the hilly country and to that part of the province in which the immigration from the Central Provinces is most conspicuous. Kelapur, a tract of hill and forest, has the largest share in the actual numbers and a very large share in proportion to its population.

The Korku language is peculiar to the Melghat, where are found nine-tenths of those who return it as their mother-tongue. It is found, however, much more scattered through

the province than in 1881, when only 257 persons speaking it were enumerated outside the Ellichpur district, against 2,106 at the present census. The primitive hill-men are beginning to find their way into the world, and as they do so their language will probably merge into that of the province. Nihali is an instance of a tribal tongue which is disappearing ; it is akin to Korku, but is classified as Hindi-mixed Kolarian. In the Gazetteer of 1870 it was remarked that their original tongue might still be lingering among the Nihals, and in 1881 it was returned as the mother-tongue of 774 persons ; now only half as many persons claim it ; ten years ago 31 per cent of the tribe were included in the number, and now only 17 per cent. are shown.

The Sikh language has been returned by only 14 persons, although there are 316 persons of the Sikh caste or race, of whom 114 profess the Sikh religion. The others have given Punjabi or Urdu.

The returns under the head Nimadi are probably doubtful. It is not characteristic of any caste or tribe, but has been returned for persons of many and various castes in the Melghat taluk.

Regarding the subject of languages from a territorial point of view, the adjoining Statement No. 66 shows the principal languages and dialects returned in the different taluks and the number of persons in every thousand whose parent tongue they are. From this it will be seen that Marathi, including all its dialects, is spoken most in Chikhli, where it is the parent tongue of 875 persons in every thousand, and the other three taluks which form the western border of the province, Jalgaon, Malkapur, and Mehkar, come next ; with the exception of the Melghat taluk, it is spoken least in the four taluks of the Wun district, so that, generally speaking, it is more characteristic of the west than of the east of the province. In the Kelapur taluk only every other man speaks Marathi, and in the Melghat it is quite a foreign language and not so widely known as Urdu. The latter is most spoken in Ellichpur and Amraoti, and its strength is probably due to the larger urban population ; it is least spoken in Kelapur and Wun. Marwari is strongest in Khamgaon, and Gujarathi in Malkapur. The main distribution of Gondi has been already mentioned. In the Melghat 719 persons in every thousand speak Korku. Kolami is well represented in the Wun district, and Labhani and Banjari throughout the southern taluks of the province.

Statement No. 66.
Showing for principal languages the number of representatives per 1,000 of population in each taluk.

TALUK.	Marathi.	Urdu.	Marwari.	Gujarathi.	Gondi.	Korka.	Kolami.	Labhani.	Banjari.	Telugu.	Lajbar.	Nimadi.
Amraoti	779	154	21	11	9	1	...	...	2	11	...	...
Chandur	859	76	11	2	39	...	...	4	3	3	...	...
Marsi	839	87	9	...	56	2	...	...	...	2	5	...
Murtazapur	828	116	14	14	6	...	...	8	2	5	...	...
Akola	821	116	18	14	3	...	...	7	3	12	...	...
Akoti	826	128	18	12	4	5	...	...	2	1	...	...
Belapur	850	112	11	13	2	...	...	2	2	3	...	...
Jalgaon	866	87	17	15	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khamgaon	847	93	33	12	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Ellichpur	759	179	19	5	10	8	...	...	1	7	2	...
Daryapur	851	116	11	17	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melghat	71	94	...	1	53	719	...	...	...	3	2	47
Chitthli	875	99	7	2	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...
Maltapur	862	97	11	22	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Mehkar	861	69	16	2	...	...	...	31	8	8	...	...
Yeotmal	673	67	7	2	124	...	63	19	17	18	...	...
Darwha	718	73	4	2	48	...	5	34	86	24	...	...
Kelapur	528	34	2	1	205	1	40	27	22	135	...	...
Wun	699	34	1	...	129	1	31	5	1	96	...	...
Basim	859	64	20	2	...	...	...	33	8	9	...	...
Mangrul	841	66	7	...	1	...	...	37	37	5	...	...
Pusad	795	71	6	...	2	...	...	36	69	12	...	...

CHAPTER IX.
BIRTH-PLACE.

Statement No. 67.
Summary of Table XI.

District:	TOTAL POPULATION.			CLASSIFICATION BY BIRTH PLACE.																	
	Total	Males.	Females.	A.—Born in district where enumerated.			B.—Born in district immediately contiguous to that where enumerated.			C.—Born in remote districts of the same province.			D.—Born in remote parts of India.			E.—Born in other countries of Asia.			F.—In other continents.		
				Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Amravati .	655,645	340,235	315,410	456,505	238,650	217,855	72,091	31,139	40,952	1,145	604	541	125,678	69,648	56,030	173	165	8	53	29	24
Atala .	574,782	297,011	277,771	485,655	250,444	235,211	46,131	19,512	26,619	595	269	326	42,207	26,605	15,602	167	157	10	27	24	3
Bilichpur .	315,798	162,069	152,829	245,203	128,237	116,966	38,201	15,240	22,961	1,592	758	834	30,697	18,644	12,053	86	80	6	19	10	9
Beldara .	481,021	241,799	239,222	389,259	202,501	186,758	65,614	27,729	37,885	1,470	695	775	24,451	13,650	10,801	223	220	3	4	4	...
Wan .	471,613	241,688	229,925	337,384	173,286	164,098	61,170	29,637	31,533	2,900	1,485	1,415	69,990	37,116	32,874	164	160	4	5	4	1
Baun .	398,181	204,798	193,383	310,548	162,497	148,051	52,940	23,786	29,154	417	215	202	34,181	18,219	15,962	89	78	11	6	3	5
Railway passengers, etc.	451	326	125	178	115	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	259	203	96	2	2	...	12	6	6
Total .	2,897,491	1,491,286	1,406,205	2,224,732	1,155,799	1,068,933	356,147	147,043	189,104	8,119	4,026	4,093	327,463	184,085	143,378	904	868	42	126	80	46

THE subject matter of this chapter has been to a considerable extent anticipated in the consideration of the movement of the population in chapter II. Table XI shows the distribution of the population according to birth-place, and the adjoining statement No. 67 is a summary of this table and classifies the

population in six groups: those born in the district where they were enumerated, those born in districts immediately contiguous, which include the border districts of neighbouring provinces, those born in the remaining districts of the province, those born in other parts of India, those born in Asia beyond India, and those born in other continents. Statement No. 68 gives the same information in proportional form.

It will be observed that it is only in the second and third groups that the females exceed the males, while among those born in remote parts, whether of India or elsewhere, the males largely preponderate. In the first group, of the home-born population, there are 1,081 males to 1,000 females. Of those born

in remote parts of India, there are 1,284 males to 1,000 females. Of those born of Asia, there are 205 males to every 10 females. Of those born in other continents there are 17 males to every 10 females. On the other hand, of those born in contiguous districts, there are only 777 males to 1,000 females; and of those in other parts of the province, not contiguous to the district of enumeration, there are 984 males to 1,000 females. The explanation of these differences is, that the men not uncommonly take their wives from adjoining districts, and that the immigrants from a distance either leave their women behind them or settle and marry in the province. The greater the distance the fewer the women, appears to be a rule to which the only exception is in the case of the last group, which consists almost entirely of Europeans. Some actual figures will illustrate this rule very clearly. In the Amraoti taluk, of those who were born in the Ellichpur district, 5,242 are males and 7,474 are females; of those who come from the Central Provinces, 12,165 are males and 11,633 are females; of those from the Bombay Presidency, 2,246 are males and 1,681 are females; of those from Rajputana and Central India, 3,070 are males and 1,497 are females; of those from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 3,636 are males and 1,051 are females; of those from the Punjab, 71 are males and 26 are females; of those from Bengal 78 are males and 10 are females; and from Afghanistan, there are 58 males and only 1 female.

Taking the figures for the province, inclusive of the railway passengers, there are born in the—

Foreign element.

Central Provinces	.	.	.	109,495 males and 106,993 females.
Hyderabad territory	.	.	..	53,264 " 57,641 "
Bombay Presidency	.	.	.	31,376 " 28,429 "
Rajputana and Central India	.	.	.	22,169 " 9,907 "
North-West Provinces and Oudh	.	.	.	22,818 " 5,541 "
Punjab	.	.	.	695 " 210 "
Madras Presidency	.	.	.	473 " 350 "
Bengal	.	.	.	343 " 76 "
Afghanistan	.	.	.	777 " 26 "

Hyderabad territory is the only foreign quarter from which the majority of immigrants is female; and if the figures for the purely indigenous population are examined, it is seen that the average preponderance of males in the province has been somewhat raised by the foreign element. Of those born in Berar, there are 1,250,167 males and 1,196,409 females, and the proportion of males to females is 1,045 to 1,000, while for the total population it is 1,061.

Statement No. 68.
Showing the percentage on the total population, and on the total of each sex, of the groups given in Statement No. 67.

	GROUP A.			GROUP B.			GROUP C.			GROUP D.			GROUP E.			GROUP F.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Province	76.78	77.47	76.05	11.60	9.86	13.45	.28	.27	.29	11.30	12.34	10.20	.03	.06	.003	.004	.005	.003
Districts																		
Amraoti	69.63	70.14	69.07	10.99	9.15	12.98	.17	.18	.17	19.17	20.47	17.76	.03	.05	.002	.008	.008	.008
Atola	84.49	84.32	84.68	8.03	6.57	9.58	.10	.09	.12	7.34	8.96	5.62	.03	.05	.004	.005	.008	.001
Ellichpur	77.64	78.69	76.53	12.10	9.35	15.02	.50	.46	.55	9.72	11.44	7.89	.03	.05	.004	.006	.006	.006
Beldana	80.92	82.72	79.06	13.64	11.33	16.04	.30	.28	.33	5.08	5.58	4.57	.04	.09	.001	.001	.002	—
Wun	71.54	71.70	71.37	12.97	12.26	13.71	.61	.61	.61	14.84	15.36	14.30	.03	.07	.002	.001	.002	.0004
Basim	77.99	79.34	76.56	13.29	11.61	15.08	.10	.10	.10	8.58	8.90	8.25	.02	.04	.01	.001	.001	.001

The total indigenous population is 2,446,576, which is 84·44 per cent of the total population of the province. In 1881 the number born within the province formed 83·69 per cent of the whole. The actual increase of this class amounts to 209,836 and the rate of increase to 9·38 per cent, which is somewhat higher than the rate for the province. This is only another way of viewing the fact that the indigenous population has, as a whole, increased faster than the foreign element.

Of natives of Berar who were enumerated in districts other than that of their birth there are 94,437 males and 127,407 females, or 741 males to 1,000 females, which shows how much more largely the women take part in the inter-provincial movement. This is slightly more marked in the movement between adjoining districts. Of natives of Berar born in districts contiguous to that of their enumeration, there are 90,526 males and 123,377 females, or 734 males to 1,000 females. Of those who have come from contiguous districts beyond the border into the adjoining districts of the province, there are 56,632 males and 65,790 females, and the proportion is 861 males to 1,000 females. So that in the movement between contiguous districts, whether within or without the province, while the female element predominates throughout, it is greater in the inter-provincial migration than in the immigration from outside, from which it may be inferred that while there is considerable intermarriage between contiguous districts, yet in the selection of wives preference is given on the whole to the native women. This may be as much due to the want of facilities of communication across the border for a great part of its length as to the superior charms of the ladies of Berar.

The numbers contributed by each district of the province to the different taluks have been given in statement No. 11 in Chapter II. The following statement, No. 69, shows the most conspicuous contributions from the contiguous districts of the adjoining provinces :—

Statement No. 69.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT OF BIRTH.		Taluk where enumerated.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Central Provinces . . .	Wardha . . .	Chandur . . .	5,620	6,350	11,070
" . . .	" . . .	Morsi . . .	1,283	1,571	2,854
" . . .	" . . .	Yeotmal . . .	6,587	6,748	13,335
" . . .	" . . .	Kelapur . . .	4,174	4,196	8,370
" . . .	Chanda . . .	Wun . . .	3,916	4,309	8,225
" . . .	Betul . . .	Morsi . . .	2,255	2,282	4,537
" . . .	" . . .	Melghat . . .	1,405	1,269	2,674
Hyderabad territory . . .	Aurangabad . . .	Chikhli . . .	5,408	6,964	12,372
" . . .	" . . .	Mehkar . . .	2,777	3,297	6,074
" . . .	Parbhani . . .	" . . .	1,147	1,424	2,571
" . . .	" . . .	Basim . . .	4,654	6,144	10,798
" . . .	" . . .	Pusad . . .	4,768	5,462	10,230
" . . .	Nander . . .	" . . .	3,576	5,392	8,968
Bombay . . .	Khandesh . . .	Malkapur . . .	4,622	7,589	12,211

The preponderance of females from Khandesh in the Malkapur taluk is very striking. It is to be noted also that the taluks of enumeration shown in this statement are all on the borders of the province. Taking the total contributions from these districts across the border to all parts of Berar, we find that 40,272 come from Wardha, of whom 20,915 are females and 19,357 males; 26,654 come from Parbhani, of whom 14,425 are females and 12,229 males; 25,088 come from Aurangabad, of whom 13,461 are females and 11,627 males; 22,821 come from Khandesh, of whom 12,850 are females and 9,971 males; 10,640 come from Chanda, of whom 5,404 are females and 5,236 males; 10,271 come from Nander, of whom 6,019 are females and 4,252 males; and 9,037 come from Betul, and of these 4,601 are males and 4,436 females. With the exception of

the last, the numbers of the females predominate in all. The number of immigrants from these seven districts form 31·4 per cent of the total immigrant population.

Referring to the proportional statement No. 68, we find that of the persons born in the districts in which they were enumerated, the proportion of females is greater than that of males in the Akola district only; that is to say, that relatively to the other sex there are more home-born women in Akola than in any other district. This does not mean that they are more stay-at-home or in lesser demand in the matrimonial market, as in fact Akola contributes more women to the rest of the province than any other district; but it means that fewer women are brought into the district, and this fact with that of Akola having lost largely in the inter-provincial exchange are to some extent mutually explanatory of each other. From the proportional figures for the second group, those born in districts contiguous to that of enumeration, the analogous fact is illustrated that Akola has received comparatively the smallest contribution, especially of the male sex. The third group is unimportant. The fourth group shows that the Buldana district has received the smallest proportional contribution from remote parts of India, that is from all districts not immediately contiguous. All districts show in this group a higher proportion of the male sex, and the disparity is most marked in Akola and Ellichpur, the two districts from which there has been comparatively considerable emigration. Regarding only the actual numbers of the immigrants in Akola and Ellichpur, it might be considered that there was a distinct movement tending to compensate for the loss by emigration; but this would probably be an erroneous conclusion, and it would be safer to infer that where the male element largely predominates in the immigration, the people only come temporarily and not to settle. Groups E and F are comparatively insignificant, but it is somewhat curious that there should be as many as 803 persons from Afghanistan in the province. These are traders from the border lands beyond the Punjab who find their way down every year and generally go away again as the hot weather comes on.

The immigrants from the Central Provinces, the Nizam's Dominions, and the Bombay Presidency, are for the most part settlers drawn to the province by either trade or agriculture. Those from Rajputana and Central India, and from the North-West Provinces and Oudh, are mostly labourers who come here for the season or take temporary service. Like the up-country traders, they generally go to their homes in the hot weather, when work becomes scarce, but though not settlers they are very regular visitors.

In the next two statements, Nos. 70 and 71, are given the details of the principal immigration and emigration for both 1881 and 1891, the chief features in which have been

Statement No. 70.
Of principal immigrants or persons enumerated in Berar and born elsewhere:

BIRTH-PLACE.	1891.		1881.		VARIATION SINCE 1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bombay	31,376	28,439	41,285	36,196	-9,909	-7,767
Central Provinces	109,495	106,993	95,798	89,344	+13,697	+17,649
Hyderabad territory	53,264	57,641	67,192	63,313	-13,928	-5,672
Central India	3,469	1,833	1,382	777	+2,087	+1,056
Rajputana	18,700	8,074	10,567	4,949	+8,133	+3,125
North-West Provinces	19,826	4,834	16,564	6,372	+6,254	-831
Oudh	2,992	707				
Punjab	695	210	337	120	+358	+90
Madras	473	350	503	315	-30	+35
Bengal	343	76	452	170	-109	-94
Afghanistan	777	26	74	16	+703	+10

Statement No. 71.

Of principal emigrants, or persons born in Berar and enumerated elsewhere.

PROVINCE WHERE ENUMERATED.	1891.		1881.		VARIATION SINCE 1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bombay	7,874	10,288	4,538	5,018	+ 3,336	+ 5,270
Central Provinces	21,055	30,862	23,257	29,024	- 1,632	+ 1,838
North-West Provinces and Oudh	196	196	37	38	+ 159	+ 158
Hyderabad	14,231	16,443	?	?	?	?
Madras	49	20	8	6	+ 41	+ 14
Punjab	25	36	14	11	+ 11	+ 25
Baroda	50	40	208	197	- 158	- 157
Bengal	?	?	381	412	?	?

already noticed either in this chapter or in chapter II, but it remains to observe that in the interchange with the Bombay Presidency since 1881 the province has suffered a net loss of 13,245 males and 13,037 females, and in that with the Central Provinces it has acquired a net gain of 15,329 males and 15,811 females. The variation in the relations with Hyderabad territory cannot be ascertained for want of the figures of the emigrants in 1881.

CHAPTER X.

CASTES.

THE distribution of the population according to its component castes, tribes, and races, is shown in table XVI, page 206. In an appendix to this chapter

Introductory.

is given an alphabetical index to all the classes detailed in the table, together with a complete list of all the subdivisions of each caste, which have been returned in the enumeration schedules. In the schedule there was a prescribed column for the caste and another for the subdivision, but there was not infrequently some confusion as to the distinction, and the columns were thus sometimes transposed; the spelling, too, and the use of synonyms led to a good deal of variation, and the number of different names for caste and subdivision that were actually recorded was very large indeed. Where, however, the mistakes were obvious the entries were corrected, and the Caste Index, which still contains more than 300 main castes and more than 3,000 subdivisions of castes, represents the result. This list might no doubt be considerably revised, but that is a matter for separate consideration. It may, perhaps, be doubted whether the advantage of an enquiry into all the existing castes and sub-castes is commensurate with the expenditure of time and labour it entails. The subject is full of complications and of seemingly unlimited range. A large proportion of the people have very indefinite ideas as to the nomenclature of their caste, and comparatively few possess fixed notions as to the subdivision to which they belong. It is open to any one to manufacture an appellation to his own liking, and the names of places and of occupations are in this way largely introduced. At the same time the social distinctions, customs and habits which characterise each caste and subdivision tend to vary and increase with each new formation, so that to ascertain the peculiarities of each would involve a very elaborate investigation and at the same time would lead to no finality. At the last census a very full enquiry was made with respect to the principal castes, and nothing further in this direction has been now attempted; the changes that have since taken place and the local distribution of the different castes and tribes are alone dealt with here, and, as in the case of the religions, reference should be made to Mr. Kitts' interesting report for 1881 for details of their characteristic features. In the table the castes have been classified, under the instructions of the Census Commissioner for India, according to the general hereditary occupation of each and the groups have been arranged "more or less in accordance with the position generally assigned to each in the social scale." Following this arrangement, I shall proceed to take the castes as they come in the order of the table, and treat of those which, from their numerical importance or special characteristics, seem to be worthy of attention.

The first group, the Military and Dominant, calls for no comment: the Sikhs, of whom it is mostly composed, have been already noticed under the head of religion. The next group is that of the "cultivators," of whom the Baris are the first to claim attention. They number 25,920 and have increased by 2,230, or 9·4 per cent, since 1881. They are now, as then, found in much larger numbers in Jalgaon than elsewhere, and in that taluk they comprise more than 5 per cent of the total population; they are also found in considerable numbers in Ellichpur, Morsi, Amraoti, Akot, Daryapur, Chandur, Darwha, and to a lesser extent Pusad. Their speciality is, Mr. Kitts says, to keep *pan* gardens.

The Gujars, who come from the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, number 990; there were 967 in 1881, and they have therefore done little more than maintain their position since; nearly three-fourths of them are to be found in Amraoti, Morsi and Akot. In 1881 their numbers were relatively strong in Akola, but they seem to have now deserted that taluk for Akot; in Khamgaon there has been some diminution also, and in Amraoti a large increase. A few in the Balapur taluk have been returned as Jains.

The Gurud Kapuwars, the Kapuwaru, and the Reddi Kapuwars are probably the same people and are a Telugu caste who are found in the Kelapur and Wun taluks only, with the exception of a few individuals in Morsi; they number now 592 against 340 in 1881, so that they have increased largely.

Jats number 527 and are found chiefly in Mehkar, Amraoti and Murtazapur. In 1881 only 89 persons were returned as of this caste, but 639 were shown as belonging to the Jat subdivision of Rajputs, and judging from the localities affected by them then they appear to be the same people who are now shown as Jats, but no comparison of numbers can be made, as it is not known how many of them may have adhered to the description of Rajput. This is an instance of the confusion of name; whether these people are Jats or Rajputs or Rajput Jats, probably very few of them have any notion.

The Kunbis, who in point of numbers in all India are second only to the Brahmins, are numerically by far the most important element of the population of this province; but owing to their numerous subdivisions and to some mixed nomenclature, it is somewhat difficult to ascertain their actual numbers or their variation since 1881. All subdivisions develop a tendency to cleavage from the parent stem and to subsequent independent growth, and in this way the Marathe and Munarwars at least, who only appeared as subdivisions in 1881, have now achieved a separate entity. In 1881 the Maratha Kunbis numbered 125,210, and those who have now discarded the Kunbi and described themselves as Marathe only number 19,038, so that it would seem that the latter do not represent more than about one-sixth of the original subdivision. On the other hand, the number of Munarwars now is out of all proportion to the number of the subdivision in 1881; there were then shown to be 206, of whom 199 were in the Kelapur taluk; there now appear to be 2,120, of whom more than half belong to the same taluk and the greater portion of the remainder to the same district. The name of Munarwar is, I believe, unknown outside Berar, so that the increment is not due to immigration, and as it cannot be due to natural growth, it seems that either there was some misdescription in 1881 or that there has been since what may perhaps be called conversion. Both Marathe and Munarwars may probably be properly regarded as Kunbis, but the list of subdivisions returned at this census numbering more than 160 suggests that the caste name has been adopted by people of other castes as a general appellation indicating possibly the possession of land. A Teli Kunbi means probably a Kunbi who follows the occupation of an oil-presser, and a Mhali Kunbi a Kunbi barber, but a Manbhao Kunbi, for instance, seems an absurdity, unless it is taken to mean a Manbhao landholder or cultivator. Those, however, who have returned themselves as Kunbis number 834,432, and if the Marathe and Munarwars are added, the aggregate amounts to 855,590, which is nearly 30 per cent of the total population, and which shows an increase of 21,416, or 2.6 per cent, over the number in 1881. This increment is small, but as it is impossible to say what numbers should be eliminated from the totals recorded for either 1881 or 1891, no

accurate comparison of the numbers of the Kunbi proper can be arrived at. Taking only those described under the caste name, they are found in large numbers in every taluk except the Melghat, and bear a proportion to the total population varying from nearly 41 per cent in Chikhli to 18 per cent in Darwha. In Wun they form 39 per cent, in Khamgaon 38 per cent, in Malkapur 37 per cent, in Basim 36 per cent, and in Akot 34 per cent; and generally, with the exception of Wun, the proportions in the western taluks are higher than those in the eastern, which points to their western origin and connection with the Kunbis of Khandesh and the Deccan.

The Lodhis number 1,920 and have increased by 147, or 8·3 per cent, since 1881. They probably come from the North-West or the Central Provinces, and more than half of them are found in the Ellichpur, Chandur and Amraoti taluks. They used to be comparatively strong in Daryapur, but their numbers there have diminished from 232 to 136. A few of them in Akot have returned their religion as Musalman.

The Malis are numerically the third most important caste in Berar, the Mahars ranking second to the Kunbis. The numbers of the Malis are 202,498, which amounts to nearly 7 per cent of the total population. In 1881 they numbered 195,981, and the increase is only a little more than 3 per cent, less than half the rate for the province. They are most numerous in Morsi, Chandur, Ellichpur and Malkapur; in Morsi they form nearly 15 per cent of the population, in Ellichpur 12 per cent, in Chandur 9, and in Malkapur 8 per cent; but they are found in considerable numbers in every taluk except the Melghat, and in Wun the numbers are small in comparison with the rest. They have decreased in several taluks, notably in Akot, where their numbers have fallen from 12,996 to 11,607, or nearly 11 per cent.

The Manas come from the Central Provinces, and are found chiefly in Kelapur, Wun and Chandur. They number only 217, but as there were none recorded in Berar in 1881, they are interesting as marking the immigration of a new caste.

The Munarwars are a Telugu caste from Hyderabad territory who are nearly all found in the Wun district; their numbers have fallen from 3,230 to 2,120, a very large diminution which points to a retrograde movement. In Kelapur their numbers have risen from 743 to 1,175, but in Wun they have fallen from 1,535 to 539, and in Pusad from 808 to 49, which is wholesale desertion. The variation, however, may be entirely attributable to the adoption of the name of Kunbi.

The Pahads are probably the same as the Paharis, who, Mr. Kitts says, are also known as Keotis. They number 836 against 1,164 in 1881, and therefore show a diminution of 28 per cent, which probably means some emigration.

The Phanadis, who number 102, and who, with the exception of a few individuals in Balapur, are only found in Pusad, are noticeable as a small caste peculiar to this province. At the last census they numbered 117.

The Rajputs number 50,930 and have increased by 6,797, or more than 15 per cent, since 1881. The list of subdivisions, amounting to nearly 200, suggests, however, that many of those who call themselves Rajputs do not belong to the caste at all. Taking them as returned, they comprise 1·76 per cent of the total population, and are found in all parts of the province, but more than one-third of their number were enumerated in Malkapur, Chikhli and Chandur. Fourteen in the Akola taluk gave their religion as Sikh.

The Tirmalis, or Tirumalis, who mostly affect Darwha, Chandur and Morsi, have diminished from 494 to 449, the decrease being almost entirely among males. The colony in Murtazapur is new.

Tirmalis.

The Yelamas are a Telugu caste who are apparently pushing their way up the country from Southern India through Hyderabad territory; they numbered 295 in Berar at the last census and have now added 200 more. They are confined to the Kelapur, Pusad and Wun taluks, the south-eastern corner of the province.

Yelamas.

The Gaolis, including the synonymous Ahir, Gahlan, and Gawari, number 37,268 and form 1·29 per cent of the total population; they have increased since 1881 by 7,109, or nearly 24 per cent. They are found in every taluk, but two-thirds of their number were enumerated in the Wun and Amraoti districts, and they are especially numerous in the Yeotmal and Chandur taluks, which suggests that many of them have come in with the immigration from the Central Provinces. The number in the Melghat amounts to 5·7 per cent of the population of that taluk. Naturally a Hindu caste, 771 of them have relapsed into Animism, 815 have become converts to Islam, and 1 has returned himself as Jain.

Gaolis.

The Golkars, or Golawaru, are a pastoral Telugu caste who are helping to colonise the Kelapur and Wun taluks. They now number 2,454 and have increased by 688, or nearly 39 per cent, since 1881. In Kelapur their numbers have risen from 1,204 to 1,931, but in Wun they have somewhat diminished.

Golkars.

The Kanadis are another pastoral caste, who come presumably from Kanara. At the last census they numbered, all told, 1,963, of whom 1,324 were enumerated in the Bombay Presidency and 639 in Berar. They now number 1,447 in Berar alone, so it would seem that there has been considerable immigration of these people since 1881. They are strongest in Basim and Murtazapur, and there are a fair number in Mangrul, Amraoti and Akot. In 1881 more than half their number were found in Basim, so they may be regarded as having established their head-quarters there and to have pushed out a line of communication to the north-east, with several detached posts. Yeotmal and Darwha, where a good proportion were found in 1881, they now seem to have almost deserted.

Kanadis.

We now come to the forest and hill tribes, who constitute numerically an important element of the population of the province.

The Andhs number 43,602 and have increased by 6,592, or nearly 18 per cent, since 1881. They are strongest in Pusad, Darwha, Basim and Mangrul, but are found in considerable numbers also in Mehkar, Yeotmal, Balapur and Akola. In Balapur, however, they have diminished by 309, or more than 11 per cent, since the last census. Very little seems to be known about these people, but they are said to be cultivators and peculiar to Berar and the neighbouring Hyderabad territory. Mr. Kitts refers to them as "completely Hinduised," but a small number, 305 altogether, in the Yeotmal and Pusad taluks still adhere to the primitive form of religion.

Andhs.

The Arakhs seem to be disappearing from Berar. There were 371 in 1881 and only 253 at the present census, of whom the greater number were found in the Morsi and Amraoti taluks.

Arakhs.

The Hindu and Animistic Bhils classed together number 4,266 and show the slight increase of 83, a little less than 2 per cent, since 1881. The Mahomedan Bhils, on the other

Bhils.

hand, have increased from 1,125 to 1,928, or more than 71 per cent. A large proportion of the Hindu Bhils are found in Pusad, and there are considerable numbers in Darwha, Chikhli and Malkapur; the Animistic Bhils were mostly enumerated in Darwha; and the Mahomedans in Jalgaon and Melghat. The Gazetteer of 1870 refers to the Bhils of the western extremity of the Gawilgarh range as all Mahomedans, and quotes the tradition of their chiefs having been—

“all forcibly converted by Aurangzeb, who then entrusted to them the watch and ward of the forts and passes of the Satpuras.”

This clan have since spread into the taluks at the foot of the hills, and are probably quite distinct from the Bhils of the Balaghat.

The Bopchis are sometimes said to be a class of Korkus, and their numbers were presumably included with the Korkus at the last census. On the present occasion 613 were enumerated, who were nearly all in the Morsi taluk.

The Gonds number 80,927 and form 2·79 per cent of the population of the province. A large majority are found in the Wun district, and in Kelapur they are especially numerous and form 20 per cent of the taluk population. In Morsi and Chandur their numbers are also large, and in the Melghat they are not inconsiderable, but they are not so numerous in the latter taluk as might be expected from their history. If the Gazetteer may be accepted as an accurate authority of its time, there have been great changes in the habitat of the Gonds during the last twenty years. They are there described as inhabiting the Melghat and a strip of wild country along the Wardha river. A small proportion only are now found in the Melghat, and those who live near the Wardha occupy much more than a strip of country, and that no longer wild. The religion of the tribe is animistic, but 9,058 persons, or rather more than 11 per cent, have become Hindus; these converts are most conspicuous in the taluks of the plain.

The Gorwans number 161, of whom 13 are Hindus and the remainder Animistic. With the exception of 6 individuals in Kelapur, they were enumerated in the Melghat taluk, and as there is no mention of them in the records of the last census and I can discover no trace of them outside Berar, I am disposed to think that the name must be a corruption of Gaolán, the aboriginal herdsmen of the Gawilgarh hills.

The Kolams number 17,419, of whom 954 are Hindus. They have increased by 5,256 or 43 per cent since 1881. They were then and now nearly all enumerated in the Wun district, but there is a not inconsiderable number in the Melghat, where none were shown at the last census, and as they are sometimes regarded as a division of the Gond tribe, the Melghat people may have been so described on that occasion. 373 of those enumerated in the Melghat returned their parent-tongue as Korku. The large increase in the Wun district is probably due to immigration from the Central Provinces.

The Korkus number 34,981, of whom 379 are Hindus; their numbers since 1831 have increased by 6,531, or 23 per cent; 31,611 are found in the Melghat taluk, where they form 67 per cent of the population, and where their numbers have increased by 4,830 or 18 per cent. Some of them are, it seems, beginning to make their way into the plains, and there are considerable numbers in Ellichpur, Akot and Jalgaon, and not a few in Morsi, Amraoti, and Chandur; there are now close upon 10 per cent of their number found outside Melghat against only 6 per cent in 1881, and none in 1870 *pace* the Gazetteer, but this increase may very possibly

be due not to a descent from the hills of Berar but to immigration from the Central Provinces, where the numbers of the tribe are large. The total increment points with a certainty to some immigration; but whether this movement has been through the hills into Melghat or across the plains from the east, or in both ways, must remain a matter of conjecture.

The Koyela Bhute is sometimes held to be a Gond clan. In 1881 there were 43 in the Melghat, but these have entirely disappeared, and the tribe or clan is now represented in Berar by only 10 individuals in the Yeotmal taluk.

The Lajjhads or Lajars, described in the Gazetteer as "mostly hewers of wood on the fringes of the Satpura hills," have now spread in small numbers over the country, but a large majority are still located in Morsi. They number 1,860, which is an increase of only 36 over their numbers in 1881. They are mostly Hindus.

The Marals, numbering 410, are new to Berar. They are firewood sellers who have immigrated from the Central Provinces and were mostly enumerated in Wun.

The Moghes are fast disappearing. In 1881 there were 344 and now there are only 218. They inhabit the Melghat, but one adventurer was found in Amraoti.

The Nihals also have lost some of their number; there are now 2,305 against 2,483 in 1881. They are said to be the "village drudges" of the Korkus or Gonds of the Melghat, but they are gradually leaving the hills, 245 having been enumerated in the plains against 97 in 1881. Their language is fast disappearing, as has been already remarked.

The Pardhans number 12,936, and have increased by 1,908, or 17 per cent, since 1881. Originally they were a Gond division and they are described as the hereditary priests of the tribe "but of very low social status." A large proportion of them are now Hindus. They are most numerous in Kelapur and the Wun district generally, where 88 per cent were enumerated, but there are a considerable number in Chandur and Akot, and others elsewhere.

The next group is that of the priests, which is composed of Brahmans, Jangams, a few Jatis and Pirzade and one Mulla.

The Brahmans number 71,308 and form 2.46 per cent of the population of the province. Since 1881 their numbers have increased by 5,554 or 8.4 per cent. They are found in every taluk, but there are only a small number in Melghat, and in Kelapur, Wun, Darwha and Mangrul their numbers are much below the average. In the Amraoti taluk they are much stronger than elsewhere and number 7,584 or 4.1 per cent of the population of the taluk. Since 1881 there has been considerable movement amongst this caste in the province; in Amraoti their numbers have increased by 29 per cent, in Khamgaon by 25 per cent, in Ellichpur by 17 per cent, and in Akola by 15 per cent; and on the other hand, there has been a decrease in Akot of 14 per cent, in Jalgaon and Daryapur of 8 per cent, and in Balapur of 5 per cent. There is a very great disparity between the sexes of the Brahmans, there being only 706 females to 1,000 males. 36 Jains have been returned as Brahmans, but these are, I imagine, not really Brahmans by caste. It seems rather that they have adopted the caste name to signify their occupation or character as priests of the Jains. The same may be said of some of the subdivisions of the caste that were returned, such as the Marwari; by a Marwari Brahman is probably meant a Marwari priest, and not a Brahman from Marwar. In this way the strength of the actual caste has possibly been overstated.

The Jangams are the priestly class of the Hindu Wanis. They number 1,882 and have decreased by 634 or 25 per cent since the last census. They are found, however, in every taluk except Melghat.

Jangams.

The next group are the devotees, of whom the Beragis number 1,436; they have decreased by 93 or 6 per cent, the most marked diminution being in the Akot taluk, where the numbers have fallen from 127 to 47. The Beragis are found in every taluk.

Beragis.

The Bharadis have increased from 1,314 to 1,452, of whom nearly half are in the Amraoti district and but a few individuals in Basim. They have shifted their quarters very considerably everywhere.

Bharadis.

The Fakirs number 7,190, more than double what they were in 1881. They are found in every taluk, and are particularly strong in Akot.

Fakirs.

The Gosawis number 12,152, and show a decrease of 861 or nearly 7 per cent. They are strongest in Chandur and Basim, but are found in every taluk. The greatest decrease is in the Akola district, where their numbers have diminished by 400, or 15 per cent.

Gosawis.

The Jogis number 2,177, or 30 more than they did in 1881. They are mostly found in the southern districts, Buldana, Basim, and Wun, and are strongest in the Basim and Mangrul taluks.

Jogis.

The Manbhaos number 3,559 against 4,111 in 1881, the decrease being 11 per cent. They are scattered all over the province with the exception of Wun, and there are very few in Kelapur and only 1 in Melghat. They are strong in Morsi and Ellichpur, which is explained by the existence of the chief institution of the Manbhao sect at Ritpur (or Ridhpur) in the Morsi taluk.

Manbhaos.

The Naths number 2,973, which is more than double the number shown in the returns for 1881. Of the Nath sect there were, however, over 9,000, and it seems probable that there was some confusion between sect and caste, and a comparison is therefore not very reliable. A large proportion are found in the Akola district, especially in the Akola, Balapur, and Akot taluks; there are considerable numbers also in Mehkar and Amraoti.

Naths.

The number of the Wasudeos has also been doubled. There are 314, of whom a large majority are in the Pusad taluk. Most of these devotee castes are also religious sects, and a full account of their characteristics is given in the Census Report for 1881.

Wasudeos.

The Guraos number 9,230, within 4 of their number in 1881. They are temple servants and to some extent mendicants of a semi-religious character, but they do not wander, and therefore their local distribution does not differ much from what it was in 1881. Now, as then, a large proportion are found in the Chandur and Amraoti taluks.

Guraos.

The group of genealogists comprises the Bhats and Thakurs. They are said to be almost identical, both castes following the calling of village bard and combining it not infrequently with mendicancy. The Bhats number 3,157, which shows the large increase of 25 per cent upon their number in 1881. They have decreased in the Akola and Ellichpur districts, but increased elsewhere. They are strongest in the Amraoti, Morsi, and Chandur taluks. In the last-named there are 47 who

Bhats.

have been returned as Animistic by religion, which, with 45 Mahomedans, is somewhat curious, and instances the influence of Hinduism upon the whole social fabric of the province.

The Thakurs number 5,099, or 45 more than they did. They are found in every taluk, and are most numerous in Basim, Akola, Darwha, Malkapur, and Akot.

The representatives of the writer castes in Berar are few. As may be seen from Table D, the few there are have comparatively a large proportion of literates and pupils.

The numbers of the Borals (25) and Golaks (146) are doubtful; they numbered 163 and 356 respectively at the last census, and as they are illegitimate people, they may be disposed to repudiate their origin.

The Kasts have decreased from 379 to 259, nearly one-third of whom are in the Murtazapur taluk.

The Kayets have decreased from 1,066 to 974, the chief diminution being in the Ellichpur taluk. They are scattered in small numbers throughout the province. The Parbhus have increased from 477 to 632, of whom a large proportion are found in the Amraoti taluk. The numbers of the Purbhaye have fallen from 262 to

94, of whom 40 were enumerated in Chikhli. From the Amraoti district, where there were 144, they have almost entirely disappeared.

The group of astrologers comprises the Garpagari, Joshi, and Sarode castes. The Garpagari, or hail-averters, number 3,041, and have lost 1,164 or nearly 28 per cent of their strength; but this decrease and the corresponding increase among Naths, noted above, are probably due to the same cause and show differences more apparent than real; the Garpagari belong to the Nath sect, and it is probable that some of them returned the name of the sect for that of the caste. The aggregate of both castes, Nath and Garpagari, is 6,014 for 1891 against 5,632 in 1881.

The Joshis number 424. They were not separately tabulated at the last census, but were treated as synonymous with the Sarodes, of whom there were 1,180. The Sarodes alone now number 1,330, and the two together aggregate 1,754, which shows an increase of 574 or nearly half as many again. The Joshis are mostly found in the Basim and Buldana districts, and especially in the Basim taluk; the Sarodes in the Wun district.

Of the group of musicians the Gondhalis are the most numerous, but their numbers have fallen from 3,212 to 3,033. The chief decrease is in the Akola district, but a large proportion of the caste still remain there.

Coming to the trading castes, we find that the Boharas have increased from 202 to 479. They are mostly found in the Amraoti, Khamgaon, and Akola taluks, and presumably their head-quarters are in the principal towns where their business takes them. Some, however, are said to have taken to agriculture, and this may account for the 37 enumerated in the Melghat. The male sex very largely predominates, and this indicates that the caste is not settled in the province; most of them come temporarily for trade, and the increase of trade explains the increase of Boharas.

The Musalman Kachhis have increased from 37 to 175, of whom nearly one-third were enumerated in the Amraoti taluk. They should not be confounded with the Hindu caste of

the same name, who are agriculturists from the North-West Provinces. The

Khojas.

Khojas are new to Berar, and those enumerated in the Wun district, 27 in number, were probably

wandering pedlars.

The Komtis have apparently largely decreased, their numbers having fallen

Komtis.

from 5,430 to 2,750, but as they sometimes describe themselves as members of the Komti division of

the Wani caste, it is probable that some of them have been entered as Wanis; but of those enumerated a very large proportion were returned, as in 1881, in the Wun district, and a large proportion of the remainder in the Basim district.

The Lads (or Lars) have increased from 2,520 to 2,825, or by 12 per cent.

Lads.

Rather more than half are Jains; a large proportion of the Hindu Lads are found in the Mehkar and

Chikhli taluks, and more than half the Jain Lads in the Basim taluk.

The Wanis, taken altogether, Hindu, Jain, and Sikh, are a large caste,

Wanis.

numbering 63,533, or 2'19 per cent of the population of the province. The Hindu Wanis number

50,270, but an accurate comparison with the numbers in 1881 cannot be made, as on that occasion they included some of those who are now shown as separate castes. Excluding the Bhattia, Jangam, Komti, and Lar castes from the Hindu Wanis of 1881, there were 50,191, but the Gujarathis complicate the question, and possibly some of the smaller subdivisions also. There does not, however, appear to have been more than a small increase any way. The Hindu Wanis are strongest in the taluks of Amraoti, Pusad, and Basim. The Jain Wanis have more than doubled their number, the figures having risen from 6,329 to 13,260; they are most conspicuous in Murtazapur and Chandur, and in the Amraoti district generally.

The Perkis are a Telugu caste, and the chief representatives of the Pedlar

Perkis.

group, but it is not probable that they follow their hereditary calling in Berar. They number 1,499, and

have increased by nearly 18 per cent. As in 1881, they are almost entirely confined to the Wun district, and two-thirds of them are found in the Kelapur taluk, where seemingly many of those formerly enumerated in the neighbouring taluk of Wun have now moved on.

Of the carrier castes the Banjaras number 52,619 and the Labhanas

Banjaras and Labhanas.

25,587, and together they aggregate 78,206. In 1881 the Labhanas were treated as a division of

Banjaras, and their numbers were not shown separately, but the total amounted to 60,511. The increase has therefore been 17,695 or nearly 23 per cent. This large increment shows that the immigration of these people from Hyderabad territory, which has been going on for the last quarter of a century at least, if not longer, has been fully maintained. Since 1867 they have increased by more than 50 per cent. In the Berar Gazetteer Sir A. Lyall expressed the opinion that "neither their trade nor their tribal system can survive another generation of English predominance," but the prediction has only been partly verified. The tribal system is still flourishing, but their trade is diminishing and is confined to the south-west portion of the province which lies between the railway and the Nizam's dominions. Although they are Hindu castes, both the Banjari and the Labhani have a few followers of the Musalman and Jain creeds. Banjaras are found in every taluk, but they are especially strong in Darwha, where one-third of their number were enumerated and where they formed 11 per cent of the whole population. They are also very strong in Pusad, where they form more than 7 per cent of the population. In Mangrul, Yeotmal, Kelapur, Mehkar, and Basim, there are also considerable numbers. The Musalman Banjaras were found in

Darwha, Kelapur, and Mangrul, and the Jains in Yeotmal. The Labhanas are strongest in Basim, Pusad, and Mehkar. Taking Labhanas and Banjaras together, they form 12.5 per cent of the population of Darwha, 10.7 per cent in Pusad, 8.9 in Mangrul, 5.3 in Kelapur, 5.0 per cent in Basim, 4.9 per cent in Mehkar, and 3.7 per cent in Yeotmal. In 1881 these were the favourite taluks, but the percentages in each case were somewhat less than they are now, so that the increase among these people has been greater than among the rest of the population in these localities. The increase among males has been slightly greater than among females.

The Wanjaras number 31,802 and have increased by 4,307, or nearly 16 per cent. The distinction between these people and the Banjaras is rather a nice point. Mr. Kitts says that to confound them with the Banjaras gives them great offence, but the names are practically identical, although different derivations may be attributed to them, and it seems probable that they are of the same stock, the difference between them being, as has been remarked in an earlier chapter, that the Wanjaras are Banjaras who have given up a nomadic existence and have settled down to a civilised life. More than two-fifths of them are found in Mehkar, where they form nearly 9 per cent of the population. Their numbers are very large also in Basim and Chikhli, that is to say, their principal location is in the south-west corner of the province, and the Banjaras carry on the line across the south to the east.

The Sonar is the chief of the artisan castes. It numbers 29,219 members and shows an increase of 6 per cent. The Sonars are very generally distributed through the province with the exception of the Melghat, where there are very few. In Akot, Balapur, Jalgaon, and Daryapur their numbers have diminished, the decrease in Jalgaon amounting to nearly 15 per cent of their former strength.

The Mhalis or barbers number 35,245, of whom 17 are Mahomedans and 3 are Jains. They have increased by only 5 per cent, and while the principal increase has taken place in Kelapur and Wun and the Balaghat generally, in most of the plain taluks, Murtazapur, Ellichpur, and Daryapur, and all those of the Akola district, there has been a decrease.

Of the Blacksmiths the Dangare, who are found mostly in Chandur, have diminished in number, though it is possible that some of them may have been included among the Kunbis, of whom they are sometimes regarded as a subdivision.

The Ghisadis have increased from 534 to 719. They affect the southern taluks from Chikhli to Pusad.

The Jirayets number 312, slightly more than they did in 1881. They are mostly found in the Akola and Buldana districts, a fourth of them being in the Jalgaon taluk.

The Lohars number 15,907, and have increased more than 14 per cent. They are found everywhere, but are most numerous in Chandur and the taluks of the Wun districts; in Kelapur their numbers have risen from 680 to 1,111, and in Wun from 887 to 1,240.

The Panchals, who are vagrant blacksmiths, number 1,885 and have increased from 1,431, or by nearly 32 per cent. They are scattered over the province and were enumerated in every taluk but the Melghat; they are most numerous in Wun and Kelapur. A small party in Yeotmal are Mahomedans.

Of the carpenters, turners, and masons, there are only a few castes. The Gaondis, or Raj, are masons and number 639, of whom a large proportion belong to the Pusad taluk. They have increased by nearly 20 per cent, and in Pusad have more than doubled their number.

Gaondis.

A few masons in Jalgaon gave their castes as Gosangi. They are believed to be a Telugu caste.

Gosangi.

The Sutars number 32,491 and have increased by 7 per cent. They are most numerous in Chandur, Morsi and Amraoti; their numbers have largely increased in the two former while they have diminished in the latter, and also in Akot and Jalgaon and in the taluks of the Ellichpur district.

Sutars.

The Kasars, Otaris and Tambatkars are the brass and coppersmith castes. "The Kasars take their name from the bell-metal (kanse) in which they work," and rank high among artisans. They number 7,754, of whom 196 are Jains; the increase is 90 only, or rather more than 1 per cent. They are found in every taluk but their numbers exhibit a great deal of variation since 1881. In Mehkar and Chandur there have been the largest increments and in Malkapur, Wun, and Balapur the greatest diminution; in Wun the numbers have dropped from 103 to 17; but now, as formerly, the greatest strength is in Basim.

Kasars.

The Otaris have increased in number from 1,348 to 1,484, or by 10 per cent. They are found in all taluks except Kelapur, but are most numerous in Akot and Jalgaon, where, contrary to the general fashion, their numbers have considerably increased. In Basim one man returned himself as Mahomedan and a few in Darwha are Animistic.

Otaris.

The Tambatkars number only 590, or nearly one-third less than they did in 1881. They are chiefly found in Akola and Ellichpur, although their numbers in the latter taluk have been reduced by nearly one-half.

Tambatkars.

The Simpīs (or Darzis) are the only tailor caste. They number 16,365, of whom 2,626, or 16 per cent, are Jains. The increase since 1881 has been 856, or more than 5 per cent. They are found in every taluk, but are most numerous in Jalgaon and Malkapur, although their numbers have somewhat diminished in the former.

Simpis.

The Bharadbhunjas (or Bharbhunjas) are gram-parchers, whose numbers have risen from 396 to 601, much of the increase being no doubt due to immigration from the North-West Provinces. A large proportion were enumerated in the Ellichpur taluk, as was the case at the previous census. The disparity between the sexes is remarkable, there being 413 males and only 188 females, or a proportion of 100 to 45.5; the same feature is noticeable in the figures for 1881, when the proportion was 100 to 49.

Bharadbhunjas.

The Halwais, or confectioners, number 238, of whom one woman has been returned as a Jain. The increase has been 46, mostly in the Amraoti district. They are most numerous in Chikhli.

Halwais.

The Gandhis, or perfumers, have increased from 56 to 101, of whom 38 were enumerated in the Ellichpur taluk. A few are Jains.

Gandhis.

The numbers of the Tambolis, or betel-leaf sellers, have risen from 637 to 765, or 20 per cent. A large proportion are found in Pusad, and Ellichpur and Amraoti exhibit con-

Tambolis.

spicuous numbers. In Ellichpur, however, they have fallen considerably, as they have also in Daryapur, whereas they have increased largely in the Amraoti taluk and district generally.

In the next group of the weavers, calenderers, and dyers, there are several castes, of which not a few are recent introductions into Berar. These are the Alkori, who are dyers probably from Madras, the Bunkars, weavers from the Central Provinces or North-West Provinces, the Chenwars, who are probably the same as the Chanwars, weavers of Hyderabad, the Inkars, of whom nothing is known, the Katiars, weavers from the Central Provinces, the Momins, who are the same as the Julahas of Upper India, and the Patuals, weavers from

Bunkars.
Chenwars.
Inkars.
Katiars.
Momins.

Gujarat. Of these the Bunkars number 99, of whom the majority are found in Ellichpur; the Chenwars number 203, who are all found in Pusad, in which taluk the Inkars also were enumerated; the Katiars occur in Morsi; the Momins number 290, of whom a large majority were enumerated in Malkapur; and the Patuals, of whom there are 20, are found in Akot.

The Ataris are dyers, who are mostly found in Amraoti, Murtazapur, and Basim; their numbers are small but have risen from 75 to 92, of whom two-thirds are Mahomedans.

Patuals.

One single individual in the Melghat represents the Chhipa or cloth-stamping caste.

The Halbis, who are weavers, number 2,841, and have increased by 636, or nearly 29 per cent. This increase is remarkable because the Halbi caste is peculiar to Berar; the name at least, I believe, is not to be found in the returns of other provinces for the Census of 1881, and yet so large an increase cannot be entirely due to natural growth from within. The explanation possibly lies in the fact that some of them sometimes describe themselves as Kunbis, although in the returns for 1881 only a dozen are so shown, but there may have been others who adopted other appellations. This case illustrates the absolutely indefinite character of a good deal of the caste nomenclature. The chief increase is in the Ellichpur taluk, where nearly one-half of the caste is found.

Halbis.

The numbers of the Hatgars exhibit great variation from those recorded in 1881, and as this is probably due to the inclusion of some of their number among Dhangars, the consideration of the Hatgar caste is deferred till the latter are reached.

Hatgars.

The Khatris are weavers, whose numbers have fallen; there are now 1,714 against 2,015 in 1881, the decrease amounting to nearly 15 per cent. The chief diminution is in the Amraoti taluk, where the numbers have fallen from 678 to 441, but they are still more numerous there than in any other taluk. In Ellichpur and Darwha there has been a considerable decrease, and from Mehkar and Yeotmal, though their numbers before were not large, they have almost disappeared. In Akot on the other hand, where they were unknown, there are now 111, of whom 4 were returned as of the Sikh religion.

Khatris.

The Koris have largely increased and now number 435. In 1881 there were only 68, who were nearly all in the Ellichpur district; now there are 143 in the Amraoti taluk alone, 64 in the Melghat, and small numbers scattered over most of the rest of the province.

Koris.

The Koshtis are the largest of the weaving castes; they number 14,818, which is very little more than their total in 1881. They are most numerous in Morsi and Ellichpur,

Koshtis.

although in the latter taluk there has been some diminution. In Daryapur, Darwha, and Chandur their numbers are also considerable. In the Amraoti taluk the numbers have fallen from 1,140 to 832. Some of these people are Jains.

The numbers of the Patwis have decreased from 747 to 524, the chief loss being in the taluks of Ellichpur, Daryapur, and Amraoti, and throughout the Akola district. They are still most numerous in Ellichpur, Amraoti, and Chikhli.

The Rangaris also exhibit a decrease, their numbers having fallen from 12,471 to 12,190. The loss has been distributed over several taluks, but is most marked in the Akola district. The chief numbers are in Malkapur, Darwha, and Ellichpur.

The Salewar, Salve, and Sali are probably all of one caste, the first being the Telugu name adopted by those enumerated in Kelapur and Wun. They are weavers from Southern India, and number 9,105 or 21 less than their total in 1881. The local distribution does not show much variation, and Chikhli and Ellichpur are, as before, the favourite taluks.

The Warthi, otherwise known as Dhobi and Parit, is a large caste, numbering 23,084, which shows an increase of 7 per cent on the number in 1881. As the washermen of the country they are found in every taluk, but not, as might be hoped, in every village; in the Melghat there are only 24, all told, but the Korkus possibly do their washing at home. The caste is most numerous in Amraoti, Akola, Ellichpur, Chandur, and Malkapur. In Kelapur and Wun there has been a considerable increase.

The Pinjaris show a very large increase. In 1881, there appear to have been only 149, all Mahomedans; there are now 1,085 Mahomedans and 67 Hindus. They are most numerous in the Amraoti taluk and the Wun district; elsewhere they are scarce.

The Dhangars, or Shepherds, who are also sometimes blanket-weavers, are one of the largest castes in Berar. The Hatgars are sometimes regarded as a subdivision of Dhangars, and although they have been tabulated as separate castes both on this occasion and in 1881, it appears, from the figures for the Pusad and Darwha taluks at least, that the names have been indiscriminately applied. The Pusad taluk and the north bank of the Painganga river has been the home of the Hatgars since about 1600 A.D., when, according to the Ain-i-Akbari, they were driven westward across the Wardha by the Gonds, and in 1881 the number of this caste enumerated there was 5,013; on the present occasion the returns show only 733. On the other hand, the Dhangars numbered 4,747 in 1881 and as many as 9,713 in 1891. So in Darwha, while the returns show a rise among Hatgars from 59 to 1,155, they exhibit a fall among Dhangars from 4,934, to 4,253. How far the error extends it is impossible to say, and the only comparisons that can be safely made are those of the combined figures for both castes. For the whole province these amount to 87,626 or 3 per cent of the total population; for 1881, they were 83,164, and the increase is 4,462 or 5·4 per cent. Of the total 10,446, or nearly 12 per cent, are found in the Pusad taluk, where they form 7·5 per cent of the population. In Malkapur they number 5,991, in Darwha 5,308, and in Chandur 5,279. In Kelapur there has been a comparatively large increase, the numbers having risen from 1,610 to 2,213, or more than 37 per cent. In Morsi, Wun, Malkapur, Murtazapur and Chikhli, there have also been considerable increments; in Pusad it amounts to 786 or 8 per cent. In Daryapur, Akola, Jalgaon, Khamgaon, Ellichpur, and Akot, there has been some diminution.

The Telis, or oil-pressers, are another of the large castes of Berar and number 82,095 or 2·8 per cent of the total population. In 1881 they numbered 75,552, and the increase has been 6,543, or 8·7 per cent. There has been considerable variation in the local distribution. In Kelapur the numbers have risen from 1,752 to 2,604, or by 48·6 per cent; in Darwha from 4,446 to 5,541, or by 24·6 per cent; in Chandur from 9,943 to 12,187, or by 22·6 per cent; in Morsi from 3,704 to 4,494, or by 21·3 per cent; in Yeotmal from 5,195 to 6,021, or by 15·9 per cent; and in Amraoti from 6,769 to 7,829, or by 15·7 per cent. On the other hand, they have fallen in Jalgaon from 2,832 to 2,272, or by 19·8 per cent; in Akot from 3,244 to 2,865, or by 11·7 per cent; and in Ellichpur from 4,062 to 3,825, or by 5·8 per cent. The caste is most numerous in Chandur, where it forms rather more than 6 per cent of the whole population; in Yeotmal it forms 4·8 per cent; in Amraoti 4·3 per cent; and in Darwha 3·4 per cent. It thus appears that the chief strength of the caste lies in the eastern taluks, where also the largest increments have taken place, and it may be deduced from these results that the Teli caste have formed no inconsiderable item in the immigration from the Central Provinces.

The Kumbhars are potters who number 22,465, and have increased by 2,399, or nearly 12 per cent. They are most numerous in Amraoti and Chandur, in which two taluks nearly one-fifth of their number were enumerated. In Chandur the numbers exhibit a remarkable increase, having risen from 1,294 to 2,046 or 58 per cent. There have been considerable increments in the other taluks of the Amraoti district also, in the Wun district, and in Basim and Mehkar. In Balapur and Akot there has been a diminution.

The Kachars, or Kanchari, are glass-workers, whose numbers have risen from 436 to 564, or 29 per cent. They are most numerous in Chikhli, Darwha, Balapur and Chandur. In the Ellichpur district their numbers have dropped from 104 to 34. This caste are the makers of glass bangles. The Lakharis are the makers of bangles in lac; they number 126 against 99 in 1891, and nearly half of them are found in the Amraoti taluk.

The Lonaris, or salt-workers, have increased from 888 to 1,096, or 23·4 per cent. They are most numerous in Akot, Jalgaon, Khamgaon, and Balapur; and in these taluks also the increment has been very large.

The Bhois, or fishermen, number 27,415, and have increased by more than 19 per cent. The increase is most marked in Chandur, Kelapur and Wun, but is very general; Ellichpur and Daryapur are the only taluks which show a diminution. "The Bhois still cleave to their hereditary caste occupations much more closely than is the case with many castes," and they are consequently to be found where rivers or tanks supply them with fishing. They are most numerous in Chandur, Kelapur, Amraoti, Ellichpur and Wun, and least so in Mangrul, Mehkar, and Basim.

The Injhwars are a caste of fishermen who come from the Central Provinces and number 221. They are new to Berar, and are mostly found in Ellichpur.

The Kahars are represented in small numbers only, but they have risen from 247 to 359. Of these, 76 belong to Malkapur, 70 to Melghat, and 61 to Amraoti.

The Kevati, or probably Kewats, are new to Berar. They are a fishing caste well known in Bengal and the Central Provinces. Although they number only 76 and are apparently recent immigrants, they seem to have scattered themselves throughout most of the taluks.

Kevati.

The Kolis number 32,628, which shows an increase of 2,230, or rather more than 7 per cent. The largest increase is in Basim, where the numbers have risen from 849 to 1,503, but the caste is most numerous in Malkapur, where there are 5,812, or 18 per cent of their total; in Amraoti, where there are 15 per cent, and in Akot, where there are 11 per cent. In Jalgaon they have decreased from 2,512 to 2,269, and there has been considerable diminution in Khamgaon, Wun and Mangrul. The Kolis are classed as fishermen, but the hereditary occupation has fallen into disuse in Berar. In the Gazetteer they are referred to as having acted in former times as a sort of militia to guard the hill passes on both sides of the Berar plain, but they have practically disappeared now from the Northern hills, and comparatively few are found on the Ajanta range.

Kolis.

The Kalals have increased from 14,943 to 16,234, or by 8·6 per cent. In Chandur there has been a remarkable increase, the numbers having risen from 1,348 to 2,500; in the Akola district there has been a decrease of 13 per cent, chiefly in Akot and Jalgaon, and in the Ellichpur district a decrease of 10 per cent. The caste is now most numerous in the eastern taluks, Chandur, Yeotmal, Amraoti, Darwha, Kelapur and Morsi, which contain between them more than half its numbers.

Kalals.

The Pasis, the tari-drawers of Bengal and the North-West Provinces, have increased from 256 to 467. They are most numerous in Amraoti, Murtazapur and Ellichpur, though in the last named their numbers have fallen from 100 to 65.

Pasis.

The Hindu Kasais, or Khatiks, number 4,959, and show an increase of 472 or more than 10 per cent. The Musalman Kasais have increased from 20 to 384. Of the former, nearly one-half are found in the Amraoti district, and nearly one-half of these in the Amraoti taluk; they occur in considerable numbers also in Ellichpur and Daryapur. Of the latter, a large proportion are in the Buldana district, and especially in the Chikhli taluk.

Kasais and Khatiks.

Of the leather-workers, the chief caste is the Chambhar, who number 29,174; they have increased by 7·5 per cent. In Mehkar the numbers have increased from 1,106 to 1,605 and in Malkapur from 2,502 to 2,892; in Akot, Balapur, and Daryapur, there has been a diminution, but the Akola district still contains the greatest number. They are, however, much more numerous in Malkapur than in any other taluk.

Chambhar.

The Dabgars, or tanners, are disappearing; in 1881 there were 105 and now there are but 56, who are all located in the Balapur taluk.

Dabgars.

The Dohors number 5,082, which shows an increase of 605, or more than 13 per cent. The chief increment is in Mehkar, where the numbers have risen from 641 to 1,005; from Yeotmal, where there were 60, they have all but one disappeared. The caste is most numerous in Mehkar, Chikhli, and Ellichpur, where are found more than half its number.

Dohors.

The Madgis, or Madhige, are a Telugu caste of leather-workers, who have increased largely since 1881, their numbers having risen from 1,595 to 2,677, or by nearly 68 per cent. With the exception of one individual, they are all found in the Wun district, and they are most numerous in the Kelapur taluk.

Madhgis.

The numbers of the Zingars have fallen from 1,503, to 1,313, or nearly 13 per cent. The chief decrease is in Chikhli and Ellichpur, which were among the most favourite taluks in 1881. They are now most numerous in Akot.

We now come to the group of village servants, watchmen and menials, of whom the Mahars, or Dhers, are the most important. Next to the Kunbis the Mahars are the largest caste in Berar; they number 355,005 and form 12·25 per cent of the total population. Since 1881 they have increased by 47,011, or more than 15 per cent. There is now very little disparity between the sexes, the proportion being 998 females to 1,000 males; in 1881 the proportion of females was 986, so that in this caste the present census may be taken as indicating less concealment of females. The chief increments have been as follows:—in Kelapur 1,759 or 44 per cent; in Morsi 4,840 or 34 per cent; in Mehkar 4,183 or 29 per cent; in Chandur 6,771 or 28 per cent; in Darwha 3,577 or 25 per cent; in Amraoti 6,093 or 24 per cent; in Basim 4,427 or 23 per cent, and in Murtazapur 3,489 or 22 per cent. In the Akola and Ellichpur districts the increase has been very small, but Ellichpur is the only taluk in which there has been a decrease. The caste is now most numerous in Amraoti, where they form 17·1 per cent of the population of the taluk; in Chandur they form 15·8 per cent; in Murtazapur 15·7 per cent; in Akola 15·0 per cent; in Mangrul 14·8 per cent; and in Basim 13·4 per cent. In the Melghat, Kelapur, and Wun, the numbers are comparatively small.

The Balahis hold a position among the hill tribes analogous to that of the Mahars, but their numbers are small and they seem to be fast disappearing; at the last census there were 803, but there are now only 327, who were all enumerated in the Melghat taluk.

The Bhangis are the Hindu scavenger caste: the paucity of their numbers has long been observed, but a considerable increase has taken place since 1881, the numbers having risen from 691 to 1,203. Besides these 180 have been returned as Mahomedans, but they are probably not of the Bhangi caste, but Mehtars, who have adopted the name from their occupation. The Hindu Bhangis are most numerous in the Amraoti taluk, and at some distance in Khamgaon, Akola and Akot.

The Mangs are the lowest of all castes in Berar. They number 52,151 and have increased by 5,785 or 12·7 per cent. This caste shows the exceptional condition of an excess of the female sex, the proportion being 1,008 females to 1,000 males. The chief increments have been—in Mehkar 26·9 per cent; in Morsi 23·8 per cent; in Basim 23·6 per cent; in Chandur 21·8 per cent; in Malkapur 18·2 per cent; and in Mangrul 18·0 per cent. In Akola, Jalgaon, Ellichpur, Melghat, and Wun, there has been some diminution. The caste is far more numerous in the Basim taluk than in any other, and they form there 3·8 per cent of the population.

The Mang-Garodis, who are a wandering tribe, have decreased from 218 to 161, all enumerated in Kelapur and Wun.

The Tagwale, numbering 113, are new to Berar under that name; they are believed to be connected with Mangs. These people were enumerated in Chikhli and Mehkar.

The Gotefods and Pathrats are stone-dressers; the numbers of the former are small and have diminished; those of the latter have risen from 783 to 877; they are most numerous in Balapur, Murtazapur, Darwha, and Chikhli. There seems to have been a

good deal of movement among these people; in 1881 there were six individuals in Murtazapur and now there are 137; and in Malkapur, where there were 100, there are only 11.

The Takankars, whose hereditary occupation is that of repairing stone hand-mills, articles of universal use, number 5,414, and have increased by 1,067 or 24·5 per cent. In Balapur, where none were returned in 1881, there are now 260, and besides this there have been considerable increments in Murtazapur, Chandur, and Amraoti; in Mangrul there has been a large diminution. The caste is now most numerous in Akot, Amraoti, Akola, Murtazapur, and Daryapur.

The numbers of the Beldars, or earth-workers, have risen from 11,494 to 12,228, or by 6·4 per cent. There has been a considerable increase in Khamgaon, Mehkar, and Basim, and a decrease in Ellichpur, Yeotmal, and Wun, but a large proportion of the caste is found now as in 1881 in Darwha and Chandur.

The next four names in this group, the Gochki, Manewad, Sagur and Silawat, are new to Berar as caste appellations. The Gochki were found in the Wun taluk and are probably immigrants from the east or south; they are earth-workers. Manewad is probably a corruption of Mannu Waddar, the name in use by the Waddars of Mysore. The Sagurs are earth-workers, mostly enumerated in Mehkar and a few in Morsi. The Silawats are a small caste of stone-workers, who at the last census were found in

Ajmere and the Central Provinces. The few now returned were enumerated in Malkapur and have possibly come from Ajmere.

The Waddars show a large decrease, their numbers being fallen from 7,596 to 6,116; and their local distribution exhibits the extreme of variation from that of 1881. Little importance, however, attaches to either fact, as these people are earth-workers from Southern India, whose movements depend upon the demand for labour for roads and other public works, and it is probable that they are continually shifting their quarters.

The Basods and Banskods are sometimes said to be synonymous; both castes are bamboo-splitters and workers. The numbers of the Basods have increased from 107 to 261; they are mostly found in Morsi and the Melghat, where their occupation finds scope and the increase in their numbers points to immigration from the Central Provinces.

The Borekars seem to be new. They are mat-makers, found mostly in the Akola district, but scattered in small numbers.

The Buruds are bamboo-workers, whose numbers have risen from 1,201 to 1,269. There has been some variation in their local distribution, but they are still, as before, most numerous in the Ellichpur taluk; Amraoti, Chandur, Khamgaon, and Kelapur all contain more than 100.

The Kekadis, or Kaikaris, have largely decreased, their numbers having fallen from 3,103 to 2,024. They are a vagrant people, ostensibly basket and broom makers, but of a loose and sometimes troublesome character, and the diminution in their numbers is not a matter for regret. They are most numerous in Chikhli and Mehkar.

The Thotis are a small Telugu caste found in the Wun district, and have not varied much in numbers or distribution. Their classification is doubtful. Mr. Kitts describes them as scavengers.

Of the group of hunters and fowlers the Pardhis and Bedars are the most numerous. The Bedars have increased very largely, their numbers having risen from 1,273 to 3,041, nearly half of whom are found in the Akola taluk alone.

Bedars.

The Berads, who are sometimes said to be of the same caste, are mostly found in the Darwaha taluk, where there are no Bedars; their numbers are small and have diminished.

Berads.

The numbers of the Pardhis have risen from 5,834 to 6,899, or by nearly 12 per cent. They are a wandering people ostensibly occupied in snaring game, and not much importance attaches to their distribution at the time of the census. Malkapur, however, seems to be a favourite taluk with them, as a large proportion of their number were enumerated there both in 1881 and in 1891; in Amraoti and Daryapur there are also considerable numbers. Wild country and jungle they evidently avoid, as there are none in the Melghat and but a few individuals in Pusad, and it is not improbable that their predatory habits find play in the haunts of man as well as in those of the beast and the bird.

Pardhis.

The Aridra and Balsanto are Telugu mendicant castes, of whom a few individuals were enumerated in Kelapur; they are new to Berar.

Aridra and Balsanto.

The Bhamtis number 1,774, which shows an increase of less than 5 per cent. They are mostly found in Yeotmal, Balapur, and Chandur, and they appear to have settled in the two first named, as their numbers there were much the same in 1881.

Bhamtis.

The Dangats are a small caste of mendicants, but their numbers have risen from 271 to 486, and this is noteworthy, as in 1881 but 440 were enumerated in all India. They are mostly found in Malkapur, where their numbers have risen from 25 to 345.

Dangats.

The people who call themselves Gujarathi number 1,445, of whom 347 are Jains. They are most numerous in Balapur, Daryapur, Chikhli, Akola, and Amraoti. No useful comparison can be made with the numbers in 1881, as the name merely designates a country and is indiscriminately used in some cases to indicate a caste subdivision.

Gujarathis.

The same may be said of the Marathe, who number 19,038, and of the Pardeshis, who number 639. The Telanga have increased from 2,002 to 2,081, a large majority of whom are found in the Wun district; there has been a very decided movement of these people from the Kelapur to the Wun taluk, as the number in Kelapur has fallen from 1,373 to 421, while in Wun it has risen from 239 to 1,044.

Marathe.

Pardeshis.

Telanga.

The Vidurs or Krishnapakshis, a hybrid caste, number 10,695, which shows a decrease of 1,052 or 9 per cent. They are found everywhere, but are most numerous in Chandur, Amraoti, and Morsi.

Vidurs.

The Gopals are by hereditary vocation acrobats, but frequently mendicants and rascals generally in practice. Their numbers have increased from 3,076 to 3,419, or by 11 per cent. A large proportion are found in Basim and Mehkar, and as this was also the case in 1881, it is possible that they may be settling down to useful occupations.

Gopals.

The Panguls are sometimes described as a division of the Gopals. They number 2,085 and have increased by 14 per cent. Two-thirds of them are found in Darwaha and Basim.

Panguls.

The Kolhatis have somewhat decreased and now number 1,257, of whom more than half are found in the Akola district, but they are most numerous in the Malkapur taluk.

The numbers of the Chitrakathi have risen from 1,554 to 1,612, or nearly 4 per cent; a very large proportion were enumerated in Murtazapur, as was the case, but not to the same extent, in 1881; in Akola, Chandur, and Yeotmal, the numbers are also conspicuous.

Of the Mahomedan tribes which are represented in the returns, the Shekhs are the most numerous and number 124,232, or nearly 60 per cent of the total number of this community; the Pathans number 48,393, or 23 per cent; the Syeds number 15,107, or a little more than 7 per cent, and the Moghals number 4,437, or 2 per cent. The remaining 8 per cent are made

up of 1,992 who have returned themselves indefinitely as Musalman, and of the various items scattered through a number of different castes, tribes and races. Omitting these miscellaneous components, the Musalman tribes taken together are most numerous in the Ellichpur taluk, where they amount to 18,194 and form 12·4 per cent of the whole population; in actual numbers Amraoti with 17,163, Malkapur with 13,562, Akot with 12,186, Akola with 11,863, and Balapur with 11,027 come next in order, but in proportion to the total population Balapur comes second with 10·8, and Amraoti third with 9·4 per cent. In the Melghat there are only 606, or 1·3 per cent; in Wun the proportion is 2·5 per cent, and in Kelapur 2·6.

Having examined the local distribution of the principal castes the subject may be considered from the opposite direction and the composition of each taluk reviewed. This is provided for in the following lists, in which is given for each taluk all castes whose numbers amount to 1 per cent or more of the taluk population. Under the designation of "Musalman tribes" are included only the Shekhs, Pathans, Syeds, Moghals and Musalmans indefinite; it does not refer to all who may be Musalman by religion.

AMRAOTI TALUK.					CHANDUR TALUK.				
				Per cent.					Per cent.
1. Kunbi	.	.	.	20·7	1. Kunbi	.	.	.	25·4
2. Mahar	.	.	.	17·1	2. Mahar	.	.	.	15·8
3. Musalman tribes	.	.	.	9·4	3. Mali	.	.	.	9·2
4. Mali	.	.	.	6·7	4. Teli	.	.	.	6·2
5. Teli	.	.	.	4·3	5. Musalman tribes	.	.	.	4·3
6. Brahman	.	.	.	4·1	6. Gond	.	.	.	3·8
7. Wani	.	.	.	3·1	7. Gaoli	.	.	.	} 2·6
8. Roli	.	.	.	2·6	8. Dhangar	.	.	.	
9. Rajput	.	.	.	2·2	9. Rajput	.	.	.	2·5
10. Dhangar	.	.	.	2·1	10. Brahman	.	.	.	2·2
11. Mang	.	.	.	1·9	11. Wani	.	.	.	1·8
12. Gaoli	.	.	.	1·6	12. Bhoi	.	.	.	} 1·5
13. Bari	.	.	.	1·5	13. Sutar	.	.	.	
14. Gond	.	.	.	1·3	14. Mang	.	.	.	} 1·3
15. Mhali	.	.	.	1·3	15. Mhali	.	.	.	
16. Bhoi	.	.	.	} 1·2	16. Kalal	.	.	.	} 1·2
17. Sutar	.	.	.		17. Maratha	.	.	.	
18. Kumbhar	.	.	.	} 1·1	18. Bari	.	.	.	} 1·1
19. Chambhar	.	.	.		19. Sonar	.	.	.	
20. Sonar	.	.	.	} 1·0	20. Kumbhar	.	.	.	} 12·1
21. Others	.	.	.		21. Others	.	.	.	

MORSI TALUK.		AKOT TALUK.	
	Per cent		Per cent.
1. Kunbi	28·1	1. Kunbi	34·0
2. Mali	14·6	2. Mahar	10·4
3. Mahar	12·5	3. Musalman tribes	8·8
4. Musalman tribes	5·8	4. Mali	8·4
5. Gond	5·3	5. Brahman	3·6
6. Teli	2·9	6. Dhangar	2·7
7. Dhangar	2·1	7. Koli	2·6
8. Gaoli	2·0	8. Wani	2·4
9. Bari	} 1·9	9. Teli	2·1
10. Brahman		10. Bari	1·9
11. Koshti	} 1·8	11. Mang	1·8
12. Wani		12. Rajput	1·7
13. Sutar	1·5	13. Sonar	1·5
14. Rajput	1·4	14. Mhali	1·4
15. Mhali	1·3	15. Chambhar	1·3
16. Sonar	} 1·2	16. Bhoi	} 1·1
17. Bhoi		17. Sutar	
18. Mang	1·0	18. Warthi	} 1·0
19. Others	11·6	19. Kumbhar	
		20. Others	11·2
MURTAZAPUR TALUK.		BALAPUR TALUK.	
1. Kunbi	29·6	1. Kunbi	29·8
2. Mahar	15·7	2. Mahar	12·9
3. Musalman tribes	7·9	3. Musalman tribes	10·8
4. Mali	6·9	4. Mali	10·5
5. Brahman	3·0	5. Dhangar	3·6
6. Wani	} 2·9	6. Andh	2·4
7. Dhangar		7. Brahman	2·3
8. Teli	2·8	8. Teli	2·2
9. Mang	1·9	9. Wani	2·1
10. Rajput	} 1·3	10. Rajput	1·8
11. Sonar		11. Mang	1·5
12. Mhali	1·2	12. Mhali	1·3
13. Banjari	} 1·1	13. Sutar	} 1·2
14. Sutar		14. Warthi	
15. Bhoi	} 1·0	15. Chambhar	1·1
16. Chambhar		16. Bhoi	1·0
17. Gaoli	} 1·0	17. Others	14·3
18. Kumbhar			
19. Others	16·2		
AKOLA TALUK.		JALGAON TALUK.	
1. Kunbi	31·4	1. Kunbi	29·7
2. Mahar	15·0	2. Mali	11·8
3. Musalman tribes	8·6	3. Mahar	9·4
4. Mali	5·3	4. Musalman tribes	6·1
5. Brahman	3·3	5. Bari	5·3
6. Dhangar	3·0	6. Dhangar	3·3
7. Wani	} 2·3	7. Brahman	3·2
8. Teli		8. Rajput	3·0
9. Koli	} 2·1	9. Teli	} 2·3
10. Mang		10. Koli	
11. Rajput	1·8	11. Wani	2·2
12. Mhali	} 1·4	12. Simpi	2·0
13. Chambhar		13. Chambhar	1·6
14. Wanjari	1·3	14. Mang	1·4
15. Gaoli	} 1·1	15. Mhali	1·3
16. Sutar		16. Bhoi	1·1
17. Warthi	} 1·0	17. Rangari	} 1·0
18. Bedar		18. Sutar	
19. Sonar	1·0	19. Sonar	} 11·1
20. Others	13·3	20. Others	

KHAMGAON TALUK.

	Per cent.
1. Kunbi	37'6
2. Mahar	11'2
3. Mali	9'7
4. Musalman tribes	7'0
5. Brahman	3'8
6. Wani	3'3
7. Dhangar	} 3'1
8. Rajput	
9. Teli	2'1
10. Chambhar	1'6
11. Mang	1'5
12. Mhali	1'3
13. Sonar	1'2
14. Sutar	1'1
15. Koli	1'0
16. Others	11'4

ELlichpur TALUK.

1. Kunbi	24'4
2. Musalman tribes	12'4
3. Mahar	12'1
4. Mali	12'0
5. Brahman	3'3
6. Teli	2'6
7. Bari	2'2
8. Rajput	} 1'9
9. Wani	
10. Koshti	} 1'6
11. Dhangar	
12. Bhoi	1'5
13. Mang	1'4
14. Mhali	} 1'3
15. Sonar	
16. Gaoli	1'2
17. Gond	} 1'1
18. Sutar	
19. Warthi	} 1'0
20. Chambhar	
21. Halbi	} 1'0
22. Others	

DARYAPUR TALUK.

1. Kunbi	32'2
2. Mahar	14'2
3. Musalman tribes	7'9
4. Mali	7'7
5. Dhangar	3'4
6. Brahman	2'3
7. Mang	2'2
8. Koli	} 2'1
9. Teli	
10. Bari	2'0
11. Wani	1'7
12. Rajput	1'4
13. Koshti	} 1'3
14. Sonar	
15. Mhali	} 1'3
16. Chambhar	

DARYAPUR TALUK—contd.

	Per cent.
17. Warthi	1'2
18. Kumbhar	} 1'1
19. Sutar	
20. Bhoi	1'0
21. Others	11'2

MELGHAT TALUK.

1. Korku	67'2
2. Gaoli	5'7
3. Gond	4'9
4. Nihal	4'4
5. Mahar	2'4
6. Rajput	1'6
7. Bhil	1'5
8. Musalman tribes	1'3
9. Kolam	1'0
10. Others	10'0

CHIKHLI TALUK.

1. Kunbi	40'6
2. Mahar	12'3
3. Musalman tribes	7'3
4. Rajput	4'0
5. Mali	3'7
6. Brahman	2'9
7. Wanjari	2'5
8. Mang	} 2'2
9. Teli	
10. Dhangar	2'1
11. Wani	1'9
12. Koli	1'2
13. Mhali	} 1'1
14. Sonar	
15. Sutar	1'0
16. Others	13'9

MALKAPUR TALUK.

1. Kunbi	37'0
2. Mahar	10'7
3. Mali	8'4
4. Musalman tribes	7'6
5. Rajput	3'7
6. Koli	3'3
7. Dhangar	3'1
8. Teli	2'7
9. Brahman	2'2
10. Wani	1'9
11. Chambhar	} 1'6
12. Mang	
13. Mhali	1'3
14. Rangari	} 1'1
15. Sonar	
16. Sutar	} 1'0
17. Simpi	
18. Others	10'6

MEHKAR TALUK.		KELAPUR TALUK.	
	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. Kunbi	33'0	1. Gond	20'3
2. Mahar	12'1	2. Kunbi	19'1
3. Wanjari	8'7	3. Mahar	6'0
4. Mali	6'7	4. Kolam	4'4
5. Musalman tribes	5'1	5. Pardhan	4'1
6. Labhani	2'8	6. Mali	3'3
7. Wani	2'6	7. Banjari	3'2
8. Mang	2'5	8. Gaoli	3'0
9. Dhangar	2'4	9. Musalman tribes	2'6
10. Brahman	2'3	10. Teli	2'5
11. Andh	2'2	11. Bhoi	} 2'1
12. Banjari	2'1	12. Labhani	
13. Teli	1'7	13. Golkar	1'8
14. Maratha	1'2	14. Dhangar	1'6
15. Chambhar	} 1'0	15. Madgi	1'4
16. Mhali		16. Mhali	} 1'2
17. Others	12'6	17. Sutar	
		18. Wani	} 1'1
		19. Munarwar	
		20. Brahman	} 1'0
		21. Kalal	
		22. Lohar	
		23. Warthi	} 13'8
		24. Others	
YEOTMAL TALUK.		WUN TALUK.	
1. Kunbi	19'8	1. Kunbi	39'4
2. Gond	11'7	2. Gond	12'7
3. Mahar	9'5	3. Mahar	6'1
4. Kolam	6'9	4. Pardhan	4'5
5. Mali	5'3	5. Kolam	3'2
6. Gaoli	5'0	6. Dhangar	3'0
7. Teli	4'8	7. Bhoi	} 2'5
8. Musalman tribes	4'2	8. Musalman tribes	
9. Banjari	2'9	9. Sutar	1'6
10. Dhangar	2'5	10. Lohar	} 1'5
11. Andh	2'2	11. Mhali	
12. Brahman	} 1'8	12. Teli	} 1'4
13. Pardhan		13. Mali	
14. Wani	1'6	14. Brahman	} 1'3
15. Bhoi	1'4	15. Warthi	
16. Kalal	} 1'2	16. Telanga	1'2
17. Sutar		17. Gaoli	} 1'1
18. Maratha	} 1'1	18. Madgi	
19. Mhali		19. Others	12'6
20. Mang	1'0		
21. Others	13'0		
DARWHA TALUK.		BASIM TALUK.	
1. Kunbi	18'0	1. Kunbi	36'3
2. Mahar	11'4	2. Mahar	13'4
3. Banjari	11'3	3. Musalman tribes	5'0
4. Andh	6'2	4. Andh	} 3'8
5. Musalman tribes	5'9	5. Mang	
6. Mali	5'3	6. Mali	3'4
7. Gond	5'2	7. Labhani	3'2
8. Teli	3'4	8. Wanjari	3'0
9. Dhangar	2'7	9. Wani	2'5
10. Mang	} 2'3	10. Dhangar	2'4
11. Wani		11. Brahman	2'2
12. Brahman	1'4	12. Teli	2'1
13. Bari	} 1'2		
14. Labhani			
15. Rajput	1'1		
16. Gaoli	} 1'0		
17. Mhali			
18. Beldar	} 18'1		
19. Others			

BASIM TALUK— <i>contd.</i>					MANGRUL TALUK— <i>contd.</i>				
				Per cent.					Per cent.
13. Banjari	.	.	.	1'9	15. Chambhar	.	.	.	1'0
14. Mhali	.	.	.	1'1	16. Rajput	.	.	.	12'0
15. Sutar	.	.	.	1'0	17. Others	.	.	.	
16. Chambhar	.	.	.	12'8					
17. Rajput	.	.	.		PUSAD TALUK.				
18. Others	.	.	.		1. Kunbi	.	.	.	22'2
					2. Mahar	.	.	.	12'0
					3. Andh	.	.	.	8'3
					4. Banjari	.	.	.	7'6
					5. Dhangar	.	.	.	7'0
					6. Musalman tribes	.	.	.	6'3
					7. Wani	.	.	.	3'6
					8. Labhani	.	.	.	3'2
					9. Mang	.	.	.	2'4
					10. Mali	.	.	.	2'3
					11. Teli	.	.	.	2'1
					12. Gaoli	.	.	.	2'0
					13. Brahman	.	.	.	1'3
					14. Bhil	.	.	.	1'0
					15. Chambhar	.	.	.	14'4
					16. Koli	.	.	.	
					17. Mhali	.	.	.	
					18. Others	.	.	.	

CASTE INDEX, BERAR.

The names returned as main Castes are printed in Antique type and serially numbered, and the Sub-divisions mentioned for each follow in Roman type. The figures refer to the full strength of the Caste.

Afridi . . . Musalmán . . . 4	8. Aridra . . . Hindu . . . 4	23. Baniyá . . . Hindu . . . (See Wáni.)
Aghori . . . Hindu . . . 10	9. Armenian . . . Christian . . . 1	Baniyá . . . Jain . . . (Do.)
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Bideshi	Do.	
Bipyá	Do.	
Chaikba	Do.	
Chamábes	Do.	
Gádhav Kumbhár	Do.	
Gadhiyá	Do.	
Gorá	Do.	
Hüge	Do.	
Kanoja	Do.	
Kanojiyá	Do.	
Kat	Do.	
Kobnyá	Do.	
Kumál	Do.	
Lál	Do.	
Ládne	Do.	
Lingáit	Do.	
Made	Do.	
Máli	Do.	
Maráthe	Do.	
Máru	Do.	
Márwádi	Do.	
Mhasiyá	Do.	
Nirnyá	Do.	
Pardeshi	Do.	
Pardeshi Rajput	Do.	
Patyá	Do.	
Ráje Kumbhár	Do.	
Ráne	Do.	
Sakal	Do.	
Sháliwáhan	Do.	
Shiwáchari	Do.	
Shiwásádari	Do.	
Sojádé	Do.	
Tányá	Do.	
Telangá	Do.	

183. Kunbi	Hindu	834,419
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Kunbi	Jain	13
Adhán	Hindu.	
Ahir	Do.	
Akarmáse	Do.	
Athariyá	Do.	
Bádar	Do.	
Bádhekar	Do.	
Báhargayá	Do.	
Bangrase	Do.	
Bardiya	Do.	
Bármáse	Do.	
Báwne	Do.	
Begar	Do.	
Bhárathi	Do.	
Bhátarao	Do.	
Bhiwarthade	Do.	
Rhosale	Do.	
Bhojar	Do.	
Chandaniyá	Do.	
Chandnan	Do.	
Chandol	Do.	
Chandran	Do.	
Chánu	Do.	
Chanu Pardeshi	Do.	
Chapariyá	Do.	
Chatariyá	Do.	
Chawdhari	Do.	
Chawhan	Do.	
Chawre	Do.	
Chedu	Do.	
Chendan	Do.	
Chendre	Do.	
Chenwár	Do.	
Chohor	Do.	
Chorbane	Do.	
Dakhane	Do.	
Desalu	Do.	
Dhanjode	Do.	
Dhanaje	Do.	
Dhanwate	Do.	
Dhanwin	Do.	
Dhoryá	Do.	
Dhotre	Do.	
Dikahiwant	Do.	
Dongare	Do.	
Dowane	Do.	

183. Kunbi—contd.

Drávid	Hindu.
Gangápurí	Do.
Gangthadi	Do.
Gáwad	Do.
Gawári	Do.
Gharbári	Do.
Chátóle	Do.
Giri	Do.
Gorti	Do.
Gosáwi	Do.
Gumáni	Do.
Gurudwád	Do.
Halde	Do.
Hatkar	Do.
Hendre	Do.
Hindustáni	Do.
Ingale	Do.
Jadhav	Do.
Jangde	Do.
Jarote	Do.
Jayshán	Do.
Jeswál	Do.
Jhade	Do.
Jhádiwale	Do.
Juniya	Do.
Kadam Maráthe	Do.
Kagarjád	Do.
Kákade	Do.
Kanhere	Do.
Kanojá	Do.
Kanoti	Do.
Kápsc	Do.
Karál	Do.
Kháltáto	Do.
Khandále	Do.
Khandan	Do.
Khándeshe	Do.
Kharchak	Do.
Karchi	Do.
Khátakar	Do.
Khayare	Do.
Khirsale	Do.
Khirsagar	Do.
Koralkár	Do.
Kotháne	Do.
Kurande	Do.
Langote	Do.
Lawáne	Do.
Lewe	Do.
Lonaré	Do.
Madrási	Do.
Máharáshtra	Do.
Mánbháo	Do.
Máno	Do.
Maráthe	Do.
Maregal	Do.
Márwádi	Do.
Meghásan	Do.
Mháli	Do.
Mhame	Do.
Mhátarmáre	Do.
Mohole	Do.
Moie	Do.
Munarwád	Do.
Nágpure	Do.
Náikade	Do.
Nacoe	Do.
Pájne	Do.
Pandharpure	Do.
Parleshi	Do.
Pátale	Do.
Pátálpure	Do.
Pátalwanshi	Do.
Pátanbás	Do.
Patariá	Do.
Patkár	Do.
Pawár	Do.
Punekar	Do.
Rajane	Do.
Rajput	Do.
Rát	Do.
Ráo-Maráthe	Do.
Rede	Do.
Rewate	Do.
Rewe	Do.
Sádhu	Do.
Sagarwanshi	Do.
Sagráu	Do.
Sáhadeo	Do.
Sajod	Do.
Sákare	Do.
Sálu	Do.
Sangrul	Do.
Sarwariya	Do.
Sengar	Do.
Shekar	Do.
Shengald	Do.
Shewe	Do.
Sinde	Do.
Singrá	Do.
Singrul	Do.
Sirchá	Do.
Solanki	Do.
Sukáre	Do.
Talagháto	Do.
Tangad Teke	Do.
Telang	Do.

183. Kunbi—contd.

Telangá	Hindu.
Thákur	Do.
Tharchan	Do.
Tilole	Do.
Tipile	Do.
Tirolá	Do.
Tiwári	Do.
Ujchhá	Do.
Wajhari	Do.
Wanjári	Do.
Wáyandeshi	Do.
Vidur	Do.
Yádaw	Do.

184. Kunjdá . Musalmán 1

185. Kuramwár . Hindu 3

186. Labhání . Hindu 25,525

Labhání . Musalmán 56

Labhání . Jain 6

Akarmáse . Hindu.

Alwant . Do.

Bálnáth . Do.

Banjári Bhuke . Do.

Banmet . Do.

Bhuke . Do.

Bhuliwat . Do.

Chámbar . Do.

Cháran . Hindu and

Chawhán . Jain.

Chitrán . Hindu.

Dewawat . Do.

Dewáshá . Do.

Dhádi . Hindu and

Dhalyá . Musalmán.

Dhánawant . Hindu.

Dharamsáde . Do.

Gautam . Do.

Hádke . Do.

Isakwant . Do.

Jhirpalá . Do.

Jotár . Do.

Kawdiya . Do.

Korá . Do.

Mathurá . Do.

Mathure Chám- Do.

bhár.

Meghawant . Do.

Mháli . Do.

Misláwant . Do.

Mud . Do.

Padam . Do.

Pálthe . Do.

Parwá . Do.

Pawár . Do.

Ragald . Do.

Rámawat . Do.

Ráthod . Do.

Thákur . Do.

Tihile . Do.

Udtyá . Do.

Wádyá . Do.

187. Lád . Hindu 1,371

Lád . Jain 1,454

Bangarwál . Hindu.

Chipliwár . Do.

Dendu . Do.

Dendu Lád . Do.

Dhákad . Do.

Dhákad Lád . Do.

Gaoli . Do.

Jawre . Do.

Krishnapakshi . Do.

Oswál . Do.

Pitámbari . Do.

Shráwak . Do.

Shráogi . Do.

Shrimán . Do.

Wálale . Do.

188. Lajjhad . Hindu 1,763

Lajjhad . Animistic 97

Jhádpe . Hindu.

Pardeshi . Do.

189. Lakhári . Hindu 126

Bangadi . Hindu.

Chudewale . Do.

Márwádi . Do.

190. Lodhi . Hindu 2,915

Lodhi . Musalmán 5

Badhawá . Hindu.

Rahus . Do.

Bathamba . Do.

Bhát . Do.

Chandela . Do.

190. Lodhi—contd.

Chandrenyu	Hindu.
Hindustáni	Do.
Jangade	Do.
Jangade	Musalmán.
Jangale	Hindu.
Jatyá	Do.
Jeriyá	Do.
Jesiyá	Do.
Jetiya	Do.
Jheriyá	Do.
Jime	Do.
Kahás	Do.
Kharaswár	Do.
Máhá Lodhi	Do.
Muli	Do.
Narse	Do.
Nirá	Do.
Pathán	Musalmán.
Pardeshi	Hindu.
Rajput	Do.
Singrol	Do.
Takári	Musalmán.

191. Lohár (Kháti) . Hindu 25,889

Lohár (Kháti) . Animistic 13

Akarmáse . Hindu.

Bans . Do.

Bepári . Do.

Biskarmá . Do.

Dhuria . Do.

Fulmáole . Do.

Ghisádi . Do.

Gondi . Animistic.

Gond Lohár . Hindu.

Jhádiwale . Do.

Jirát . Do.

Karanjkar . Do.

Lád . Do.

Lingayat . Do.

Máhure . Do.

Malvi . Do.

Manopanchál . Do.

Manu . Do.

Manwári . Do.

Matháriá . Do.

Mohalbach . Do.

Panchál . Do.

Pardeshi . Do.

Purbhayá . Do.

Rekal . Do.

Shade . Do.

Shiságure . Do.

Surajse . Do.

Telangi . Do.

Umarjhare . Do.

Wádhi . Do.

Wásudeo . Do.

Yáhudbans . Do.

192. Lonári (or Lu- niyá) . Hindu 1,096

Barsáto . Hindu.

Chawhán . Do.

Gawhád . Do.

Kálesar . Do.

Maráthe . Do.

Phul . Do.

193. Londhári . Hindu 23

Ahr . Do.

Maráthe . Do.

194. Lugáwár . Hindu 5

Maráthe . Do.

195. Mádgi . Hindu 2,470

Mádgi . Animistic 7

Cherawál . Hindu.

Karanwár . Do.

Kárpadeve . Do.

Kodkar . Do.

Telangá . Do.

196. Madrási . Hindu 16

197. Mahár (Dhed and Hindu Kotwál.) 254,997

Mahár . Animistic 8

Andhawan . Hindu

Bades . Do.

Balá . Do.

Banawá . Do.

Banjári . Do.

Bansod . Do.

Báone . Do.

Bárke . Do.

Bate . Do.

Báwanghade . Do.

Bedar . Do.

Beldár . Do.

Belkhede . Do.

Bhagat . Do.

Bhálrao . Do.

197. Mahār—contd.

Bhāt	Hindu.
Bhojande	Do.
Bunkar Lādi	Do.
Chopde	Do.
Dakhane	Do.
Deheriā	Do.
Deoman	Do.
Dhāmdhari	Do.
Dohari	Do.
Fadebandhanār	Do.
Gangotre	Do.
Ghātote	Do.
Gond Mahār	Do.
Hajjam	Do.
Hālte	Do.
Holar	Do.
Ingole	Do.
Jhadiwāle	Do.
Jhādpe	Do.
Kalwant	Do.
Kānadi	Do.
Karmankar	Do.
Kasture	Do.
Kāte Lādvān	Do.
Khadse	Do.
Kochare	Do.
Kosare	Do.
Kotwāl Daheriā	Do.
Lādwan	Do.
Lokhande	Do.
Lonāre	Do.
Mālvi	Do.
Māniko	Do.
Manore	Do.
Marāthe	Do.
Mhālī	Do.
Moghe	Do.
Narkas	Do.
Nemādi	Do.
Nikade	Do.
Panchāl	Do.
Pardhān	Do.
Do.	Animistic.
Sāndane	Hindu.
Sarkache	Do.
Singāde	Do.
Sojane	Do.
Somas	Do.
Somase	Do.
Somawanshi	Do.
Tarfade	Do.
Telangī	Do.
Thāriyā	Do.
Tidyā	Do.
Wānkhedo	Do.

198. Mālī . . . Hindu . . . 202,488

Mālī

Akarmāse	Hindu
Al	Do.
Bānkār	Do.
Bardiā	Do.
Bhandekar	Do.
Bhuriyā	Do.
Dashosahasra	Do.
Fal	Do.
Fulmālī	Do.
Gangotre	Do.
Gāse	Do.
Gāsi Kadu	Do.
Ghāsi Mālī	Do.
Gujrāthi	Do.
Hālde	Do.
Hārdiyā	Do.
Hindustāni	Do.
Jāb	Do.
Jambu	Do.
Jiri Mālī	Do.
Kachawā	Do.
Kachhi	Do.
Kāchi Mālī	Do.
Kalwant	Do.
Kānadi	Do.
Kanoje	Do.
Kās	Do.
Kote	Do.
Kāti	Do.
Kedāri	Do.
Khupale	Do.
Kod	Do.
Kori	Do.
Kosare	Do.
Lād	Do.
Lonāri	Do.
Mār wādi	Do.
Matyā	Do.
Mukari Mālī	Do.
Murāi	Do.
Pahād	Do.
Pardeshi	Do.
Rajput	Do.
Rān Mālī	Do.
Sagar Mālī	Do.
Simore	Do.
Telangī	Do.

198. Mālī—contd.

Tirmale	Hindu.
Wan Mālī	Do.

199. Mālā . . . Hindu . . . 4

200. Mānā . . . Hindu . . . 217

Badavāik	Do.
Badvān	Do.

201. Mānbhāo . . . Hindu . . . 3,559

Bairāgi	Do.
Bālbramhachārī	Do.
Bhāpe	Do.
Bhiksheshwari	Do.
Bhodin	Do.
Bhowave	Do.
Bhoyāl	Do.
Bidhar	Do.
Dhobi	Do.
Dikshiwant	Do.
Ghangās	Do.
Gharbārī	Do.
Hansrupi	Do.
Jāmesin	Do.
Kāranjkar	Do.
Kavishwar	Do.
Keshri	Do.
Khāndeshi	Do.
Lād	Do.
Lahang	Do.
Machol	Do.
Mano	Do.
Marāthe	Do.
Mathpati	Do.
Mudit	Do.
Rāinand	Do.
Sāraswat	Do.
Serāgi	Do.
Shoole	Do.
Udarbhare	Do.
Vishnu	Do.
Vishwawanshi	Do.
Wāindeshkar	Do.
Wairāgya	Do.
Waitāgi	Do.
Warādi	Do.

202. Māng . . . Hindu . . . 59,150

Māng

Alsarwār	Animistic.
Azgarē	Hindu.
Babubanjī	Do.
Badve	Do.
Bangir	Do.
Banjāri	Do.
Bānsphod	Do.
Bende	Do.
Bhādāle	Do.
Borekari	Do.
Borkar	Do.
Burad	Do.
Chapne	Do.
Chawghade	Do.
Dafadewāle	Do.
Dakalwār	Do.
Dakhane	Do.
Dandewān	Do.
Desālī	Do.
Dhālīyā	Do.
Dheriyā	Do.
Dhole	Do.
Dotonde	Do.
Fadebandhanār	Do.
Fadewāle	Do.
Gādiwāle	Do.
Gāekwād.	Do.
Gāodhāle	Do.
Gaoli	Do.
Gārodi	Do.
Ghādke	Do.
Ghatade	Do.
Ghatole	Do.
Ghode	Do.
Gofane	Do.
Gondhali	Do.
Gorle	Do.
Hiwle	Do.
Huble	Do.
Ingole	Do.
Jādhao	Do.
Jogdand	Do.
Kāgle	Do.
Kākade	Do.
Kākare	Do.
Kāmbale	Do.
Kāmbe	Do.
Kanade Māng	Do.
Kānore	Do.
Khāde	Do.
Khāndare	Do.
Kharāre	Do.
Kokare	Do.
Lādjin	Do.
Mānkodiya	Do.
Marāthe	Do.
Mochi	Do.

202. Māng—contd.

Nāgarkar	Hindu.
Nāgpuriya	Do.
Nāwkar	Do.
Nikālno	Do.
Panāle	Do.
Pendhāri	Do.
Rāmoshi	Do.
Ranbaole	Do.
Rāngade	Do.
Rāt	Do.
Sāble	Do.
Sākro	Do.
Sasāne	Do.
Sāte	Do.
Sāwle	Do.
Senwāle	Do.
Shikāri	Do.
Surse	Do.
Telangī	Do.
Teng	Do.
Tewele	Do.
Thele	Do.
Umke	Do.
Wājantri	Do.
Wāngade	Do.
Warāde	Do.
Warāde Akar-	Do.
māse.	
Wayabas	Do.

203. Māng Gārodi . . . Hindu . . . 161

204. Manihār . . . Musalmān . . . 15

205. Mantri . . . Hindu . . . 1

206. Marāl . . . Hindu . . . 410

Bhor	Do.
Kosare Mālī	Do.

207. Marāthe . . . Hindu . . . 19,038

Bhiwarthade	Do.
Bhosale	Do.
Bhoyar	Do.
Chhapan Kuliche	Do.
Daburkār	Do.
Dakhane	Do.
Deshkar	Do.
Dhage	Do.
Dhole	Do.
Gāikwād	Do.
Gangthade	Do.
Gāonde	Do.
Gavhāne	Do.
Ghatiyā	Do.
Ghātmāthe	Do.
Gonwār	Do.
Jānvo	Do.
Javāre	Do.
Jog	Do.
Kadam	Do.
Khāndeshi	Do.
Khāse	Do.
Kshirsāgar	Do.
Lashkari	Do.
Mahārle	Do.
Pone	Do.
Reve	Do.
Shāhānaukuli	Do.
Shinde	Do.
Surse	Do.
Wāindeshi	Do.

208. Mār wādi . . . Hindu . . . (See Wāni.)

Mār wādi . . . Jain . . . (See Wāni.)

Adhval	Hindu.
Bāblā	Do.
Bodelwālā	Do.
Bahak	Do.
Berān	Do.
Bhattad	Do.
Bhatkar	Do.
Bhatod	Do.
Bijawāri	Do.
Dādupanthi	Do.
Dargād.	Do.
Dāymā	Do.
Dhāmae	Do.
Durandā	Do.
Gulche	Do.
Jhāwār	Do.
Kābarā	Do.
Kānāle	Do.
Kawi	Do.
Khargbāri	Do.
Kochar	Do.
Kotkar	Do.
Mal	Do.
Med	Do.
Mulchadā	Do.
Nisari	Do.
Pārth	Do.
Sheval	Do.
Untawāle	Do.
Vishau	Do.

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272. Rajput—*concl'd.*

Maisri	Hindu.
Málwi	Do.
Márod	Do.
Mehekari	Do.
Melátre	Do.
Miníyár	Do.
Mohodam	Do.
Mokál	Do.
Mokan	Do.
Motwa	Do.
Nágarchál	Do.
Nandbansi	Do.
Nikumbh	Do.
Pandobás	Do.
Paníyár	Do.
Panjábi	Do.
Parihár	Do.
Parihári	Do.
Parwá	Do.
Páthak	Do.
Pawár	Do.
Pawarhanchhi	Do.
Pragatiya	Do.
Raghubansi	Do.
Rájá	Do.
Raj Kumár	Do.
Rajput Dube	Do.
Ráj Thákuri	Do.
Rámdási	Do.
Ránc	Do.
Ráthod	Do.
Rekwár	Do.
Sahasrájun	Do.
Sájol	Do.
Sáni	Do.
Sáiwajun	Do.
Savchali	Do.
Se-gar	Do.
Seti	Do.
Shakarvir	Do.
Shakáwat	Do.
Shángar	Do.
Shejáryá	Do.
Shekáyat	Do.
Shikarwár	Do.
Shiobansi	Do.
Sikh	Do.
Silare	Do.
Single	Do.
Sipor	Do.
Solanke	Do.
Somawanshi	Do.
Sonak	Do.
Sulki	Do.
Suryawanshi	Do.
Tágwale	Do.
Thákur	Do.
Thanan	Do.
Tilokchandi	Do.
Tiwári	Do.
Udási	Nának-panthi.
Uwái	Do.
Vaangátri	Do.
Vaishya	Do.

273. Rámjáni . . . Hindu . . . 4

274. Rámoshi . . . Hindu . . . 91

Borde	Do.
Dakhane	Do.
Kothár	Do.

275. Rangári . . . Hindu . . . 11,865

Rangári	Jain	325
Adhore	Hindu.	
Báreo	Do.	
Bháosár	Do.	
Chhikhár	Do.	
Chhiyá	Do.	
Gáosar	Do.	
Hárák	Do.	
Jimánandi	Do.	
Lád	Do.	
Málve	Do.	
Maráthe	Do.	
Meheśri Bháosár	Do.	
Nemádi	Do.	
Pardeshi	Do.	
Phul	Do.	
Sadáwashe	Do.	
Telangá	Do.	

276. Reddi . . . Hindu . . . 1

277. Reddi Kápuwár Hindu. . . 9

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278. Rohlá . . . Musalmán . . . 174

Aghán	Do.
Pathán	Do.

279. Sádhu . . . Hindu . . . 27

Bairági	Do.
Harinám	Do.
Piábsani	Do.

280. Sagur . . . Hindu . . . 63

281. Sálewár . . . Hindu . . . 1,103

Argotuwád	Do.
Mahnowád	Do.
Padamsálewár	Do.
Padamsáli	Do.
Patel Sálewár	Do.
Telangí	Do.
Trimál	Do.

282. Sáli . . . Hindu . . . 7,985

Sáli . . . Jain . . . 12

Dakhane	Do.
Dhuriyá	Do.
Dik-shiwant	Do.
Káwadche	Do.
Máharáshtra	Do.
Padam Sáli	Do.
Sakun	Do.
Sarákshit	Do.
Shudha Sáli	Do.
Shukla Sáli	Do.
Sut	Do.
Telange	Do.
Tikán	Do.

283. Sáive . . . Hindu . . . 5

Dakhane	Do.
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284. Sanyáshi . . . Hindu . . . 28

Anand	Do.
Sampradáye	Do.
Sáraswat	Do.
Surat Kshatri	Do.

285. Sárían . . . Hindu . . . 2

286. Sarode . . . Hindu . . . 1,330

Alaspure	Do.
Dákáp	Do.
Diwáne	Do.
Gáoráne	Do.
Maráthe	Do.
Márwádi	Do.
Medhe	Do.

287. Shekdáu . . . Hindu . . . 1

288. Shekh . . . Musalmán . . . 124,232

Ahelefaresh	Do.
Alinur	Do.
Bágwale	Do.
Deshi Shekh	Do.
Din Mahamadi	Do.
Farodi	Do.
Guldáoni	Do.
Huseni	Do.
Hydrábadi	Do.
Ichni	Do.
Kureshání	Do.
Kureshi	Do.
Londhári	Do.
Máne Kasáb	Do.
Mukeri	Do.
Sidhik-khuráshá	Do.
Turwáne	Do.
Warádi	Do.

289. Shelki . . . Hindu . . . 1

290. Shikharpáni- . . . Hindu . . . 3

wále.	Do.
Rewáwár	Do.

291. Simpi (Darzi) . . . Hindu . . . 13,725

Simpi . . . Jain . . . 2,626

Simpi (Darzi) . . . Musalmán . . . 14

Ahir	Do.
Báreo	Do.
Bhusánawár	Do.
Deonáth	Do.
Depábali	Do.
Dnyandeo	Do.
Gand.	Do.
Hindustáni	Do.
Jain	Do.
Jot	Do.
Kaoliyá	Do.
Lataswe	Do.
Lingayat	Do.
Maheś	Do.
Maheśri	Do.
Málsure	Do.
Mará	Do.
Maráthe	Do.
Márwádi	Do.
Mirgi	Do.
Námdeo	Do.
Párináth	Do.
Rákhechá	Do.
Ráyat Simpi	Do.
Rode	Do.
Shráoki	Do.

291. Simpi—*cont'd.*

Telangí	Hindu.
Vishnu	Do.
Vishnu Bhakta	Do.

292. Sikh . . . Sikh . . . 114

Sikh	Hindu	202
Govindi	Do.	
Do.	Sikh.	
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293. Sikligar . . . Hindu . . . 36

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294. Siláwat . . . Hindu . . . 6

Máharáshtra	Do.
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295. Singhálese . . . Christian . . . 5

296. Solá . . . Hindu . . . 1

Bhaktiá Gotri	Do.
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297. Sonár . . . Hindu . . . 29,217

Sonár . . . Jain . . . 2

Hakwári	Hindu.
Bárki	Do.
Bhátí	Do.
Bramhasiyá	Do.
Chárwe	Do.
Dále	Do.
Dáywáhane	Do.
Deogan	Do.
Deokaran	Do.
Deonyá	Do.
Deorán Panchál	Do.
Deshi	Do.
Devadnye	Do.
Gangákhede	Do.
Hadke	Do.
Hármatkar	Do.
Hebji	Do.
Jháde	Do.
Jhádepe	Do.
Khar-kár	Do.
Kshatri	Do.
Lád	Do.
Ládsi	Do.
Láthal	Do.
Madsonár	Do.
Maheśri	Do.
Málvi	Do.
Maráthe	Do.
Márwádi	Do.
Máye	Do.
Mendh	Do.
Paithankar	Do.
Panchál	Do.
Pátkar	Do.
Shrigandmáli	Do.
Shrigul Málvi	Do.
Shri Málvi	Do.
Shirsi Málvi	Do.
Telangí	Do.
Tiláye	Do.
Ujinyá	Do.
Vaishya	Do.
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298. Sugandhi . . . Hindu . . . (See Gandhi.)

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299. Sutár (Badhál Hindu . . . 22,478

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Hindustáni	Do.	
Ingle	Do.	
Jángde	Do.	
Jháde	Do.	
Jogi	Do.	
Khadási	Do.	
Khádi	Do.	
Khátwádhi	Do.	
Kukás	Do.	
Kukásband	Do.	
Kukásbási	Do.	
Ládekar	Do.	
Lekrá	Do.	
Lingayat	Do.	
Madalbás	Do.	
Máhure	Do.	
Máhure Panchál	Do.	
Máthe	Do.	
Márwádi	Do.	
Do.	Jain.	
Máya	Hindu.	
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Bhakra . . . Do.	
Bhardi . . . Do.	
Bhosarni . . . Do.	
Dakhane . . . Do.	
Gautam . . . Do.	
Ghatole . . . Do.	
Ghune . . . Do.	
Gojil . . . Do.	
Hendre . . . Do.	
Kachute . . . Do.	
Kajin . . . Do.	
Karale . . . Do.	
Kase . . . Do.	
Kelukh . . . Do.	
Korá . . . Do.	
Kunbi . . . Do.	
Lad . . . Do.	
Laderao . . . Do.	
Ladjen . . . Do.	
Ladjin . . . Do.	
Ladvan . . . Do.	
Malwe . . . Do.	
Marathe . . . Do.	
Margil . . . Do.	
Mul . . . Do.	
Nangre . . . Do.	
Paole . . . Do.	
Patáro . . . Do.	
Pawar . . . Do.	
Rajin . . . Do.	

325. Wanjari—contd.	
Rao . . . Hindu.	
Raojin . . . Do.	
Raone . . . Do.	
Raonit . . . Do.	
Sheole . . . Do.	
Takar Wanjari . . . Do.	
Tilole . . . Do.	
Udtya . . . Do.	
Wadibhare . . . Do.	
326. Warik . . . Hindu . . . (See Mhail)	
327. Warthi (Dhobi Hindu and Parit). . . 23,075	
Warthi (Do.) . . . Musalmán . . . 6	
Badhya . . . Hindu.	
Banwar . . . Do.	
Baone . . . Do.	
Bhatoo . . . Do.	
Bhoyar . . . Do.	
Bundhale . . . Do.	
Gadewala . . . Do.	
Gangapanthe . . . Do.	
Ghongde . . . Do.	
Gosakhe . . . Do.	
Hindustani . . . Do.	
Lonarkar . . . Do.	
Maharashtra . . . Do.	
Marwadi Dhobi . . . Do.	
Nemadi . . . Do.	
Pardehi . . . Do.	
Purbhaye . . . Do.	
Raut . . . Do.	
Sheoni . . . Do.	
Shrawgi . . . Do.	
Singare . . . Do.	
Telang . . . Do.	
Warado . . . Do.	
328. Wasudeo . . . Hindu . . . 314	
Kolan . . . Do.	
Marathe . . . Do.	
Raj Gurao . . . Do.	
Topiwale . . . Do.	
Waghe . . . Do.	
Wandoo . . . Do.	
329. Watankar . . . Hindu . . . (See Otari.)	
Watankar . . . Animistic (See Otari.)	
Mane . . . Hindu.	
Do. . . Animistic.	
330. Windhewar . . . Hindu . . . (See Bhoi.)	
331. Yelama . . . Hindu . . . 495	
Akarmase . . . Do.	
Padmanath . . . Do.	
Vidur . . . Do.	
332. Unrecognizable Hindu . . . 140	
Do. . . Musalmán . . . 11	
Do. . . Unspeci- fied. . . 1	

CHAPTER XI.

OCCUPATIONS.

THE distribution of the population by occupation, or more correctly by their means of livelihood, is shown in the three parts of Table XVII. Part A gives the details by sex and certain age-periods for the whole province and for the urban and rural populations respectively; Part B shows the distribution by districts; and Part C shows the numbers and occupations of those who combine agriculture with other undertakings.

The occupations have been classified according to the scheme given below, which has been framed with the object of embracing the general distribution in India. There are first 7 main classes, to one or other of which all occupations may be assorted. These general heads comprise 24 orders which the Census Commissioner has described as follows:—

The first few explain themselves. As regards the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh, the object the article or service is intended for is placed more prominently than the material dealt with. On the other hand from the twelfth to the seventeenth, the latter is regarded as more characteristic of the occupation than the object for which the prepared article is intended. The distribution is, of course, conventional only and not economic, as in both orders the makers and the sellers of an article are combined, and it is only in the eighteenth order that special mention is made of those who return themselves as exclusively engaged in distribution.

The orders are divided into 77 sub-orders, some of which are further subdivided into groups, and to the sub-orders or groups are appropriated the typical descriptions, upwards of 500 in number, which apply to the individual occupations returned.

GENERAL SCHEME OF CLASSIFICATION OF MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and group, where any.
A. GOVERNMENT	I. ADMINISTRATION	1. Service of the Imperial and Provincial Governments.
		2. Service of Local and Municipal Bodies.
		3. Village service.
		4. Army.
	II. DEFENCE	5. Navy and Marine.
		6. Administrative service.
	III. FOREIGN AND FEUDATORY STATE SERVICE.	7. Military and other service.
B. PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE.	IV. PROVISION AND CARE OF CATTLE.	8. Stock breeding and dealing. { (a) Horses and horned cattle. (b) Other draught animals. (c) Small cattle.
		9. Subsidiary services in connection with animals. { (a) Training and care of cattle. (b) Vermin destroying.
		10. Interest in land.
	V. AGRICULTURE	11. Agricultural labour.
		12. Growth of special produce, of trees, etc.
		13. Agricultural training and supervision.
C. PERSONAL SERVICES.	VI. PERSONAL, HOUSEHOLD, AND SANITARY SERVICES.	14. Personal and domestic services.
		15. Non-domestic entertainment.
		16. Sanitation.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and group, where any.
D. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.	VII. FOOD AND DRINK, ETC.	17. Animal food. 18. Vegetable food. 19. Drinks, condiments, and narcotics.
	VIII. LIGHT, FIRING, AND FORAGE.	20. Lighting. 21. Fuel and forage.
	IX. BUILDINGS . . .	22. Building materials. 23. Artificers in building.
	X. VEHICLES AND VES- SELS.	24. Railway plant. 25. Carts, carriages, etc. 26. Ships and boats.
	XI. SUPPLEMENTARY RE- QUIREMENTS.	27. Paper. 28. Books and prints. 29. Watches, clocks, and scientific instruments. 30. Carving and engraving. 31. Toys and curiosities.
		32. Music and musical instruments. 33. Necklaces, garlands, sacred threads, bracelets, and beads, etc.
		34. Furniture. 35. Harness. 36. Tools and Machinery. 37. Arms and Ammunition. 38. Wool and Fur.
		39. Silk. 40. Cotton. 41. Hemp, flax and coir, etc. 42. Dress.
		43. Gold, silver, and precious stones. 44. Brass, copper, and bell metal. 45. Tin, zinc, quicksilver, and lead. 46. Iron and steel.
		47. Glass and China ware. 48. Earthen and stoneware.
		49. Wood and Bamboos. 50. Cane, matting, and leaves, etc.
		51. Gums, Resins and similar Forest products. 52. Drugs, dyes, pigments, etc.
		53. Leather, horns, bones, and grease.
		54. Money and Securities. 55. General merchandise. 56. Dealing unspecified.
	XVIII. COMMERCE . . .	57. Middlemen { (a) Brokers, agents. (b) Contractors, Farmers.
	XIX. TRANSPORT AND STORAGE.	58. Railway { (a) Administration. (b) Working staff.
		59. Road { (a) Carts, carriages, trams, etc. (b) Pack animals.
		60. Water { (a) Vessel owners, Agents, etc. (b) Working staff.
		61. Messages { (a) Postal and other messengers. (b) Telegraph and Telephones.
E. COMMERCE, TRANSPORT, AND STOR- AGE.		62. Storage and weighing.
		63. Religion { (a) Priests, ministers, etc. (b) Subsidiary religious services.
		64. Education.
		65. Literature.
	XX. LEARNED AND ARTIS- TIC PROFESSIONS.	66. Law. 67. Medicine { (a) Practitioners. (b) Subsidiary medical services.
		68. Engineering and Survey { (a) Engineers and surveyors. (b) Subsidiary staff.
		69. Other sciences { (a) Astronomy and natural sciences. (b) Minor sciences.
		70. Pictorial art, sculpture, etc.
		71. Music, acting, and dancing.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and group, where any,
F. PROFESSIONS —concl.	XXI. SPORT AND AMUSEMENTS.	72. Sport. { (a) <i>Catching, training, and exhibiting animals.</i>
		73. Exhibitions and games. { (b) <i>Conjuring, fortune-telling, and similar exhibitions.</i> (c) <i>Acrobatic and athletic exhibitions.</i> (d) <i>Service of places of entertainment.</i>
G. INDEFINITE AND INDEPENDENT.	XXII. COMPLEX OCCUPATIONS.	(To be subdivided provincially)
	XXIII. INDEFINITE.	74. Unskilled labour. { (a) <i>Earthwork and special branches of labour.</i> (b) <i>General unskilled labour.</i>
		75. Undefined and disreputable means of livelihood.
		76. Property and Alms. { (a) <i>Property and allowances.</i> (b) <i>Charity and endowments.</i>
	XXIV. INDEPENDENT WORK.	77. At the Public charge. { (a) <i>Pensions.</i> (b) <i>Prisoners, etc.</i>

As the people described their occupations in their own words it may be conceived that the variety of expressions used was very large, and as a fact more than 4,000 different designations were abstracted. A considerable proportion of these were synonymous terms, but when these were eliminated, there still remained a large number with some definite distinction between them. For the purpose of classification, however, these distinctions have not been preserved beyond the typical heads which have been adopted.

To some extent the expression "occupation" is misleading. The enumerators' instructions were to enter the exact occupations or means of livelihood of all those who worked or lived on private property, etc., and, in the case of women or children who did not support themselves, the occupations of those upon whom they were dependent. In the tables no distinction has been made between the workers and the dependents, and the figures, therefore, do not represent the actual numbers of those employed in the different occupations, but of those who are supported by them. Thus in the first sub-order, 265 persons are shown against the occupation of "officers," which does not mean that there are actually 265 officers, but that the officers with their families and dependents number so many. Under these circumstances the age-periods in Part A do not seem to be of much value. Were the actual workers shown separately, it would be of some interest to know the numbers of those under 15 years of age who were engaged in any particular calling, or of those above 15 years of age who were still dependent on others, but as matters stand I am not aware what information is derivable from the age distribution. Certainly the numbers of those under 5 years of age may be regarded as all dependents and non-workers, but it cannot be assumed that all those between 5 and 14 are non-workers, or that all those of 15 years of age and over are workers. The same may be said of the distribution by sex. The tables do not show the numbers of each sex who are actually employed, and although it may be presumed that nearly all the adult males are actively engaged, for adult females only very general deductions can be arrived at. We know that more males than females have been enumerated, and therefore if more females than males are shown for any occupation it may be deduced that some independent females are actually employed in it, besides the numbers of those who are dependent on the males returned; in the same way if the number of males is largely in excess, it may be presumed that the females are not actual workers. With these remarks I may proceed to examine the figures, and it will be understood that unless the contrary is expressly stated the numbers quoted will have reference to the aggregates of workers and dependents and not to the actual workers only.

The proportions of the population supported in each class are given in the following statement. To Class B, that of pasture and agriculture, belong nearly three-fourths of the population. Class D, that of the preparation and supply of material substances,

Statement No. 72,
Showing Percentage in each Class.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Class A	3.05	3.61	2.47
" B	69.76	68.43	71.18
" C	2.50	2.60	2.38
" D	13.88	14.34	13.39
" E	2.84	3.31	2.34
" F	1.38	1.64	1.10
" G	6.59	6.07	7.14

claims nearly one-seventh. The Government of the province provides for 3 per cent, which is a little more than the proportion supported by commerce and the distribution of material. Personal service comes next, and the professions, learned or otherwise, come last, the class of indefinite or independent occupations accounting for a larger proportion than any but the first two. In the agricultural and

indefinite classes the proportions of the females are greater than those of the males.

The proportions for each class in the different districts are shown in the adjoining Statement No. 73. In the class of Government the percentage on the total population varies from 3.76 in Ellichpur to 2.42 in Amraoti; as Amraoti is in most respects the first district in importance, it is curious that it should come last in the proportions of this class; the high proportion in Ellichpur is due to the presence of troops. Among males the percentage varies from 4.52 in Ellichpur to 2.91 in Wun; and among females from 3.05 in Buldana to 1.86 in Amraoti. In the second or agricultural class Wun has the highest, and Ellichpur the lowest proportions for each and both sexes. In the personal service class the proportion varies from 2.86 per cent in Ellichpur to 2.08 in Basim; Wun has the highest proportion among females, and in both Buldana and Basim the proportion of females is higher than that of males. In the class for material substances Ellichpur is first with a markedly high proportion, and Basim is last. In the commercial class Amraoti comes first closely followed by Akola where the percentage among males is highest; the proportion in Wun is distinctly below the rest. In the professional class Amraoti again comes first and Wun also the last; Ellichpur takes a slight lead of Akola, and Buldana of Basim. In the indefinite class the proportions in Buldana and Basim are very high, especially amongst females. The general features then are, that the Ellichpur District is distinguished by the numbers supported by the preparation and supply of material substances and of those engaged in Government and personal service, Amraoti by the commercial and professional classes, and Wun by the predominance of agriculture.

Statement No. 73,
Showing percentage in each class of occupation for each district.

		Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Waa.	Basim.	
CLASS A	{	Total	2'42	3'15	3'76	3'70	2'49	3'26
		Males	2'95	3'72	4'52	4'34	2'91	3'74
		Females	1'86	2'54	2'94	3'05	2'06	2'74
CLASS B	{	Total	70'12	68'34	64'63	68'90	74'83	70'41
		Males	67'99	66'90	63'38	68'32	73'55	69'60
		Females	72'41	69'88	65'97	69'50	76'17	71'27
CLASS C	{	Total	2'52	2'61	2'86	2'20	2'73	2'08
		Males	2'66	2'93	3'13	2'07	2'87	1'94
		Females	2'37	2'27	2'57	2'33	2'58	2'22

Statement No. 73—*contd.**Showing percentage in each class of occupation for each district—contd.*

		Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellchpur.	Buldana.	Waa.	Basim.
CLASS D	Total	14'59	14'38	19'30	12'56	12'30	11'16
	Males	15'39	14'56	19'35	12'79	13'12	11'58
	Females	13'72	14'19	19'26	12'31	11'44	10'73
CLASS E	Total	3'47	3'44	2'49	2'62	1'51	3'03
	Males	4'01	4'13	2'88	3'03	1'68	3'52
	Females	2'88	2'69	2'07	2'20	1'33	2'51
CLASS F	Total	1'75	1'43	1'46	1'26	1'04	1'17
	Males	2'09	1'69	1'71	1'49	1'26	1'36
	Females	1'39	1'15	1'18	1'01	'80	'97
CLASS G	Total	5'13	6'65	5'50	8'76	5'10	8'89
	Males	4'91	6'07	5'03	7'96	4'61	8'26
	Females	5'37	7'28	6'01	9'60	5'62	9'56

Urban and rural features.

The urban and rural populations are distributed in the following proportions :—

	Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.
Class A	5'48	2'71	Class E	8'95	1'97
" B	35'66	74'61	" F	3'55	1'07
" C	4'86	2'16	" G	9'30	6'20
" D	32'20	11'28			

Three-fourths of the rural population it is seen are entirely supported by agriculture, and it is to be noted that this number does not include those who combine agriculture with some other occupation. The proportion of the urban population dependent upon agriculture is also high, but many of the smaller towns are merely overgrown villages of a distinctly rural character. In every other class the proportion in the urban population is much higher than in the rural.

No satisfactory comparison can be made with the general divisions returned in 1881, as a different method of classification has been adopted, and also because while the tables for 1881 do show the numbers of the actual workers of each sex, they do not show the numbers dependent upon the various means of livelihood, but in some cases the details of the occupations, which will now be examined in the order of their occurrence, will yield to some approximate comparison.

Order 1, Administration.—This includes those who are engaged in the service of the Provincial Government, of Local and Municipal bodies, and of village administration, but does not include those employed in the special functions of the State, such as Education, Sanitation, Medical practice, Engineering, the Postal Department, etc, which are separately shown under their appropriate designations. The order contains 86,464 persons or

2'98 per cent of the total population. Sub-order 1, the service of the Provincial Government, contains 20,594 persons or '71 per cent; a large majority are messengers and menials, whose families comprise about two-fifths of the whole number; the Police rank and file with their families account for one-fourth. The second sub-order, the

Sub-order 2. service of Local and Municipal bodies, numbers 1,559 or '05 per cent; they are mostly menials. Sub-

Sub-order 3. order 3, Village service, numbers 64,311 or 2'22 per cent, and includes patels, not being agriculturists, patwaris, and jaglias. It is probable that comparatively few of the hereditary village menials are comprised,

as unless they were specifically described as in village service they would be classed under the general designation, and as they often have other occupations to which their village offices are secondary, the latter would not, under the rules (see page cxc), be enumerated at all. It seems probable also that the number of non-agricultural village headmen or patels is incorrect; patels if not actually cultivators have generally some landed interest in their villages, and all such should have returned their agricultural connection and have been included in Order V.

It is in this sub-order and under the head of "Watchmen and other menials" that the explanation is to be found of the small proportion of Class A in the Amraoti District which was remarked above. The proportions in each district of "Watchmen, etc.," (and their dependents) is as follows: Buldana 299 in 10,000 of the district population; Basim 249; Ellichpur 230; Akola 224; Wun 191; and Amraoti 165. For each inhabited village there are in Buldana 16, in Akola 13, in Basim 12, in Amraoti 10, in Ellichpur 9, and in Wun 7. Whether there are such actual differences in the village service is a question which can if necessary be better solved by direct enquiry.

Order II, Defence, which is confined to Sub-order 4, Army, contains 1,959 persons of whom less than 900 are shown as males over 15 years of age, being officers and rank and file. They were mostly enumerated in the Ellichpur District, where Paratwada, the only military cantonment, is situated. Seven persons in 10,000 of the Province are dependent upon the Army for their support.

Order III, Foreign and Feudatory State Service, contains but a few individuals who chanced to be in the province at the time of the enumeration. These three orders comprise Class A.

Class B, pasture and agriculture, consists of Orders IV and V. Order IV, Stock breeding and dealing, Live-stock, contains 35,078 persons, or 1·21 per cent of the population, who are dependent upon stock-breeding and dealing or subsidiary services to stock.* A very large proportion of these are herdsmen or shepherds. The numbers returned as cattle or buffalo breeders and dealers afford no indication of the extent of these occupations, as they are in general subsidiary to agriculture or any other occupation; every Berari owns a cow or a buffalo as every Irishman keeps a pig. Pig-breeding here, as a means of livelihood, has very few followers, and there are not many who depend upon horses or camels. Only 20 males over 15 years of age are returned as farriers, and 18 of these belong to the towns chiefly of the Akola and Ellichpur Districts; these figures point to the very small use made of the horse, but a horse as distinct from a pony is rarely met with and the smaller equine animal generally goes unshod. The occupation of herdsman is most largely followed in the Wun District, the grazing facilities of which have been previously noticed; those who are dependent upon this source of livelihood number 8,176 or 1·73 in 10,000 of the population; in Ellichpur there are 114 in 10,000, a large proportion of whom presumably belong to the Melghat; in Amraoti the proportion is 74, in Basim 65, in Buldana 61, and in Akola 59. In Buldana the number of shepherds and sheep breeders is conspicuous as it was in 1881; ass and mule-breeding find more followers in Ellichpur than any where and the only pig breeders are in Amraoti.

Order V, agriculture, relates to the main occupation of the province. It consists of four sub-orders, those who have an interest in land, agricultural labourers, growers of special products and trees, and those engaged in agricultural training and supervision, which last is statistically of no importance. The order contains 1,986,265 persons or 68·55 per cent of the total population. In addition to these Part C

shows that 23,121 persons are concerned in agriculture in combination with some other occupation, so that 2,009,386 persons or 69·35 per cent. of the population are more or less dependent for their livelihood upon agriculture apart from the breeding of stock.

Sub-order 10, of those with some interest in land, contains 997,602 persons or 34·43 per cent of the population. Of these

Sub-order 10. 10,967 or ·38 per cent are non-cultivating land occupants; 642,689 or 22·18 per cent are cultivating occupants, and 343,895 or 11·87 per cent are cultivating tenants or sharers. The proportion of non-cultivating occupants is seen to be comparatively very

Non-cultivating land occupants. small, and this is a satisfactory indication that the land is not passing into the hands of money-lenders to any great extent, as it has in some other parts of the Deccan. The sharers in Berar are practically

Sharers. occupants and are not therefore properly classed with tenants, but there is no provision in the table

for distinguishing between them. Taking the figures as they stand, it is seen that the occupants are to the tenants as about two to one, and allowing for the transfer of sharers from the one category to the other the proportion is greater still; in 1881 the actual numbers for the two classes were 157,146 occupants to 103,821 sharers and tenants, or about three to two, so that the proportion of occupants to sharers and tenants has largely increased, which is another satisfactory indication of the stability of the agricultural class.

Sub-order 11, agricultural labourers, contains 986,644 persons or 34·05 per cent, which is almost identical with the number of the previous sub-order, or nearly a labourer for every land occupant or tenant. There is, however, considerable difference in the sexes of the two categories; in 10,000 persons of each sex 3,609 males and 3,267 females have an interest in land, whereas 3,042 males and 3,790 females are agricultural labourers; in other words, while probably but a few females have an interest in land independently of the males of their families, a number of females are actual and independent labourers; in fact, it may be assumed that nearly all the females as well as the males of 15 years and over shown in sub-order 11 are actual workers, and in addition many of those under 15. The sub-order has been divided into farm servants and field labourers, etc, but it is doubtful whether the distinction is of much value here as the designations were very indifferently adopted at the enumeration. The adults of both classes aggregate 624,874, and of the land occupants and cultivators as well as of the labourers (that is sub-orders 10 and 11 combined or the agriculturists proper) they

Numbers of agriculturists compared with those in 1881. number 1,219,253 of both sexes. The corresponding class of actual occupants and workers in 1881 numbered 1,142,168, but many of these were boys and girls under 15 years of age. The Report says that of all the children under 15 years of age four-fifths of the boys and seventeen-twentieths of the girls were unemployed, and of the remainder more than four-fifths were engaged in some form of agricultural pursuit. Working out the processes here indicated it will be ascertained that the number of children so engaged was (about) 141,841, and deducting these from the total gives 1,000,327 as the number of adult working agriculturists in 1881. The increment in the number now shown is therefore 218,926 on the supposition that all the adults, male and female, are actually employed. This is, of course, not the case, but allowing for the old and infirm and for a number of women of the richer class of occupants who do not work in the fields, it will be apparent that there has been considerable increase. As there has been no corresponding increment in the extent of cultivation, it follows that the land has to support more people than it did ten years ago.

Statement No. 74.
Showing percentage of agricultural population on total of each district.

		Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.
ORDER V . . .	{ Total . . .	69'09	67'45	63'26	67'71	72'79	69'51
	{ Males . . .	66'35	65'53	61'33	66'58	70'52	68'21
	{ Females . . .	72'06	69'50	65'33	68'87	75'17	70'88
SUB-ORDER 10 . . .	{ Total . . .	27'27	36'10	30'09	42'62	30'05	42'59
	{ Males . . .	28'59	37'27	31'01	43'86	33'67	44'49
	{ Females . . .	25'84	34'85	29'09	41'33	26'24	40'57
	{ Total . . .	41'72	31'28	33'10	25'03	42'69	26'88
	{ Males . . .	37'66	28'17	30'22	22'65	36'79	23'67
	{ Females . . .	46'10	34'61	36'18	27'50	48'90	30'27
NON-CULTIVATING OC- CUPANTS (37).	{ Total . . .	'61	'41	'43	'10	'43	'19
	{ Males . . .	'56	'40	'46	'10	'47	'20
	{ Females . . .	'66	'42	'39	'10	'38	'19
CULTIVATING OCCU- PANTS (38).	{ Total . . .	20'27	25'25	21'65	26'95	15'91	23'00
	{ Males . . .	20'08	25'51	21'64	27'58	16'98	23'78
	{ Females . . .	19'83	24'97	21'65	26'30	14'79	22'17
TENANTS, ETC. (41) .	{ Total . . .	6'38	10'44	8'01	15'57	13'71	19'40
	{ Males . . .	7'34	11'36	8'91	16'18	16'22	20'51
	{ Females . . .	5'34	9'46	7'05	14'93	11'07	18'21

The district conditions are compared in Statement No. 74. Buldana has a very small proportion of non-cultivating land occupants and Basim has considerably less than Akola, Ellichpur and Wun, where the proportions are very similar; Amraoti has a far higher proportion than the rest, and the fact is possibly due to a number of khatidars (or registered land occupants) finding employment in the professional or commercial business of the town. Of those who have an interest in land the proportions in Buldana and Basim are much above the average and in Amraoti much below. Buldana and Akola have the largest proportions of cultivating occupants and Wun a markedly smaller proportion than any other district, but of tenants and sharers Basim, Buldana, and Wun have the most; the difference between Basim and Amraoti in this category is striking. On the other hand Wun and Amraoti have a considerably larger proportion of agricultural labourers than the rest, and Basim and Buldana show the smallest. In the former districts the agricultural labourers largely outnumber the land occupants and tenants, while in the latter the reverse is the case, and the conditions are similarly contrasted, but to a much smaller extent in Ellichpur and Akola. These facts considered in the light of the immigration suggest that the immigrants from the Central Provinces are mostly agricultural labourers, and it is open to doubt whether they can be regarded as a permanent factor in the population; the census was taken at a time when agricultural operations were in full force, and it is possible that a large number of the immigrants in the Amraoti and Wun Districts were merely temporary visitors who returned to their homes after the crops were

Distribution of the agricultural population.

Statement No. 75,
Showing distribution by districts of the
agricultural population.

	1881.	1891.
Amraoti	21'17	22'79
Akola	20'68	19'52
Ellichpur	10'70	10'06
Buldana	17'71	16'40
Wun	15'50	17'20
Basim	14'24	13'94

harvested. In 1881 also the proportion of agricultural labourers was highest in Wun and Amraoti, but there was not so much difference between these and the other districts as on this occasion. The influence of the influx of agricultural labourers upon the proportions of the agricultural population is suggested also by the comparisons shown in the following Statement No. 75, in which the distribution of the purely agricultural population is given, that is, of

land occupants, tenants, and labourers, or sub-orders 10 and 11, which together represent the same class as the agriculturist category sub-order 1 in the tables of 1881 with the exception of the herdsmen whose numbers have been excluded from the comparison.

I will now attempt a comparison of the agricultural figures for each district in 1881 and 1891, but as the age-periods are not shown in the district table (Part B) I must adopt another method of procedure than that used above for obtaining a comparison between the figures for the province. In another place in the report for 1881 it is said that—

"Of field employés (males) about one quarter are boys—of those who work in fields belonging to the head of their house one-sixth of the males are boys—and of field labourers more than one-sixth of the males are boys."

For the purposes of this calculation I will, therefore, assume that one-fifth of the total agricultural males are boys in actual employment, which is possibly over the mark. Those under 5 years of age may be rejected as non-workers, and the numbers of those between 5 and 14 amount to 25 per cent of the whole, and this leaves only 5 per cent of the boys between those ages unemployed. The adults form sixty-one per cent of the whole and of these 9 per cent or 5 per cent of the whole are over 60 years of age, the majority of whom are probably past work. 61 *plus* 20 *minus* 5 gives 76, and as this is possibly too high a percentage, it may be calculated that the number of working male agriculturists is between 70 and 75 per cent of the whole number shown in the Table. On this basis the figures for 1891 work out as shown in the following statement, No. 76, where they are compared with the actuals for 1881. Although the results here obtained are based on a somewhat circuitous calculation which may be more or less faulty, and therefore cannot be accepted as positive facts, yet their value for purposes of comparison between the different districts is not affected as the error is common to all; and if they are at all approximately correct, they serve to indicate very clearly the source of the decrease in the

total population of Akola and of the meagreness of the increase in Ellichpur. The Annual Administration Reports show that land in both districts has gone out of cultivation since 1881, and the agricultural population have gone with it. Whether the land has been voluntarily abandoned, or whether the agriculturists have moved elsewhere because the land has not been available, is a question which can only be answered by the Revenue authorities.

Statement No. 76.
Male Agricultural Workers.

District.	1881.	1891.		Difference.		Mean variation per cent.
		At 70 per cent.	At 75 per cent.	At 70 per cent.	At 75 per cent.	
Amraoti	145,025	157,724	169,043	+12,749	+24,018	+12.7
Akola	147,509	136,054	145,772	-11,455	-1,737	-4.5
Ellichpur	71,776	69,851	74,847	-1,925	+3,071	+1.6
Buldana	110,988	113,992	122,134	+3,004	+11,146	+6.4
Wun	93,957	119,194	127,708	+25,237	+33,751	+31.4
Basim	90,981	97,717	104,697	+6,736	+13,716	+11.2

The number of persons returned as combining agriculture with some other occupation is 23,121 or 25 in 1,000 of the population not solely agricultural. Of these, 16,437 are Agriculture combined with other occupations. land occupants, 3,435 tenants, and 3,349 farm servants or field-labourers. This number does not include patels who have been presumed to be agriculturists as a rule, and have been shown independently as patels in sub-order 3 when

not agriculturists. Of those who have returned dual occupations 20 per cent are money-lenders, 10 per cent are patwaris and village menials, 8 per cent belong to the sub-order of personal and domestic service, 6 per cent to that of cotton and to that of property and alms, 5 per cent are concerned in timber and wood, and also in drink and condiments, 4 per cent in religion and the same proportion in the supply of fuel and forage, and 3 per cent in oil-pressing, in the supply of dress materials, and in gold and silver work.

Of the whole number of money-lenders, 24 per cent are connected with agriculture, the greater number being returned as owners or occupants; four individuals have been shown as farm servants and field-labourers, and as money-lenders therefore they may be presumed not to operate on an extensive scale. Of those who are dependent upon house-rent or other property not land, 20 per cent are also concerned in agriculture. Of patwaris there are 17 per cent; of wood-cutters 12 per cent; of dealers in raw cotton, of priests and of pensioners, there are 9 per cent each; of sheep dealers 6 per cent; of barbers, oil-pressers, and general merchants, 5 per cent each; and of brass and copper smiths, grindstone menders, and religious mendicants, 4 per cent each; who are engaged in agriculture in combination with their other occupations.

Of the religious mendicants, 568 are returned as land occupants and 122 as tenants, and of ordinary beggars, 738 are occupants and 96 are tenants. These figures throw some light upon the curious ethics of begging in this country.

As field-labourers 18 midwives find additional employment; so also 111 shoe-makers and 233 tailors. Others who thus supplement their means of livelihood in any numbers are village menials, herdsmen, washermen and indoor servants, fishermen, firewood-gatherers and grass-cutters, cotton-cleaners and spinners, wood-cutters, bullock-drivers, and village musicians.

The next sub-order 12, growers of special products and trees, numbers only 2,017 persons or '07 per cent of the population. They comprise gardeners, fruit-growers, betel-vine and areca nut growers, and the employés in Government forests.

Betel-vine, etc, growers are most numerous in the Amraoti District; fruit-growers in Buldana and Akola; and gardeners in Amraoti and Akola.

Class C, and Order VI, personal and household services, contain 72,301 persons or 2'50 per cent of the population. 2'60 per cent of the males and 2'38 of the females belong to this class and order, which comprises three sub-orders. Sub-order 14, personal and domestic services, contains 70,118 persons, of whom a large majority are indoor servants, barbers, and washermen. The male barbers number 13,233 and the females 8,050, and the latter are presumably all non-workers. Among washermen and indoor servants on the contrary females predominate. The sub-order is most numerous in Amraoti and least in Basim. The next sub-order, that of non-domestic establishments, contains only a few persons connected with lodging-houses, serais, etc. Sub-order 16 refers to sanitation and contains 2,088 persons who are mostly sweepers and scavengers, of whom nearly two-thirds belong to the towns.

Class D, the preparation and supply of material substances, comprises 11 orders and 37 sub-orders. Order VII, food and drink, contains 84,002 persons or 2'90 per cent of the population; of the males there are 3'10 per cent and of the females 2'68 per cent. Sub-order 17 relates to animal food, and contains 25,295 persons, of whom more than half are fishermen, one-fourth are butchers, and more

than one-sixth are milk and buttermen. The dairymen are most numerous in Amraoti and Ellichpur ; butchers in Akola and Amraoti ; and fishermen in Wun and Amraoti. Among cow-keepers and milk-sellers the females predominate.

Sub-order 18 relates to vegetable food, and contains 19,692 persons, of whom 8,920 are grain dealers who are most numerous in Akola and Amraoti ; grain parchers number 2,959, and more than one-third of these are found in Akola ; pulse and flour sellers number 1,513 and are most numerous in Amraoti ; bakers number only 116 and are almost confined to the urban population of Akola and Amraoti ; vegetable sellers number 2,256 and are most numerous in Akola ; fruit and sugarcane sellers number 1,387 and are most numerous in Ellichpur ; in Wun their number is merely nominal ; confectioners number 2,327, of whom a half are found in the towns and a large proportion in Amraoti and Akola. Wun and Basim are much below the average in the numbers of the sub-order generally.

Sub-order 19 deals with drink, condiments, and narcotics, and contains 39,015 persons. Country spirit distillers and sellers number 6,160, of whom 3,739 are males, and 2,421 are females. A large majority are found in the country, and they are most numerous in Wun and Amraoti ; 844 persons are concerned in the tapping and drawing of toddy (tari), and of these the males are to the females as two to one ; a large proportion are found in Amraoti and Basim, while in Akola, Ellichpur, and Buldana the numbers are nominal. The makers and sellers of jaggery and gur number 1,410 and are much more numerous in Wun than elsewhere, while in Basim there are very few. Dealers in salt number 615 who are distributed in much the same way. Asafoetida claims 238 persons, of whom 138 are in Wun where highly flavoured articles are apparently in good demand. Of pickle makers there are but a few in Amraoti and Basim, and they present the unusual feature of being all females. General grocers naturally form a large proportion of this sub-order ; they number

19,852 and are found everywhere, but in conspicuously smaller numbers in Ellichpur than elsewhere. Of betel-leaf and areca-nut sellers there are 6,285, of whom nearly two-thirds are females ; of adult males there are 1,417, and of adult females 3,073, and it is evident that this is specially a feminine occupation, more particularly in the towns ; they are most numerous in Amraoti and fewest in Basim. Upon the manufacture and sale of tobacco and snuff are dependent 2,626 persons, of whom the largest numbers are found in Akola, Amraoti, and Wun. Opium dealers number 886, of whom one half are adult males, and females are seemingly not much concerned in the preparation or sale of the drug ; they are most numerous in Wun where are also found 22 out of 26 concerned in the manufacture of ganja, etc., and these 22 are, it is curious to note, all females. The taste for highly flavoured condiments in Wun is apparently accompanied with a partiality for strong drinks and narcotics, and judging from the numbers of those whose livelihood depends upon the supply of these articles, this district is the most indulgent in the province as Buldana is the most abstemious.

Order VIII, light, fuel and forage, contains 44,691 persons, or 1·54 per cent of the population. Sub-order 20, lighting, is almost confined to oil-pressers and sellers who number 16,311. There are 169 dealers in kerosine oil, and 104 persons, of whom 89 are males, are shown as match makers and sellers, but it is probable that they are sellers only and not makers.

In sub-order 21 come the firewood and grass gatherers and sellers and firewood contractors and dealers between whom there is probably not much difference; the former number 19,903 and the latter 2,400, and in both categories the females largely outnumber the males. Of charcoal burners there are only 505, of whom 212 are adult males. There are 1,118 cow-dung fuel preparers, and of these 541 or nearly one half are adult females; 4,144 persons are shown as hay or grass contractors and dealers, and of these a considerable majority are females. Taking the grass-cutters and dealers and firewood and cow-dung sellers together there are 10 adult females to 7 adult males, and we find here therefore some distinctly female occupations.

The oil-pressers are very generally distributed through the province with a larger proportion in Amraoti than elsewhere. Of the firewood and grass gatherers, contractors, and dealers, a conspicuously large proportion belong to Ellichpur owing no doubt to the Melghat forests. The charcoal burners are most numerous in Ellichpur and Akola; in Wun and Basim there is one individual each, which is remarkable having regard to the extent of forest lands in those districts. Of the hay and grass contractors, etc, Amraoti has a very large share.

The next order, IX, buildings, contains 18,101 persons or 62 per cent of the population. Sub-order 22 deals with building material. Of brick and tile burners there are 5,709, of whom three-fifths are adult males. Lime burners, etc, number 898 and thatchers only 67, of whom 27 are adult males; in 1881, 22 males were shown as actual workers in thatching, and as such small numbers as these could not possibly meet the requirements of the province, it seems that the occupation is generally combined with some other.

Sub-order 23 relates to artificers in buildings. Of masons there are 5,839, of whom the males largely outnumber the females; the number of adult males is 2,286, and most of these are probably actual workers. In 1881 the number was 1,266 males and 55 females, and the increase points to growth in the demand for brick-built houses in lieu of the common structure of mud. The number of mud-wall builders is 4,702, and, as constructions of mud are infinitely more numerous than those of brick or stone, the fact that there are a smaller number of mud-wall builders than of masons suggests that the people to a large extent build for themselves; the mass of the population are no doubt content with the very rudest of shelter. Stone-workers, that is, cutters and dressers, number 476, of whom 149 are adult males; 263 persons, of whom 111 are adult males, have been returned as builders and joiners, and 116 as plasterers and house painters. A large proportion of the lime burners, thatchers, masons, builders, and plasterers are found in the towns and the mud-wall builders belong mostly to the country. It is to be noted that there are no plumbers and glaziers and no tilers, work of the nature indicated by these callings being no doubt carried out, when requisite, by those included under the designations of builders and masons.

Of the brick burners nearly one-half are found in the Amraoti District; in Buldana and Basim the numbers are small, but there the mud-wall builders are most numerous. Lime burners are most numerous in Akola and Amraoti.

Order X, vehicles and vessels, contains only 292 persons of whom 151 are adult males; 101 of the adult males are cart makers, and they are nearly all found in the country and in the Amraoti district. The common country cart is apparently an article of home construction elsewhere in the province. Of boat builders, etc, there are none.

Order XI, supplementary requirements of a miscellaneous character, contains 10,183 persons or 35 per cent of the population. Sub-order 27, which relates to paper, etc, is represented by 111 paper makers and sellers, and 125 stationers, most of whom belong to the towns. The paper makers and sellers are nearly all found in Akola.

Sub-order 28. Sub-order 28, books and prints, contains 314 persons; of the adult males 49 are returned as book-sellers, 35 as printers, 22 as print and picture dealers, and 17 as book-binders. Three adult males are shown as newspaper proprietors and managers. A large proportion of the book-sellers and print dealers are found in the country, and half the book-sellers in the Ellichpur District. The three southern districts are very

Sub-order 29. Sub-order 29, that relating to watches, clocks, and scientific instruments, contains but 33 persons, who with the exception of one individual in Buldana, who calls himself a scale maker, are all watch makers and sellers and are almost all found in Amraoti. It is curious that such a large town as that of Ellichpur with its neighbouring cantonment should not possess a single watch maker; possibly such work as cleaning and repairing of watches and clocks is there done by some of those who have been returned as gold and silver workers.

Sub-order 30, carving, engraving, etc, contains 160 persons, of whom 99 are turners and 52 granite stone workers. Wood carvers are represented by 6 persons and mica, flint, and talc workers by 3. There are no engravers. The turners are most numerous in Wun and Amraoti.

Sub-order 31, toys, curiosities, etc, claims 379 persons, who are nearly all makers of kites and of little earthen dolls. The numbers of the females preponderate in this occupation. The majority belong to Akola and Amraoti.

Sub-order 32 relating to musical instruments is almost as slenderly represented as that of watches. There are 27 dealers in music and musical instruments and 11 drum makers; 23 out of the 38 belong to Amraoti; there are none in Wun or Basim.

Sub-order 33 comprises bangle makers, beads and garland makers, and the makers and sellers of imitation jewellery. In the supply of such articles as these the numbers are comparatively strong. Of bangle makers in general and fitters, there are 6,358; of these, 674 are returned as working in lac, 22 in wood and bone, and 586 in glass, and it is probable that the majority who have not specified the material deal in bangles of clay. The fitters number 305 and a large majority of these are females. Makers and sellers of imitation jewellery number 498, among whom the males predominate. Of bead makers there are only 26 who are mostly male, and of rosary and necklace makers there are 8 who are all females. Flower garland makers number 464, among the adults of whom females are slightly in excess. A few spangle makers and dealers in sacred thread complete the numbers of the sub-order. These occupations are fairly distributed between town and country and between all districts with the exception of Wun where their numbers are small.

In the next sub-order, No. 34, the numbers are very small. There are 19 furniture makers and five frame makers. The requirements of the country in these respects are very limited.

Sub-order 35 relates to harness, and contains 484 persons, the majority of whom belong to the towns; a large proportion are found in Akola.

Sub-order 36, relating to tools and machinery, numbers 875 persons; knife and tool makers and sellers number 66, and grinders 470; 77 adult males are returned as agricultural implement makers and 62 are shown indefinitely as mechanics. In the sub-order generally males largely predominate, and three-fifths of the total are found in Akola and Amraoti.

Sub-order 37, arms and ammunition, contains 250 persons, of whom more than half are concerned in the manufacture and sale of gunpowder; 42 are gun sellers and menders, and the same number make fireworks. The Amraoti district claims a large proportion of the total number. This concludes Order XI.

Order XII relates to textile fabrics and dress, and contains 112,142 persons or 3·87 per cent of the population. In sub-order 38, wool and fur, there are 5,287 persons, of whom 4,827 are blanket weavers; 65 are woollen cloth manufacturers, and 272 are woollen yarn spinners; of the last named nearly all are females. 112 persons have been returned as fur dealers, but I think that this must be a mistake; the climate of Berar is not calculated to foster any local demand for furs. A large proportion of this sub-order belong to the country and to the Buldana district; in Basim also they are numerous, and in Ellichpur conspicuously few.

Sub-order 39, silk, contains 1,891 persons, of whom 1,387 are spinners and 481 weavers. Among the spinners females predominate, and among the weavers males. These are apparently urban occupations, as two-thirds of the number are found in the towns. More than one-third belong to Amraoti.

The next sub-order, 40, relates to cotton, the staple commodity of the province; it numbers 71,905 persons, or 248 in every 10,000 of the population; 27,212 are cotton-weavers, among whom the adult males are to the adult females in the proportion of 10 to 7; 14,103 are cleaners and ginners, etc., and among these the conditions are more than reversed, the adult females being three times more numerous than the males. Spinners and sizers number 8,342 and among these the preponderance of females is greater still, the proportion of adult females to males being nearly 11 to 1. Of dealers in raw cotton there are 7,731, and 3,102 are adult males; 7,424 persons are cotton dyers among whom the males are but slightly in excess, but they preponderate again among the undefined cotton factory hands who number 4,883. Cotton carpet and rug (dhurrie) makers number 1,900, of whom 737 are adult males. Of calenderers and cotton printers there are but a nominal number. The Amraoti district claims the largest number of cotton cleaners and ginners, of dealers in raw cotton, of spinners, and of factory hands; Akola also has a considerable proportion in the same categories; Ellichpur has the largest number of weavers, and Buldana of dyers.

Sub-order 41, jute, flax, coir, etc., contains 2,485 persons. Makers of hemp-rope number 851, and are most numerous in Amraoti and Wun where the females also predominate, although they are not in excess among the total number, 1,587 persons are returned as makers of sacking, tarpaulin, and gunny; they are the makers and menders of the wonderful patchwork material in which the cotton is packed for market; a large majority are males, and it seems probable that women do not actively engage in this occupation. They are most numerous in Amraoti, and while there are considerable numbers in Basim, Akola, and Buldana, there are remarkably few in Ellichpur.

Sub-order 42 is related with dress, and contains 30,574 persons ; 12,139 are shown as tailors and darners and of these the female adults are slightly in excess of the male ; 1,914 are out-fitters, among whom the males predominate and who mostly belong to the towns. They are conspicuously numerous in Ellichpur Embroiderers number 482 who are almost all females ; even amongst children the proportion is very large, and it would seem that girls are employed in this occupation from a very early age ; they are found in all districts. 15,973 persons are shown as piece-goods dealers ; they are the ordinary cloth sellers found in all bazars and markets ; of the adults 6,693 are males and only 3,864 females. A considerable proportion belong to the towns, but they are also very evenly distributed throughout the districts.

Order XIII, metals and precious stones, contains 38,129 persons, or 1·32 per cent of the population. Of these, 21,260 belong to sub-order 43 which relates to gold, silver, and precious stones ; 20,180 persons are returned as gold and silver workers ; they are found in considerable numbers in both town and country and throughout all districts, but are most numerous in Amraoti and Akola. Gold and silver dealers number 394, of whom 170 are adult males ; one-third of the number belong to Amraoti. There are a few electro-platers, nearly all adult males, who with one exception in Basim all belong to Amraoti. Of wire-drawers and plated-ware dealers the numbers are small and they are mostly adult males of whom a considerable proportion are found in Wun where they would not ordinarily be expected. Of pearl and precious stone dealers there are 326, of whom nearly a half belong to Amraoti. There were a few coral dealers returned in Wun who were probably travellers.

Sub-order 44, brass, copper, and bell-metal, numbers 3,099 persons. Of these 1,622 are brass and copper dealers among whom the adult males are twice as numerous as the adult females, the disparity being even more marked in the rural portion, especially in Akola where they are strongest. Brass pot makers are most numerous in Akola, and workers in bell-metal in Basim and Wun.

The next sub-order contains 946 persons, of whom 849 are workers in tin ; they are most numerous in Amraoti, but a considerable number belong to Wun. A few workers in zinc are found in the towns of the Amraoti and Akola Districts ; 79 general workers in tin, lead and zinc have been returned in Wun.

Sub-order 46, iron and steel, contains 12,824 persons who are nearly all shown as blacksmiths. They are most numerous in Wun and Amraoti.

Order XIV relates to glass, pottery, and stone-ware, and contains 18,884 persons or ·65 per cent of the population. Only 30 of these belong to the sub-order of glass and china-ware, and they are dealers. There are no glass-blowers or makers, and in this respect there is, I think, an opening in Berar which should be taken advantage of. Close to the town, or rather village, of Wun there is a considerable area covered with sand of an exquisite fineness and most delicate shades of colour. This is at present entirely unworked, and, although I am unable to speak with any special knowledge on the subject, I think it right to call attention here to this deposit which seems to me to consist of material admirably adapted to the manufacture of a very superior glass.

Sub-order 48, earthen and stone-ware, numbers 18,854 persons. Of potters there are 15,921; of stone hand mill makers and menders 2,890; and of stone idol-makers and sellers 43. The potters are most numerous in Amraoti and fewest in Ellichpur; their workmanship is of the most inferior character. Of the stone mill makers a large proportion belong to Akola and considerable numbers to Buldana and Basim.

Order XV, relating to wood, cane, and leaves, etc, contains 48,149 persons or 1·66 per cent of the population. Sub-order 49, timber and wood, numbers 34,365, of whom 28,942 are shown as carpenters, and of these the adult males are nearly twice as numerous as the adult females. They are found in all parts but are most numerous in Amraoti and in considerably less numbers in Ellichpur than elsewhere. Their handiwork like that of the potters is of a very low standard. Timber and bamboo dealers number 2,819, and among them also the adult males largely predominate; more than three-fifths of the number are found in the Ellichpur district, and a considerable number in Akola; in Buldana, Wun, and Basim there are remarkably few. Of wood-cutters and sawers there are 2,531; the adult males number 1,302 and are more than three times as numerous as the females; a good proportion belong to the towns, and the numbers in Amraoti and Akola are much larger than elsewhere. Of coopers and box-makers there are a few who are mostly adult males and belong chiefly to Basim.

Sub-order 50, cane-work, etc, claims 13,784 persons. Bamboo splitters and workers number 889 among whom females preponderate; basket-weavers number 6,573, the sexes being evenly balanced; of mat-makers there are 917 and the females are slightly in excess; broom makers and sellers number 4,795 among whom there are 4 adult females to 3 adult males. In all these categories the women actively engage in the occupations. Among leaf-plate makers who number 452, females are in a minority. Besides these there are a few brush-makers and tooth stick sellers who are mostly females. Bamboo-workers, basket-makers, and mat-makers are most numerous in Akola; most of the leaf-plate makers belong to Wun, and of the brush-makers to Ellichpur; Buldana has a large proportion of the broom-makers. The sub-order generally is principally represented in Akola and Buldana. Neither the soil nor the climate of the province is congenial to the growth of the bamboo, and except in the Melghat forests it is rarely met with; the number of bamboo-workers is consequently small and most of the people occupied in the production of baskets, mats, and brooms, etc, work with the leaf of the palm.

Order XVI relates to drugs, gums, dyes, etc, and contains 3,745 persons or 1·13 per cent of the population. Sub-order 51 numbers 668, of whom the great majority are collectors of wax, honey, and minor forest produce, and these are mostly found in Basim and Buldana. In Wun there are a few females engaged in the collection of camphor and gum. Sub-order 52 contains 3,077 persons, of whom 1,356 are concerned in the preparation and sale of the red powder known as "kanku," a material used in personal adornment by Hindu married women; females engage in this occupation and their numbers are in excess. There are 772 chemists and druggists and 672 perfume preparers and sellers. The representatives of all three categories are most numerous in Amraoti where are also found 73 out of 99 workers in alum and soda. Workers in indigo, madder, and logwood and kusumb dye, and ink-makers are mostly found in Ellichpur.

Order XVII, in which there is but one sub-order relating to leather, hides, etc, contains 23,883 persons, or '82 per cent of the population. Shoe-makers number 20,839, among whom there is a considerable predominance of males; of the adults there are five males to three females. Hide, horns, and bone dealers number 1,113, and among these there are two adult males to one female. Leather dyers number 986, bucket-makers 679, tanners 228, and catgut preparers 38. Buldana is conspicuous for its numbers in this order.

This concludes Class D. In the report for 1881 it was observed that the industrial class had largely increased since 1867, and it would be of interest

Comparison of industrial class in 1881 and 1891. to ascertain if this progress has been continued.

The industrial class of 1881 more or less corresponds with the present Class D, the preparation and supply of material substances, and eliminating the figures for the occupations now otherwise classed and adding the numbers for those now included, I find that the corresponding occupations compare thus:

	Males.		Females.
1881	118,281	and	85,395
1891	142,013	„	117,644

The numbers for 1891 are those of the adults who are (in this class) probably in some excess of the actual workers especially amongst females, but allowing for this over statement the margin of difference is sufficient to warrant the assumption of an increase proportionately not less at least than that of the total population and possibly much greater.

I now pass to class E, of which the first order (No. XVIII) relates to commerce and contains 52,671 persons or 2'84 per cent of the population. Sub-order 54, dealers in money and securities, numbers 20,351 of whom 19,282 are money-lenders and pawn-brokers, and 1,041 are money-changers. The number of males above 14 years of age in the sub-order generally is 8,360, and it may be assumed perhaps that the number actually employed is less than 8,000. In 1881 the number of males actually working as bankers, that is to say, bankers and money-lenders, was 5,325 and of money-changers 809, so the number of dealers in money generally would seem to have considerably increased. They are most numerous in Akola and Amraoti; Buldana also shows a considerable number who probably belong for the most part to Malkapur.

Sub-order 55, general merchandise, numbers 5,164 persons of whom 1,618 are returned as general merchants and 3,546 as their assistants, clerks, etc. Among the former females are in excess, but in the latter they are in a considerable minority; Akola and Amraoti again show the largest numbers.

Sub-order 56 relates to dealing unspecified, and contains 21,211 persons; 624 are returned as shop-keepers' clerks, salesmen, etc; 12,910 as shop-keepers' and money-lenders' servants; 5,764 as shop-keepers unspecified; and 1,913 as pedlars. Among the general unspecified shop-keepers females are in excess, but in the other categories the males largely predominate. A large proportion of the sub-order generally belongs to Amraoti, but the unspecified shop-keepers are most numerous in Basim and Buldana, which is no doubt to be accounted for by the greater specialisation of trades in the larger towns. It is to be noted that the number of money-lenders' servants is smaller than that of the money-lenders; the designation refers only to business assistants and not to domestics, and it may be inferred that a large number of the money-lenders operate on a very small scale.

Sub-order 57 relates to middlemen, etc, and numbers 5,945 persons, of whom 2,910 are shown as brokers and agents ; 1,134 as farmers of liquor and opium ; 1,667 as general contractors, and the remainder as auctioneers, farmers of tolls, lessees of markets and contractors for labour. Among the general contractors the females are largely in excess, and of 16 adult auctioneers 13 are women, but I think it is improbable that women actually engage in these occupations. Nearly half the brokers belong to Amraoti and a large proportion of the remainder to Akola ; the number of general contractors is very conspicuous in Wun where also the preponderance of females is very abnormal.

Order XIX is concerned with transport and storage and contains 29,687 persons, or 1·02 per cent of the population. Sub-order 58 relates to the railway whose employés number 3,410. Sub-order 59 relates to transport by road and contains 17,023 persons, of whom 14,738 are cart-owners and drivers who follow the occupation of carrier, and 1,917 are carriers by pack-bullocks. A large proportion of the cart owners belong to the towns, and they are most numerous in Basim where they no doubt find occupation on the high road connecting Hyderabad territory with the railway at Akola ; the pack-bullock drivers are probably all Banjaras who are engaged in the same way in carrying grain from Hyderabad territory to the railway, and they are found mostly in Basim and Buldana. Within the province where roads are good and transport by carts is more convenient and economical the services of carriers by animals are not required, and as railways increase and communications improve the old trade of the Banjaras must die out.

Sub-order 60 relating to transport by water is blank but for a few boatmen in Wun and some divers in Amraoti. The latter possibly were temporary visitors, as unless they dived down wells it would be difficult for them to exercise their calling in that district.

Sub-order 61 relates to the postal and telegraph services, and contains 3,734 persons, of whom however 2,725, who are shown as messengers unspecified, have nothing to do with either one or the other but are private servants employed as peons.

Sub-order 62, storage and weighing, numbers 5,508, of whom 4,094 are common porters, 786 are weighmen and measurers 180 are watchmen, and 436 are engaged in warehouse services. In these categories, as might be expected, the males predominate, and nearly nine-tenths of their number belong to Akola and Amraoti.

We now come to class F., of which Order XX relates to learned and artistic professions, and contains 36,438 persons or 1·26 per cent of the population. Sub-order 63, religion, numbers 18,850 persons, or more than half of the order. Of these 15,077 are religious mendicants, etc ; the males largely predominate, and as there are 6,771 adult males to 3,728 adult females it seems that celibacy is practised to some extent among the men, but the existence of 1,552 children under five years of age shows that it must be the exception among the women. A large proportion are found in the Amraoti district. There are 2,504 priests, etc, of all religions and denominations, and of these 954 are adult males, so that the actual number of "workers" in this profession is probably not more than 900, as it is unlikely that the women or any of those under 15 years of age are actively employed. Of catechists, etc, there are 179, of whom 97 are adult males ; this category is confined to Christians and is very indifferently represented in the Wun district where there is but one

individual. Exorcists, hail-averters, etc, number 155, more than half of whom belong to Amraoti. Of miscellaneous subsidiary religious servants there are 935, of whom 424 are male adults. Taking the whole sub-order together there are 65 persons whose means of livelihood are dependent upon some religious function in every 10,000 of the population,

Sub-order 64, education, contains 4,967 persons who are concerned in the administration, inspection, and conduct of schools and other educational institutions. The number of males above 14 years of age shown as teachers is 2,306, and as the returns of the Education Department give 1,275 as the number of existing public institutions, it seems probable that they absorb most of the available teachers, and that there is not any appreciable provision for private instruction. In 1881, 1,451 males and 2 females were returned as actual school principals and teachers.

Sub-order 65, literature, contains 529 persons, of whom a large majority are clerks whose specific employment has not been described. The adult males shown under the head of authors, editors, journalists, and ballad-makers, are 14 in number. These do not include newspaper proprietors and managers who have been shown in sub-order 28.

Sub-order 66, law, numbers 1,903 persons or about one in 1,500 of the total population. Of the males above 14 years of age among barristers and pleaders there are 229, but, as actual employment in this profession is not attained at so early an age the number of practitioners is probably considerably less; it must, however, have increased very largely since 1881 when there were only 102; 186 adult males are shown as stamp vendors and 182 as petition writers. Pleadors and petition writers are most numerous in Amraoti and stamp vendors in Akola. In Wun there is a large proportion of kazis, but of other dependents on law there are not many.

Sub-order 67 relates to medicine and contains 2,753 persons, more than half of whom are practitioners without diploma. The number of males above 14 years of age shown as practitioners by diploma is 60, and allowing for some youths and dependents among these there are probably between 40 and 50 certificated practitioners; in the same way the actual number of unqualified practitioners may be estimated at about 500. There appear to be therefore in round numbers about 1 diplomaed practitioner and 10 undiplomaed to 50,000 inhabitants which cannot be regarded as a very adequate supply of medical assistance, but there has been some improvement since 1881, if an increase in the number of unqualified practitioners may be so regarded, as there were then but 337 of these or 1 to nearly 8,000 inhabitants. The diplomaed practitioners are believed to be mostly Government servants. 869 persons are shown as

dependent on midwifery, but the actual number of midwives will be found among the adult females who number 653; in 1881 there were 591 and there are probably now not many more. In a previous chapter it was calculated that the number of births in 1890 was 118,499, and if we take the number of midwives actually practising at 600, we find that for each midwife there are 197 births, a proportion which shows that a large number of births must take place without any professional assistance whatever. A large proportion of the practitioners without diploma and of midwives are found in the Amraoti District; in Basim the numbers are very small.

Sub-order 68, engineering and surveying, contains 458 persons, of whom the adult males number 197; the actual workers are probably mostly in Government service.

In sub-order 69, other sciences, a few persons are shown as astrologers and genealogists; and in the next sub-order, pictorial art and sculpture, 49 persons are returned as painters and 17 as photographers.

Sub-order 71, music, acting, and dancing, contains 6,878 persons; 5,669 are players of instruments the actual performance of which is probably confined to the adult males

who number 2,579, and a third of these are found in the towns, while a large proportion belong to Amraoti. Actors, singers and dancers number 1,203.

Order XXI relates to sport and amusements, and contains 3,490 persons or 12 in ten thousand of the population; 1,366 belong to

sub-order 72, sport, and are returned as shikaris and birdcatchers; nearly two-thirds of the number were

found in Wun, and none in Ellichpur. This occupation is, however, certainly understated, and there is probably some objection to confess to it. The Pardhis alone number nearly 7,000 and they are instinctive snarers of deer and game birds, but as they are also regarded, not without reason, as rogues and vagabonds, they probably assumed at the enumeration various occupations of a less suspicious character.

Sub-order 73, exhibitions and games, contains 2,124 persons. Exhibitors of bears, monkeys, etc, number 474, of whom 174 are adult males; they were most numerous in Wun,

but are probably from the nature of their calling but temporary residents anywhere. 263 are shown as story and ballad reciters, and among these the males largely predominate; 491 are exhibitors of puppets and pictures, and here the adult males are to the adult females in the proportion of six to one, and 839 persons, of whom 319 are adult males, are acrobats. Taking the adult males of these categories there are 918 against 568 similarly described in 1881, and as it is probable that most of the adult males are

actual performers, the increase is very large and indicates the encouragement which the people give to these entertainments and the prosperity which enables them to pose as patrons. It is curious too that the rural districts, Wun, Buldana, and Basim, are the most popular with the entertaining class; in Amraoti and Akola there are considerable numbers, but in Ellichpur there are very few.

The first order in Class G, that of complex occupations, is shown blank. There is no known regular combination in this province and the instruction to the enumerators to record only the principal of two or more occupations, except in the case of agriculture, prevented all but exceptional representation of dual occupations, and in these instances there was nothing in either the nature of the occupations or of the numbers returning them to indicate any special combinations.

Order XXIII, indefinite occupations, contains 138,794 persons, or 4.79 per cent of the population. 132,632 belong to sub-order

74, unskilled labour, and of these 103,383 are shown under the head of general labour; the females largely

preponderate and among the adults are in the proportion of 3 to 2 males. In 1881 the numbers of actual general labourers were 30,588 males and 36,807 females, but these probably included large numbers under 15 years of age, so that no satisfactory comparison can be made. In the present return they are most numerous in Buldana, Basim, and Akola. 17,035 are shown as road and railway labourers, and among these males predominate; their distribution is of

small importance as it was dependent upon the works that chanced to be in progress at the time of the census, and is of a temporary character. 3,888 are quarrymen and stone-splitters, and among these also the males predominate; they were most numerous in Basim, Buldana, and Amraoti. 8,130 persons are shown as rice-pounders; this is a specially feminine occupation, and the adult females number 5,870, which may be compared with 7,860 returned as grain-pounders in 1881. The latter is the more correct designation in this province, as grain, and not rice, is the staple food. Not much weight, however, attaches to the comparison as the occupation is commonly carried on by the women of the poorer classes for their own domestic purposes, and has merely not been distinguished in the case of some of those shown as "dependents."

In sub-order 75 there are 6,162 persons whose means of livelihood are shown as dependent, disreputable, or undefined. The first category is confined to those who have been returned as dependent upon others whose occupations have not been mentioned, such as "house work"; they number 1,242 and the females predominate. 2,347 have been returned as of disreputable livelihood; of these, 1,644 are adult females who are prostitutes or connected with prostitution; at the last census there were 1,582; now as then they are most numerous in Akola and Amraoti; nearly one-half are found in the towns. One noticeable feature in the distribution is with respect to the children; to 765 female adults in the towns there are 216 children of both sexes under 15 years of age, and to 879 female adults in the country there are 336 children; of the children under 5 years of age there are 122 in the country to 62 in the towns. The adult males shown in this category are attendants and professional servants.

The undefined number 2,573; this is less than 1 in 1,000 and as it comprises indefinite and unrecognizable terms as well as blank returns, the proportion is perhaps as small as can be expected.

The last order relates to those whose means of livelihood are independent of work, and contains 52,123 persons or 1·80 per cent of the population. Sub-order 76, property and alms, numbers 49,286 persons, of whom 46,927 persons are ordinary beggars. Males predominate but a large

Order XXIV.

Sub-order 76.

Beggars.

number of the women and of the children take an active share in this occupation. In 1881 the ordinary beggars and the religious mendicants were classed together and numbered 30,072 males and 9,139 females. Combining the number now returned there are 36,812 males and 25,192 females. Allowing for the inclusion in the latter figures of young children who are dependents and not actually beggars it appears probable that the male beggars have decreased in number, while the females have either increased largely or are to a large extent not beggars themselves but the dependents of beggars. It has been remarked above in connection with the consideration of the occupations combined with agriculture that no inconsiderable number both of religious mendicants and of ordinary beggars are land occupants and tenants. Begging in this country by no means implies poverty; in the case of the religious mendicant it is another term for levying fees for consideration given, though the consideration may be of an unsubstantial character; the ordinary beggar is generally old, or crippled, or afflicted with some infirmity, and claims the right to tax his neighbours on the ground of his physical disability.

2,069 persons are shown as supported by house-rent and shares and other private property, not land. A few have scholarships or allowances from relatives, etc; and in connection with these the number of children is curious; the children themselves are not the recipients of these means, but are the dependents of those who are themselves thus dependant. It has, however, been noticed before that in this country want of means is but a temporary bar to marriage.

Sub-order 77 relates to those who are supported at the public charge. 1,943 persons are shown as pensioners and of these the adult males number 702, and the actual recipients of pensions are probably included in this and considerably less. 74 persons are returned as prisoners under trial, 5 as prisoners for debt, and 815 as convicts. The great majority of these are adult males, but the numbers include 24 adult females and a few children who have accompanied their mothers to jail. In 1881 the number of convicts was 1,323 males and 58 females. The present numbers show a large and presumably satisfactory reduction; but the causes therefor can be more appropriately and efficiently enquired into by the judicial authorities than in these pages.

This concludes the list which is summarised in the following Statement, No. 77, which shows for each district the distribution of 1,000 persons among the different occupations or groups of kindred occupations. The proportions given illustrate the economic distribution of the population generally, and mark the main distinctions which characterise the different districts:—

Statement No. 77.

Showing distribution of 1,000 persons of each district.

AMRAOTI DISTRICT.

Agricultural labourers	417
Land occupants and cultivators	273
Unskilled labour	32
Workers and dealers in cotton	30
Personal and domestic service	24
Commerce (including 8 money dealers)	22
Village service	17
Supply of drink, condiments, and narcotics	15
Ordinary beggars	15
Workers and dealers in timber and wood	12
Supply { of dress	11
{ fuel and forage	9
Religious services	9
Goldsmiths and jewellers, etc.	8
Service of Provincial Government	7
Herdsmen	7
Supply of vegetable food	7
Fishermen	6
Oil-pressers	6
Potters and stoneware workers	6
Leather-workers, etc.	6
Workers, etc, in iron and steel	5
Carriers by cart	5
Supply of building materials	4
Artificers in building	4
Storage and weighing	4
Butchers	3
Cane and palm-leaf workers	3
Music and dancing	3
Breeding and care of sheep	2
Cow-keepers and milkmen	2

Statement No. 77.

Showing distribution of 1,000 persons of each district—continued.

AMRAOTI DISTRICT—continued.

Supply of bangles, trinkets, etc.	2
Railway service	2
Messengers, including postal and telegraph service	2
Education	2
Grower of special products	1
Blanket-weaver	1
Worker { in brass, copper, etc.	1
{ silk	1
Law	1
Medicine	1
Disreputable	1
House-rent	1
Supported at the public charge	1
Others, in the aggregate	9

AKOLA DISTRICT.

Land occupants and cultivators	361
Agricultural labourers	313
Unskilled labour	46
Workers and dealers in cotton	25
Personal and domestic service	25
Village service	22
Commerce (including 9 money dealers)	21
Ordinary beggars	16
Supply of drink, condiments, and narcotics	12
Workers and dealers in timber and wood	12
Supply of { dress	11
{ vegetable food	10
{ fuel and forage	9
Leather-workers, etc.	9
Service of Provincial Government	8
Goldsmiths and jewellers, etc.	8
Potters and stoneware-workers	8
Cane and palm-leaf-workers	8
Religious services	7
Herdsmen	6
Carriers by cart	5
Oil-pressers	4
Artificers in building	4
Workers, etc, in iron and steel	4
Storage and weighing	4
Breeding and care of sheep	3
Butchers	3
Fishermen	3
Supply of { bangles, trinkets, etc.	3
{ building materials	2
Railway service	2
Messengers, including postal and telegraph service	2
Education	2

Statement No. 77.

Showing distribution of 1,000 persons of each district—continued.

AKOLA DISTRICT—continued.

Music and dancing	2
Supported at the public charge	2
Scavenger	1
Cow-keeper and milkman	1
Blanket-weaver	1
Worker in brass, copper, etc.	1
Law	1
Medicine	1
Disreputable	1
Others, in the aggregate	11

ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.

Agricultural labourers	331
Land occupants and cultivators	301
Workers and dealers in cotton	44
Unskilled labour	36
Supply of fuel and forage	31
Personal and domestic service	27
Village service	23
Commerce (including 7 money dealers)	17
Workers and dealers in timber and wood	15
Supply of dress	14
Ordinary beggars	14
Supply of drink, condiments, and narcotics	13
Herdsmen	11
Supply of vegetable food	9
Service of Provincial Government	8
Oil-pressers	8
Goldsmiths and jewellers, etc.	8
Leather-workers, etc.	8
Religious services	8
Fishermen	6
Potters and stoneware-workers	6
Army	5
Carriers by cart	5
Supply of building materials	4
Workers, etc, in iron and steel	4
Cane and palm-leaf workers	4
Cow-keepers and milkmen	3
Butchers	3
Supply of bangles, trinkets, etc.	3
Breeding and care of sheep	2
Artificers in building	2
Messengers, including postal and telegraph service.	2
Education	2
Music and dancing	2
Supported at the public charge	2
Scavenger	1
Silk-worker,	1

Statement No. 77.

Showing distribution of 1,000 persons of each district—continued.

ELLICHPUR DISTRICT—continued.

Worker in brass, copper, etc.	1
Medicine	1
Disreputable	1
Others, in the aggregate	14

BULDANA DISTRICT.

Land occupants and cultivators	426
Agricultural labourers	250
Unskilled labour	66
Village service	30
Personal and domestic service	21
Commerce (including 9 money dealers)	18
Workers and dealers in cotton	18
Ordinary beggars	17
Supply of drink, condiments, and narcotics	12
Workers and dealers in timber and wood	11
Leather-workers, etc.	11
Supply of dress	9
Service of Provincial Government	7
Goldsmiths and jewellers, etc.	7
Potters and stoneware-dealers	7
Cane and palm-leaf workers	7
Herdsmen	6
Supply of vegetable food	6
Oil-pressers	6
Artificers in building	6
Religious services	6
Breeding and care of sheep	5
Supply of fuel and forage	5
Blanket-weavers	4
Workers, etc., in iron and steel	4
Carriers by cart	4
Supply of bangles, trinkets, etc.	3
Butchers	2
Education	2
Music and dancing	2
Fisherman	1
Supply of building materials	1
Railway service	1
Carrier by bullock	1
Medicine	1
House-rent	1
Amusement	1
Others, in the aggregate	15

WUN DISTRICT.

Agricultural labourers	427
Land occupants and cultivators	300
Unskilled labour	32

Statement No. 77.

Showing distribution of 1,000 persons of each District—contd.

WUN DISTRICT—continued.

Personal and domestic service	27
Workers and dealers in cotton	20
Village service	19
Herdsmen	17
Ordinary beggars	17
Supply of drink, condiments, and narcotics	15
Commerce (including 3 money dealers)	12
Workers and dealers in timber and wood	11
Fishermen	10
Supply of dress	9
Leather-workers, etc.	8
Service of Provincial Government	6
Oil-pressers	6
Supply of fuel and forage	6
Goldsmiths and jewellers, etc.	6
Workers, etc., in iron and steel	6
Potters and stoneware-workers	5
Supply of vegetable food	4
Religious services	4
Breeding and care of sheep	3
Artificers in building	3
Cow-keepers and milkmen	2
Supply of building materials	2
Cane and palm-leaf workers	2
Carriers by cart	2
Shikaris	2
Butcher	1
Supply of bangles, trinkets, etc.	1
Blanket-weaver	1
Education	1
Music and dancing	1
Amusement	1
Others, in the aggregate	11

BASIM DISTRICT.

Land occupants and cultivators	426
Agricultural labourers	269
Unskilled labour	68
Village service	25
Personal and domestic service	21
Ordinary beggars	18
Commerce (including 6 money dealers)	16
Supply of drink, condiments, and narcotics	14
Workers and dealers in { cotton	14
timber and wood	11
Carriers by cart	10
Supply of dress	8
Leather-workers, etc.	8
Service of the Provincial Government	7

Statement No. 77.

Showing distribution of 1,000 persons of each district—continued.

BASIM DISTRICT—continued.

Herdsmen	7
Potters and stoneware-workers	7
Goldsmiths and jewellers, etc.	6
Supply of { vegetable food	5
{ fuel and forage	5
Oil-pressers	5
Artificers in buildings	5
Cane and palm-leaf workers	5
Religious services	5
Workers, etc., in iron and steel	4
Supply of bangles, trinkets, etc.	3
Carriers by bullock	3
Music and dancing	3
Breeding and care of sheep	2
Blanket-weavers	2
Butcher	1
Fisherman	1
Supply of building materials	1
Worker in brass, copper, etc.	1
Education	1
Amusement	1
Others, in the aggregate	12

CHAPTER XII.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENSUS OPERATIONS.

THE results of the census having been analysed and explained, it remains to give an account of the measures adopted for making the enumeration, and for the treatment of the material obtained. The arrangements for the census of 1881 were made by the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, but on

Superintendence.

the present occasion it was decided to entrust the work to an officer deputed for the purpose, and towards the end of April 1890 I received instructions to undertake the operations. I was at the time holding the office of Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti, and I was not relieved of that duty until the middle of September, so that for the first five months or so the time at my disposal for census purposes was very limited. It is necessary that this should be mentioned, as it is a contingency which, in my opinion, it will be very desirable on a future occasion to avoid. Unless the Superintendent is an expert—and the circumstances of Indian service hardly permit of that—there is a great deal for him to learn, and it would certainly facilitate the progress and efficiency of the work if he is allowed sufficient leisure at the beginning to thoroughly study the subject and mature his plans. The due preparation for the taking of a census may be compared to the building of a house, the construction of which has to be completed by a fixed date. Proper plans must be prepared before a sod can be turned; foundations must be dug before the walls can be built; and the walls must be raised before the roof can be laid on. Each step in the census operations is a preliminary to another, and delay or scamped work in the earlier proceedings can only lead to jerry building and bad results.

I had intended to have made an endeavour to give here a complete narrative of the operations with an accurate record of what was done and of what was omitted, so as to furnish as useful a guide as possible for a future occasion, and with this view Deputy Commissioners were asked to supply full reports upon all points connected with the arrangements in their respective districts (see Circular No. 11, page cxciv). The reports received, however, were generally somewhat meagre in detail, and I must content myself with a less complete account than I hoped to give. The Deputy Commissioner of Akola (Mr. Nicholetts) went so far as to remark that he made his report as brief as possible at my request. His words are—

“ This report has been made as short as possible at the request of the Census Superintendent in his Circular No. 11, dated 10th February last.”

The circular speaks for itself, and I can only suppose that this observation was intended as a satire upon the voluminous character of its requirements, but the jest was unfortunately no compensation for the omission of the particulars that I wanted.

The instructions for the preliminary organisation, and the different operations up to the final enumeration were detailed in a series of circulars, the most important of which are reproduced in an appendix to this chapter. The first circular upon the subject of the preliminary organisation was addressed to Deputy Commissioners on the 10th May. The taluk being the administrative area under a Tehsildar, Deputy Commissioners were requested to divide these areas into *Charges*,

Organisation.

the Charges into *Circles*, and the Circles into *Blocks*. The Block became the unit of area and was to comprise generally

The Block. from 40 to 50 houses, with a maximum limit of 60; at the same time each village with its prescribed lands was to form an integral Block or number of Blocks. As the entire area of a taluk is divided into definite and demarcated Revenue village areas, the arrangement provided that each such village area should form a Census unit or combination of units, and thus that every inch of territory should be included in a separate Census area. The only exception to this was the railway, the lands and premises of which were separately organised. The number of houses in a Block would under the arrangement necessarily vary very considerably. Where a village contained not more than 60 houses, it constituted one Block, however small the number of houses might be. In larger villages and in towns the size of the Block would vary according to the convenience of the locality and the density of the population. The Block was to constitute the area, the population of which one man—the enumerator—would record, but where they were small an enumerator was entrusted with two or more. There was one misconception in connection with this subject which I may mention here. It was sometimes supposed that the size of the Block was regulated only by a consideration of the area, the population of which it was possible for one man to enumerate in one evening, and there was a tendency in many places to increase the size of the Block when the houses were closely and conveniently situated. But this was not the only consideration; when the enumerator has done his work, the results have to be abstracted item by item, and one large Block presents far more difficulties to the Abstractor than two small ones; this question must, however, be dealt with later on when considering the subject of Abstraction.

The Circle was to consist generally of from 400 to 500 houses, or of about on the average ten Blocks, and each Circle was to constitute the charge of a supervisor. A group of

The Circle.
The Charge. Circles was to form a charge at the head of which was a Charge Superintendent. The Charges were to make up the taluk, the supervision of which was to rest with the Tehsildar, under the Deputy Commissioner, who was responsible for all the arrangements in his district.

The first thing to be done was to prepare a rough map of the taluk and to demarcate upon it the boundaries of the Charges and Circles, and then to nominate provisional Charge

General plan. Superintendents and Supervisors. These officers had then to test the maps for their respective areas upon the ground and to report the names of villages the condition of which, as inhabited or not, was incorrectly entered; and the Supervisors had to split up their Circles into Blocks, and submit reports showing the number of villages in their Circles, the number of houses in each village, and the proposed divisions of Blocks. Upon the receipt of these reports Deputy Commissioners were required to examine the entire organisation for their respective districts, to correct the maps, and to check, and, where necessary, revise the general distribution. This having been done, it remained to embody the results in the subdivisional register of each taluk (see Appendix page clxxxiv). This register was to form the basis for the calculation of the subsequent requirements, the supply of schedules and of various forms, and the numbers of the enumerators it would be necessary to engage; it was also to serve as a taluk index in the Census office when the returns came to be dealt with. The next step was the preparation of the indents for schedules, which it was desirable to furnish to the Press by the first week in September. Then the houses had to be numbered and the lists of men for appointment as Enumerators to be prepared. The Supervisors then had to prepare village lists showing the names of

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villages in their circles, the serial numbers of the blocks in each village, the serial numbers of the houses in each block collectively, and the names of the proposed Enumerators. This form was necessary as a guide to the composition of each circle and of its staff. Then they had to prepare block lists, showing the details of each block, the serial number of each house, the description of the buildings, and the names of the principal occupants. This form was the Enumerator's guide. After this, the enumeration books had to be distributed and the Enumerators to be instructed and practised in their duties before the 15th January, when the preliminary enumeration was to commence. This was calculated to occupy about a fortnight, and while it was being carried out, and during the subsequent interval before the final census on the 26th February, the preliminary record was to be everywhere thoroughly examined and tested.

In order that the Enumerators should have time to learn their instructions and to be practised in filling up schedules, it was necessary that the enumeration books should be in their hands by the 1st December. A Deputy Commissioner observed at the time that this date seemed full early; he thought a week was ample time for a man to learn the work thoroughly. No doubt this might have been the case if we had had to deal only with small numbers and competent instructors; but when it is remembered that the Enumerators were numbered by thousands, that each Supervisor had to instruct some ten or a dozen Enumerators, that both Supervisors and Enumerators had other occupations to follow and could only give a portion of their time to this instruction, that the Enumerators were scattered in different villages, and that the Supervisors had to go from place to place to teach them, that the Supervisors themselves required instruction, and that the superior officers competent to give this instruction had to travel over a large area for the purpose, it will be admitted that six weeks was not too long a period to allow. As a matter of fact in the end they did not get six weeks or anything like it, and the result was in many places inefficient instruction and bad enumeration. However, in order that the books might reach the Enumerators by the 1st December, it was necessary that the Supervisors should have them by the 15th November, as they had to copy the block lists into them before their distribution. To enable this to be done it was necessary that the Tehsildars should have their full supplies by the beginning of November, and to that end it was desirable that the indent should reach the Press by the beginning of September, two months not being too much time to allow for the printing, binding, and despatch of the books. As the taluk indents were certain to require careful checking and revision, and as they could not be prepared without the information embodied in the subdivisional register, and as that register itself would also require careful examination, and probably also revision necessitating some correspondence, and, therefore, delay, it will be seen that the end of June was not too early a date to fix for the submission of the register, and that in order that this might be done, it was necessary for Deputy Commissioners to take immediate action on the receipt of the first circular. Again, the Supervisors could not prepare the enumeration books for distribution until their village and blocks lists had been approved, and these could not be prepared and submitted for consideration until the houses had been numbered, and the numbering of the houses could not be undertaken until the constitution of the blocks had been definitively settled. Thus, it will be seen how each succeeding step depended upon the one before, and how necessary it was that each proceeding should be undertaken in sufficient time for its careful consideration and possible revision before the time for the next arrived. The situation, however, was not grasped, and it soon became a continual effort to make up for lost time, and at the same moment to pick up the dropped threads. two processes which do not well admit of combination.

The above outline indicates the general scheme of operations ; the different points which call for further remark will now be dealt with in detail.

The instructions given in the first circular contemplated as one of the earliest proceedings to be undertaken the counting of the houses in each village, as, without counting, the reports referred to in paragraph 13 of the circular could not be properly prepared.

This duty should have been carried out everywhere by the Supervisors, but unfortunately many of the Tehsildars contented themselves either with the numbers at the last census or some other vague calculations. This did not transpire at the time, and the result was an incorrect return, which vitiated the subsequent indents for schedules and all the calculations based upon the subdivisional register, and when the houses came to be numbered, necessitated a revision of the Blocks and correction of registers, which caused much trouble and loss of time. Had the instructions been carried out, the labour would have been slight and the subsequent steps very much facilitated. All that was required was that each Supervisor should have been directed to go round the villages in his Circle and count the houses ; as the average number of houses per Circle was less than 500, this duty could have been done generally in a few hours, and at the most, where the houses were scattered, the information could have been obtained in two or three days. I lay stress upon this point, as I am sure that for a future census organisation it is of the first importance to start with a fairly correct approximation of the number of houses in each village or town, and this can only be obtained by actual counting. Some officers confused counting with numbering, but it is scarcely necessary to observe here that the two operations are distinct. Perfect accuracy is not essential for the preliminary basis ; it would make no difference to the organisation whether there were 50 or 52 houses in a village, but it would make a material difference whether there were 40 or 70 ; and where the figures of a previous census are relied upon, such differences might well arise. In the course of ten years there are great changes in small areas, and the old numbers are no guide on which to base a calculation that can be trustworthy. On the present occasion this was more especially the case as the definition of a house had been somewhat narrowed.

In 1881 the definition of a house included 'garhis' and enclosures, and was said to be—

Definition of a house.

"the dwelling-place of one or more persons or families with their servants, having a separate principal entrance from the public way."

As garhis and enclosures may contain several houses in entirely distinct and separate occupation, which, for census purposes, should be regarded as different buildings, the definition was modified by the substitution of the word "common" way for "public" way. The roadway inside an enclosure is not a public way, but it is a way common to the residents of the different houses within the enclosure. In the first circular the revised definition, which was framed at the Agra Conference in 1889, was given without comment, but it was unfortunately misunderstood in some parts, and notably in the districts of Akola and Buldana, and this involved serious errors in the subdivisional registers and a second numbering of the houses. As it came to my notice that the definition was not everywhere correctly comprehended (though the extent of the error was not then discovered), the definition was repeated in the manual of instructions issued early in September (*see* Appendix page clxxxvi) and further explained by the following remark :—

"The common way is not necessarily a public way ; thus the servants' quarters attached to a bungalow have not generally a separate entrance giving on to the public way, but as they have separate entrances from the common way, that is, the way common to each, it follows that each is a distinct house."

On this subject the Deputy Commissioner, Akola, writes—

“The definition was first understood to include any number of connected houses or rooms having one entrance on to a general road. The definition was afterwards interpreted by the Superintendent of Census to mean each house or room with a separate entrance.”

The Deputy Commissioner, Buldana, also writes—

“First the numbering of houses was done according to the definition of house given in paragraph 12 (2) of the Census Circular No. 1. This numbering had, however, to be changed to make it conformable to the definition of house in its widened (*sic*) signification under paragraph 2 of the Census Manual received afterwards.”

These officers misunderstood the definition, but it may be doubted if they were justified in attributing the error to the wording of the definition, instead of to their comprehension of it. Fortunately the mistake was not universal. The Deputy Commissioner of Wun writes—

“The definition of ‘house’ as given in Circular No. 1, and repeated with explanation in the Census Manual, was generally understood by the Officers of the Census Operations.”

The Deputy Commissioner of Ellichpur says—

“The definition of house is given in the Census Circular No. 1 and is also explained in the Manual. Though the definition is very clear, there was at first some misunderstanding in some places in the Ellichpur taluk.”

From what came under my own observation, I am disposed to believe that the misunderstanding, where it occurred, was due to careless adherence to the old definition of 1881 and failure to recognise the change in the instructions on the present occasion.

The application of the definition of a house was in many instances a matter of some difficulty. In the following diagram four houses are represented, and it will be seen that they are separate and distinct houses, each having a separate principal entrance—A, B, C, D—on to the public and common way. Subsidiary entrances are omitted.

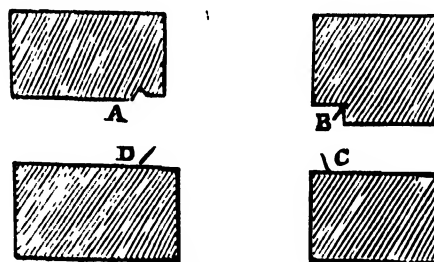


Fig: 1.

If now the outer walls be joined, an illustration of an enclosure is given with an entrance E to the public way, but a separate principal entrance—A, B, C, D—to each house to the common way as before.

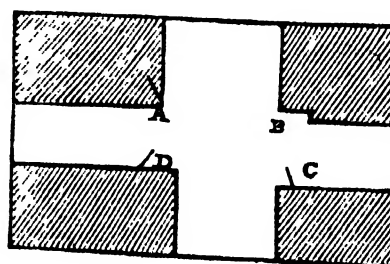


Fig: 2.

Now let other houses be built in the vacant intervals, and we have the following:—

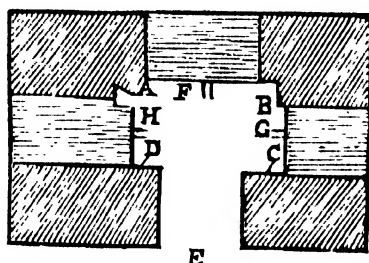


Fig: 3.

Here there are seven houses having separate principal entrances—A, B, C, D, F, G, H—to the common way, and although there may be a large gate at E that leads to the public way, they still remain with separate principal entrances on the common way, and therefore, according to the definition, distinct houses. But now we come to the following, which may be taken as not an uncommon type of a town-house, a building with seven rooms of which the inner ones open on to a court-yard.

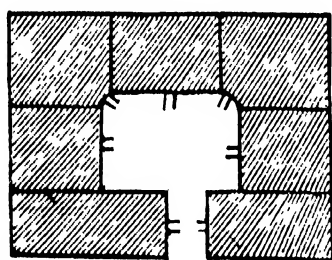


Fig: 4.

So long as this is in the occupation of one family, there is no difficulty in accepting it as one house, but if the partitions between the rooms are blocked up and the separate rooms let out to different lodgers, is it still to be regarded as one house, or as seven houses? And if as one house, where is the difference between this building and that in figure 3, which shows seven houses? The difference really is architectural, but it is difficult so to express the definition that every Supervisor should be able to apply it in every case with uniformity, and it is of course impracticable for every doubtful case to be referred to the central authority for decision. The object of a definition is not only to secure uniformity but also to ensure the enumeration of all the inmates of the house. The Enumerator obtains his information from the head of the house, but if the house in figure 4 is divided and let to different tenants, there are seven heads of houses whom the Enumerator must interrogate; and if he regards it as one house, there is danger of his omitting one or more of the separate tenants. Perhaps the best definition of a house for census purposes in this province would be the tenement in the occupation of one family of one or more persons using the same *chulha*, and of their resident servants.

Statement No. 78.

Census Areas.

TALUK.	Area in, square miles.	No. of charges.	No. of circles.	No. of blocks.	No. of occupied houses	Average houses per block.	Average area of charges.	Average area of cir- cles.
District Amraoti—							Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Amraoti	671.60	10	65	920	37,728	41	67.16	10.33
Chandur	854.97	8	75	953	41,378	43	106.87	11.40
Marsi	622.38	4	51	707	32,185	45	155.59	12.20
Murtazapur	610.25	4	45	618	25,037	40	152.56	13.56
Fairs, etc. . . . .	...	1	1	17	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,759.20	27	237	3,215	136,326			
District Akola—								
Akola	738.80	8	57	780	30,954	40	92.35	12.06
Akot	516.81	7	75	732	31,954	44	73.83	6.89
Balapur	568.75	8	43	507	21,881	39	71.09	13.23
Jalgaon	392.10	4	51	506	22,322	44	98.02	7.09
Khamgaon	442.93	8	44	486	22,222	46	55.37	10.07
Fairs, etc. . . . .	...	3	8	30	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,659.39	38	278	3,101	129,333			
District Ellichpur—								
Ellichpur	469.17	13	60	657	32,122	49	36.09	7.82
Daryapur	505.15	7	53	602	26,416	38	72.16	9.53
Melghat	1,649.00	5	16	369	8,277	22	329.80	103.06
Fairs, etc. . . . .	...	1	1	9	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,623.32	26	130	1,727	66,815			
District Buldana—								
Chikhli	1,009.44	12	67	699	30,188	43	84.12	15.07
Malkapur	791.52	9	83	803	37,055	42	87.95	9.54
Mehkar	1,007.85	12	70	663	27,055	41	83.99	14.40
TOTAL	2,808.81	33	220	2,255	95,198			
District Wun—								
Yeotmal	908.31	6	49	613	25,170	41	151.38	18.54
Darwha	1,061.55	7	61	788	31,539	40	151.65	17.40
Kelapur	1,081.10	8	44	500	19,370	39	135.13	24.57
Wun	800.18	5	39	453	16,227	36	172.04	22.06
TOTAL	3,911.23	26	193	2,354	92,306			
District Basim—								
Basim	1,045.92	12	65	758	31,609	42	87.16	16.09
Mangrul	635.40	5	32	404	16,304	40	127.08	19.86
Pusad	1,274.60	8	51	593	23,115	39	159.32	24.99
Fairs, etc. . . . .	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,955.92	26	149	1,762	71,028			
GRAND TOTAL	17,717.87	176	1,207	14,414	591,008			
Grand Total, excluding fairs . . . . .	...	170	1,196	14,351	...			

Statement No. 78 shows the number of census areas as finally constituted.

Areas constituted.

The areas given for "fairs, etc.," were not adopted for the preliminary organisation, but were arranged as circumstances demanded for the night of the final census; they include all special areas, such as large markets or bazars, and some roads for which separate arrangements were made. Excluding these the regular organisation consisted of 170 Charges, 1,196 Circles, and 14,351 Blocks. Excluding the Melghat taluk the average number of houses in each block varied from 38 in Daryapur to 49 in Ellichpur; in Melghat it was 22. The average area of the Charges, again excluding Melghat, varied from 36 square miles in Ellichpur to 172 in Wun; and of Circles, from nearly 7 square miles in Akot to 25 in Pusad. The size of a Charge is not a matter of very great importance, and indeed in a future

organisation I think the Charges might be omitted with advantage, as they do not much more than form a fifth wheel to the coach. In the case of Circles it is important that the area should not be greater than the Supervisor can cover in a day's work, but the number of men available for this office is a factor in the question which has to be taken into consideration, and in such a district as Wun, for example, especially in the Wun and Kelapur taluks, there is considerable difficulty in procuring the services of suitable men not only for the post of Supervisor but for that of Enumerator also. If at the next census the Charges are abolished, there will be more men of superior intelligence and education available for the post of Supervisor; two or three officers might be selected to assist the Tehsildar and would do all that the Charge Superintendents were required to do on this occasion. If, however, they are retained, it will be desirable to carefully revise the areas of some of the Charges and Circles; on the present occasion the reports of the arrangements made were received much too late to admit of proper revision; but if the existing maps and records are preserved and forthcoming, the opportunity might be taken to adjust the areas at the beginning of the operations. In the Buldana district most of the Charges were too small and many of the Circles too large; in the original scheme for this district, and for Basim also, one Charge consisted of one Circle only, but there *was* time to revise that arrangement. In Wun and Basim many of the Circles were too large, and in the taluks of Ellichpur, Daryapur, Akot, Balapur and Khamgaon, some of the Charges were too small.

The appointment of Charge Superintendents and Supervisors was an important matter. The duties of the former consisted chiefly of inspection; but the brunt of the heavy work fell upon the Supervisors, who had to arrange the blocks, number the houses, prepare the village and block lists, and actively supervise and often assist in the actual enumeration. The Charge Superintendents belonged for the most part to the Police and Revenue Departments; whilst patwaris, schoolmasters, and ex-perganah officers formed a large majority of the Supervisors; the services of several private individuals were also secured. As, with a few exceptions, the appointments were honorary, these men deserve great credit for their work, which was almost everywhere carried out with great zeal and good will. Statements Nos. 79 and 80 show the classes from which these officers were respectively drawn. In connection with these posts it may be noted that

Statement No. 79.

Showing classes from which Charge Superintendents were drawn in each district.

Ordinary occupation.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.	TOTAL.
1. Revenue Department . . .	13	10	2	4	10	16	55
2. Police " . . .	7	7	9	10	6	4	43
3. Registration " . . .	...	...	3	...	1	1	5
4. Educational " . . .	2	1	4	1	2	...	10
5. Medical " . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
6. Forest " . . .	...	1	1	...	...	1	3
7. Local Fund Officer . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
8. Government servant undefined . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9. Village Officers . . .	1	11	...	7	3	1	23
10. Ex-perganah Officers . . .	...	2	5	8	1	1	17
11. Special Magistrates . . .	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
12. Pensioners . . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
13. Pleaders . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
14. Editor . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
15. Kazi	1	1
16. Contractor	1	1
17. Sahucar	1	1
18. Others . . .	1	...	1	2	2	1	7
TOTAL . . .	27	38	26	33	26	26	176

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during the eight or nine months prior to the final census there were a large number of changes in the census staff; some men were transferred in the course of their ordinary duty, police or other, from one district or taluk to another, some went away on leave of absence, some fell sick, and others resigned from various causes. Where such changes can be obviated it would be desirable to do so; transfers in some cases might be postponed, and persons who are known to be about to take leave of absence need not be appointed.

Statement No. 80.
Showing classes from which Supervisors were drawn.

Ordinary occupation.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.	TOTAL.
1. Revenue Department . . . . .	...	1	6.	7	26	...	40
2. Police "	1	1	2	...	11	...	15
3. Educational "	21	24	21	70	42	18	196
4. Forest " . . . . .	...	...	3	1	...	2	6
5. Registration " . . . . .	...	1	4	...	4	...	9
6. Public Works,, . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
7. Vaccination " . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
8. Local Board Officials	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
9. Municipal Officials	1	9	...	...	...	2	12
10. Government servants undefined	17	19	...	...	...	3	39
11. Village Officers	138	202	74	66	44	110	634
12. Ex-perganah Officers	38	8	4	37	17	5	109
13. Pensioners . . . . .	...	3	...	1	...	...	4
14. Pleaders . . . . .	...	3	1	...	...	1	5
15. Petition Writers . . . . .	...	...	...	9	...	...	9
16. Sahucars	1	1	1	4	...	...	7
17. Jagirdars and Izaradars . . . . .	...	4	...	1	1	...	6
18. Pleaders . . . . .	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
19. Agriculturists . . . . .	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
20. Private Schoolmasters . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
21. Others undefined	19	2	12	23	6	7	69
TOTAL	237	278	130	220	193	149	1,207

After the selection of these officers and the submission of their preliminary reports came the preparation of the subdivisional register. The importance of this document was hardly anywhere properly appreciated; it was not only submitted very unpunctually, as has been already remarked, but it was in many cases prepared with a want of care and precision and of attention to instructions which gave much trouble at the time, and the consequences of which have been felt throughout the preliminary operations and up to the very preparation of the census tables. This register should not only furnish information for the calculation of the requisite numbers of schedules and forms and enumeration staff, but should be an accurate index of the taluk according to which the enumeration books should be docketed and with which they can be subsequently compared and checked. The following are some of the errors which led to confusion. Inaccuracy of the revenue numbers of a village; the names of villages only are insufficient for identification as some of them are common to several places. Some registers did not show the villages which were supposed to be uninhabited, and as some of these were found to be inhabited at the census it was a difficult matter to locate them; all villages should have been shown. Many villages have offshoots, known as 'mazras,' which are adjuncts to the main village and are situated on the lands included in the same revenue number, but some of the mazras were shown as distinct villages, thereby apparently increasing the number of villages. Most towns and big villages consist of aggregations of 'khels' or quarters, formerly separate villages and mazras, bearing different names and revenue numbers; in some cases the register showed only the name of the town while the enumeration books bore the names of the khels. For instance, the town of Jalgaon consists of 12 khels with different names and numbers, but while the

town of Jalgaon alone appeared in the register the names of the khels only were entered on the enumeration books, from which it was difficult to know whether they belonged to distinct villages or, if not, to what other village or town; there was nothing to show either on the books or in the register that they belonged to Jalgaon. The preparation of Table III especially was much hindered by such mistakes as these.

The instructions for the numbering of houses were contained in a manual issued early in September (see Appendix, page clxxxvi), and the 15th October was prescribed as the date by which the operation should be completed. In some taluks this date was not exceeded, and in most, except where renumbering was necessary, the work was completed by the end of October. In the Melghat taluk it was not finished till the end of November. In the Akola district numbering was commenced without orders in July, and consequently when the instructions were issued it was found necessary to do the work over again. The material generally used was charcoal and oil, coal-tar, or red ochre (garu). The most efficient mode of numbering was to put a patch of white chunam upon the house wall beside the principal entrance and to paint the number in bold figures upon the white ground. In Wun and one or two other places the work was made the occasion for considerable artistic display, and appeared to afford much amusement to the village children. In some places, on the other hand, the Supervisor's object seems to have been to make it a puzzle to ascertain where and what the number was, the situation being screened, and the figures microscopic. In some of the towns of the Ellichpur district tin plates bearing painted numbers were affixed to the houses, the cost being met by local subscription, which the Deputy Commissioner states was given willingly. The cost of the ordinary numbering was generally very small, though it seems to have varied considerably; figures for the districts of Ellichpur and Basim are not forthcoming; of the rest, the cost in Wun was R10, in Buldana and Amraoti between R40 and R50, and in Akola a little more than R121. Whether the variation was actual or nominal and due to a matter of account is not known, but no doubt the renumbering in Akola and Buldana accounts to some extent for the higher cost in those districts. Taking the figures as they stand, the average cost in Wun for every thousand houses was less than two annas, in Amraoti between five and six annas, in Buldana seven annas and a half, and in Akola nearly fifteen annas; and for the aggregate of the four districts a little less than eight annas.

In Circular No. 4 Deputy Commissioners were asked to submit their indents for enumeration books before the end of August, and with one exception the date was observed; but the indents received were found upon examination to be so irregular and apparently unreliable that it was necessary to entirely revise them upon the data supplied by the subdivisional registers, which at that time there was no reason to mistrust. These indents had been prepared for each taluk by Tehsildars, and seemed to have been framed on mere guess-work and to have been passed on by Deputy Commissioners without any scrutiny. The books, it had been mentioned, were to be bound in four standards, containing respectively 10, 30, 50, and 70 schedules. Yet one indent contained a demand for books of 20 schedules; in the same indent was a demand for 647 books of the lowest standard for one taluk, while for a larger taluk in the same district the demand was for 100 only; in another district the demands for two taluks were 28 and 402 respectively; and so on. The revision necessitated correspondence and occasioned delay, so that a precise indent for the province was not ready until the 21st October; a provisional indent was, however, despatched to the press on the 19th September, and this met the subsequently ascertained requirements with fair approximation.

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The books were printed and bound at the Government Central Press, Bombay, and were despatched to their several destinations at the end of October and the beginning of November; and I may here record my sense of obligation to the Superintendent of the Press for the promptitude with which these indents and other printing requirements were dealt with; the work turned out by the Press was also excellent, the printing was good, the binding, with a few exceptions, was accurate and strong, and the cost extremely moderate; 18,389 books were supplied at a cost of Rs. 1,668, or less than an anna and a half each. The preparation of indents is an important matter. A sufficient supply of books is essential, and to ensure this some reserve is necessary to meet damage, waste, and unforeseen demands; but on the other hand a superfluity involves unnecessary expense. If the preliminary organisation is carried out with care, there is no reason why the requirements of each taluk should not be calculated to a nicety. On the present occasion 15,915 books were actually used for enumeration, and there was an additional expenditure of 784 books, presumably damaged, which was nearly 5 per cent. of the actual requirements. There remained unused a balance of 1,606 books, which have been since sold for Rs. 19-13-9. These figures do not quite make up the number charged for by the Press, but the latter included a small supply to some of the Contingent stations in the Hyderabad dominions, and an accurate account of the receipt and expenditure of books is perhaps not to be expected, although it is desirable; there are so many demands in the last few days for a supplemental book here or a few extra schedules there, which involve transfers from one area to another, and the tearing up of books for the distribution of the loose sheets, that it is intelligible that there may be some difficulty in keeping a check upon the receipts and issues, especially when the responsible officers have other duties independent of the census demanding their attention at the same time. The following Statement No. 81 shows the expenditure of each standard of books as reported by Deputy Commissioners, but these figures are possibly not quite accurate, and in some taluks a few manuscript books were used.

Statement No. 81.
Showing number of enumeration books reported as used.

DISTRICT.	Books of 10 schedules.	Books of 30 schedules.	Books of 50 schedules.	Books of 70 schedules.	Total.	Balance un- used.
Amraoti . . .	248	260	975	1,976	3,459	358
Akola . . .	354	320	1,108	1,756	3,537	268
Ellichpur . . .	257	302	550	887	1,996	189
Buldana . . .	440	201	767	1,226	2,674	273
Wun . . .	283	399	845	1,097	2,624	241
Basim . . .	626	290	687	806	2,409	277
TOTAL	2,208	1,772	4,932	7,787	16,699	1,606

The different standards of enumeration books were adopted for purposes of economy. Each book was primarily intended to suffice for one block, each house having a separate page or schedule; and as the sizes of the block varied, there would have been a considerable waste of schedules if only one standard had been adopted. The books of 10 schedules were intended chiefly for supplemental purposes in cases where for any reason the original book was found insufficient; those of 30 schedules were for blocks of less than 26 houses; those of 50 schedules for blocks of from 26 to 45 houses; and those of 70 schedules for the larger blocks. I think that the margin allowed was not quite sufficient, and that each standard except the lowest might have been with advantage a little larger. Each schedule contained space for the enumeration of eight persons, which would suffice for the majority of house-

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holds, but in the interval between the preliminary and final enumeration there may be changes which necessitate the use of a second schedule, and if there are not sufficient spare pages, a supplemental book is necessary, and this for the subsequent purpose of abstraction it is better to avoid as far as possible. For the 14,414 blocks (irrespective of the Railway) there were used, as has been said, 15,915 books, or about one supplemental book in every ten blocks. The number of supplemental books and those damaged or otherwise expended amounted together to 15 per cent, on the number of blocks.

The enumeration book contained first the general instructions to the Enumerators for both the preliminary and the final records ; then rules in detail for filling up each column of the schedule ; a sample schedule with the entries completed ; a series of standard questions that the Enumerators might put to householders to obtain the requisite information for filling up each column ; a form of abstract to show the number of occupied houses and the number of persons of each sex enumerated, to be filled in after the final census ; then the block list, which has been already described ; and finally the schedules for the enumeration. On the cover was a form of docket for the description of the block to which the book belonged. When the block list had been completed the books were distributed to the Enumerators, the numbers of whom, with the classes from which they were drawn in each district, are given in Statement No. 82. A large number of patels and patwaris, ex-pergannah

Statement No. 82.

Showing the classes from which the Enumerators were drawn.

Ordinary occupation.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.	TOTAL.
1. Revenue Department	11	...	59	21	34	50	175
2. Police " . . . . .	...	...	13	11	21	16	61
3. Educational "	39	...	132	121	44	60	396
4. Public Works " . . . . .	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
5. Registration " . . . . .	...	...	1	...	2	...	3
6. Forest " . . . . .	...	...	36	1	3	7	47
7. Vaccination " . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
8. Medical " . . . . .	...	...	1	...	4	...	5
9. Jail " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
10. Government clerks, servants, etc., undefined.	267	1,002	1	...	6	8	1,284
11. Local Board and Fund Officers . . . . .	...	...	3	...	1	...	4
12. Municipal Officers and servants	2	...	3	...	...	...	5
13. Village Officers	753	...	308	718	458	280	2,517
14. Ex-pergannah Officers	214	77	18	112	79	66	566
15. Pensioners . . . . .	...	13	...	1	...	1	15
16. Government and other office candidates.	...	...	19	...	18	55	92
17. Petition writers	9	36	...	14	3	8	70
18. Stamp-vendors . . . . .	...	19	2	17	13	32	83
19. Jagirdars, Inamdars and Izaradars	2	2	...	2	43	...	49
20. Agriculturists	381	1,119	556	...	576	277	2,909
21. Sahucars and their employes	124	111	35	46	...	95	401
22. Private Schoolmasters . . . . .	...	...	28	48	35	50	161
23. Students	30	58	1	...	26	12	127
24. Priests and mendicants . . . . .	...	69	5	...	...	79	153
25. Private servants	28	410	138	...	158	109	843
26. Traders and others	1,442	193	67	1,243	415	543	3,903
27. Paid enumerators . . . . .	...	...	24	...	...	...	24
TOTAL	3,292	3,109	1,454	2,356	1,940	1,749	13,900

officers, village school-masters, and clerks and other subordinates of various Government offices were employed, but the majority were private persons whose services with a few exceptions were obtained gratuitously. For the Melghat taluk the Deputy Commissioner found it necessary to depute 24 men specially for the purpose from Ellichpur or elsewhere, and they were paid R12 each to cover their travelling and living expenses while so employed. In the Wun district

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a number of men were paid small sums to meet the actual cost of travelling; this was necessary, as in many villages, especially in the Wun and Kelapur taluks, there were no residents qualified to act as Enumerators, and those who did the work had in some cases to make long journeys for the purpose: the whole expenditure on this account was ₹168. In Amraoti there were a few small payments, amounting to ₹3-8, on the final night for the enumeration of road travellers, voluntary agency at the last moment being wanting. The average numbers of persons recorded by each Enumerator was 211.

For the general guidance of all officers a manual of instructions was issued, and a copy in Marathi was supplied to every
Instruction of the Agency. Charge Superintendent and Supervisor. This pamphlet contained most of the instructions requisite for those officials and for Enumerators also, so that the former could learn from it what they had to do themselves and what they had to teach others to do. With the instructions were included several miscellaneous examples of schedule entries and lists of some of the principal sects of religion and subdivisions of caste that are met with in Berar. The enumeration book also, as has been described, contained the Enumerators' instructions and afforded three lights to guide him in any particular difficulty in filling a schedule: first, a suitable question or questions calculated to elicit the information required, secondly, a specific rule applicable to each column of entry, and thirdly, an example. Personal instruction was also given. I made a tour of the province from October to January, and in each taluk held a meeting of as many Charge Superintendents and Supervisors as could be got together. The meetings were generally very well attended, though very unpunctually, as might be expected from the Berari; the instructions and rules were successively read and explained, and any difficulties that were propounded were discussed and disposed of; some of the men were then practised in filling up the enumeration schedules by recording entries for others of the persons present, and the mode of proceeding and the mistakes to be guarded against were thus practically illustrated. Tehsildars, Charge Superintendents and Supervisors were enjoined to hold similar meetings of Enumerators, so that every one of the staff might have some instruction, and the Deputy Commissioners report that such meetings were held, but they give no details as to the number of meetings or who attended them, and judging from the results, I am of opinion that this duty was very insufficiently performed. The best work in this respect that came under my own observation was in the Daryapur taluk, which I did not reach till late in my tour, and where I found that the Tehsildar, Mr. Shapurji Virji, had very efficiently anticipated me, and that his subordinates were fully instructed. There appears to have been no reason, however, why this duty should have been left to the Tehsildars only. Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants might have done much good work in this respect in their tours, and it was prescribed in paragraph 14 of the Manual, but it does not appear that they did anything at all. Granting that there was some delay, Enumerators were appointed in most places before the 1st of December, and between that date and the 15th of January each District Officer might have held one or two meetings every week in different parts of the districts, and every Enumerator might thus have had the benefit of superior instruction. The work turned out shows that it was very much needed.

The preliminary record was commenced on the 15th January, and in most
Preliminary record. places occupied about a fortnight. In the Chikhli taluk it was completed in five days; in some taluks it was not finished until the middle of February, and in the Pusad taluk, owing to an insufficient supply of books, not until the 23rd of that month. The advantage that should have been taken (see paragraph 15 of the Manual) in the interval before the final cen-

Checking.

sus of checking the preliminary record was, judging again from results, very much neglected. The Deputy Commissioners all report in general terms that the work was thoroughly examined, but they do not state what measures were adopted for the purpose, nor give any details. The most common form of error was the blank return, the omission to fill in one or more of the columns of the schedule, a defect which could have been detected at a glance. The following are a few examples of the errors of commission. In column 8, for the civil condition,

Examples of bad enumeration.

a person was entered as "married and widowed;" whether this meant that he had been married and had become widowed, or that he had been widowed and had married again can only be guessed; an "unmarried widow" is a little less doubtful. In column 9 for "parent-tongue" two languages were entered, one for each parent possibly. The sex in column 6 was often opposed to the sex of the name and of the adjectival terminations in the other columns; a man's name would be coupled with the condition of "widow." Sometimes both sexes were given, as "stri-purush" or "purush-stri." The parent-tongue of an infant was given as "cannot talk," or left blank for presumably the same reason. In the case of infants also the civil condition and education was often regarded as sufficiently accounted for by the repetition of the word "infant;" the education might certainly be deduced, although in one case an infant was entered as "literate;" but as infants may be not only married, but widowed, the civil condition was left in doubt. Caste and religion were intermixed in every conceivable way; one man's religion was entered as "Marathi;" another's was given as Hindu, but his sect, caste, and subdivision of caste were stated to be "Musalman;" one whose name was "John" was entered as "Christian," sect "Mission Church," and caste "Israelite." Some Chinese in Akola were stated to be Hindus of the Smarth sect and Sutar caste, although they were born in Canton and spoke Chinese; another Chinaman was entered as a Hindu of the Chinese caste. About the most extraordinary jumble was the entry of a woman as of the Hindu religion, Jain caste, and Gond sub-caste. These are some of the most striking, but mistakes of some kind or other were not exceptional; some of the books teemed with errors, and the general record cannot be pronounced anything but bad. In the taluks of the Wun and Akola districts and in some others the preliminary record was made in rough, with the intention that after revision fair copies should be made in the enumeration books; this would have been an excellent plan if the copies had been always completed, but unfortunately in many instances they were not; for example, in one book eight persons were entered on one schedule and the first four columns completed, but the rest left blank, as if the writer had been interrupted in his work and had forgotten to finish it afterwards. Some errors were to be expected, especially in connection with sect and caste, but the great mass of mistakes were of such an obvious character that the only conclusion can be that the books were not properly examined. In the Abstraction Office it was attempted to rectify the mistakes by a local enquiry in each case, and several hundred queries were sent out with this object, but the plan had to be abandoned, as it was found that the abstraction work was impeded by the necessity of putting aside the books pending the receipt of replies.

The final census on the night of the 26th February was taken without much

Final round.

difficulty. The weather was fine, and there was a bright moon. The work consisted only of bringing up to date the enumeration already recorded by cancelling the entries for persons no longer present and adding fresh entries for the new-comers. It was commenced generally about an hour after sunset, and was completed in most places

Fairs.

before midnight. There was a fair at Bhiltek in the Amraoti district, at Ooperai in the Ellichpur dis-

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district, at Pathur, Malsoor, and Dhanora in the Akola district, and at Pardi, Asra, and another at Dhanora in the Basim district, and for the enumeration of the people assembled a special staff was appointed; it would have been interesting to know what arrangements were made for this enumeration, but beyond the general fact that they were 'special' no information has been furnished to me.

Travellers by road. The enumeration of travellers on the roads was taken either by the ordinary local staff assisted by village mahars who watched the roads, or, where the traffic was heavy, by additional Enumerators. The travellers after enumeration were provided with tickets to prevent their being counted again, and the number of tickets thus issued in each district was as follows:—

Amraoti, 4,246; Ellichpur, 3,201; Akola, 2,777; Buldana, 3,355; Wun, 1,893; and Basim, 1,202—total 16,674. The largest demand for these tickets was in Malkapur, from where it appears a number of the people were starting on the census night for a fair in Khandesh. The total number with the number of railway passengers represents the travelling population of the province, though probably roughly only, as tickets may have been issued to persons who were not *bona fide* travellers. They amount to 59 persons in every 10,000 of the population.

Officers in camp. In paragraph 9 of the manual officers in camp had been instructed to enumerate the parties attached to them, but in some cases they prepared their private schedules only and left their servants and followers to be enumerated by the local staff. This was a troublesome mistake, as the local Enumerators had no alternative but to include these persons as new-comers in their blocks and they thus augmented their village returns. As these persons properly belonged not to the village where they happened to be enumerated, but to the same locality as their masters, it was necessary to eliminate them subsequently from the village returns, and it was a matter of difficulty to distinguish them accurately.

Householders' schedules. For the enumeration of Europeans and Eurasians loose sheets called "householders' schedules" were issued, and the head of each house was required to fill them up and return them the next day. The intention of these schedules was merely to facilitate the work, it being thought that a native Enumerator would be likely to make mistakes in the translation or transliteration of the details. It is doubtful, however, whether the advantage is not more than counterbalanced by the trouble which the loose sheets give afterwards, as they are very liable to be torn and misplaced. The use of them should at least be strictly circumscribed, and the idea that any privilege is conferred by the use of a private schedule should be discouraged. One native officer who was given a private schedule filled it up in the vernacular, and as he was apparently unable to read the instructions which were printed in English, he inserted sixteen persons on one page, which was intended for eight only, and the entries were confusing. There was no reason why this officer and his family should not have been enumerated in the ordinary manner. There is a danger also in the use of a private schedule of a double enumeration; at least it would seem so, as the Deputy Commissioner of Buldana was enumerated twice, on his own householder's schedule and in the Enumerator's block book, but how such a mistake could occur it is not easy to see. In connection with the returns of European officers, it may be noted that many of those having military rank entered their occupations wrongly; 'Colonel,' 'Surgeon-major,' etc, are ranks, not occupations, and the entry of such terms does not show whether the officers are in the administrative or army service. As directly the schedule is abstracted the identity of the individual is lost, it is a matter of some difficulty to trace the returns back to the schedules and

correct the mistakes subsequently, but this had to be done, as the original results showed several more military officers than the troops in the province justified and the apparent absence of several of the higher administrative officials.

A day-census was taken on the morning of the 27th February in the Melghat taluk and in parts of the Yeotmal, Wun, and Kelapur taluks. This was necessitated by the jungly or hilly character of the localities which prevented the movement of the census staff by night, but the enumeration was made synchronous with that of the 26th by referring the enquiries to the facts of the previous night and not to those of that morning. The people in these tracts were requested to facilitate the work by not leaving their houses until they had been visited by the Enumerator, and this arrangement, it is believed, was cheerfully concurred in. In the Wan district the enumeration was completed before noon and in the Melghat by 2 P. M.

On the 27th February the enumerators were required to prepare abstracts showing the total number of occupied houses and of males and females in their respective blocks. This information was transmitted by the Supervisors to the Charge Superintendents, and by them to Tehsildars, who in their turn reported the totals for their taluks to Deputy Commissioners. From these returns district summaries were prepared and the results were telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India at Simla on the following dates: Buldana, 3rd March; Basim, 4th; Amraoti, 5th; Akola and Wun, 9th; and Ellichpur, 16th. The Ellichpur summary was delayed by the Melghat return. These summaries showed a total population for the province of 2,896,681, which was short of the total as finally ascertained in the Census Office by 810, an error of '028 per cent of the whole.

The census of the railway population, which included passengers and all railway employés who either resided or were on the census night on duty within the railway premises, was taken by the railway authorities. Extracts from the instructions issued are given in the Appendix (page cxciv). In one respect the railway census organisation was unsatisfactory in that it was departmental instead of territorial, as it was in 1881 and as it was originally intended to be for this census. The consequence is that the majority of the railway population, that is to say, the passengers, permanent-way employés, and some others cannot be allocated to certain districts as was done before, but have to be treated as a whole for the province, and they are shown in the different tables under a separate heading accordingly. Where possible however, as in the case of residents at stations, the numbers have been included in the district returns.

The enumeration in municipalities and the cantonment of Paratwada calls for no comment. The organisation was similar to that for the rest of the province, and no circumstances requiring special treatment have been brought to notice.

On the general question of the census I believe there was no public feeling whatever. The Deputy Commissioner of Buldana writes :—

“No difficulty was experienced in realizing the necessary information from the people at the time of filling in of the schedules. Tahsildar, Malkapur (*sic*), observes that even the Rohillas gave the necessary information readily.”

This seems to have been the general experience. The Deputy Commissioner of Akola alone mentions any opposition; he says :—

“The object of Government in taking census is not yet thoroughly understood by the people, especially by the ignorant and superstitious, who make it a point to refrain from giving information on some plea or other, such as the Musalman who dislikes the idea of the names and ages of the female relatives being known by another. These difficulties

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existed at places where there are large communities of Mussulmans, Rajputs, Maratha Deshmuks and others, there the Act and its provisions was really a help. Such difficulties were removed by the engagement of the opponents' co-religionists as Supervisors and enumerators, and by making known the provisions of the Act through them."

This language is somewhat general and the Deputy Commissioner mentions no facts to illustrate it, and he says further on:—

"The attitude of people was on the whole favourable omitting a few instances in which the opposition did not last long";

so that it may probably be accepted that the experience in the Akola district was much the same as elsewhere. There will probably always be some individuals who object to the inquisition of the Enumerator, but the census is now no novelty and I venture to hazard the opinion that so far as the attitude of the people is concerned no population in the world could have been enumerated with less trouble than that of Berar. As to the objection to give the names of females, it was of no importance, the entries in such cases being "wife, daughter, etc, of so and so." There were no prosecutions under the Census Act, and the only provision which there would have been any occasion to put in force was that empowering punishment to a Census Officer for refusing to act as such, but as a matter of fact the Census Act was of no practical utility in Berar, as it was not

The Census Act.

brought into force until it was too late to take any steps under it. The Act was passed on the 16th October 1890, but it was not until the 23rd January that its extension to Berar was notified in the *Gazette of India*, and it was of course some days later before the text of the Act and the intimation of its extension reached the Deputy Commissioners. Earlier in the operations several complaints were made of persons refusing to act as Enumerators, and in some places there was some difficulty in arranging for the performance of the duty. The difficulties were got over, but they were none the less real, and a single prosecution for recusancy at the beginning, had the Act been in operation, would have had useful effect.

When the census was over the enumeration books of each taluk were collected and despatched by the Tehsildars to the Census Office. It has been said that no time was allowed

Collection and despatch of books. for checking the work after the census, as in 1881, but it was intended that the main portion of it, that is, the preliminary record, should have been checked before the final census, after which it would only have remained to check the additions (entered in red ink for facility of reference), and this would not have occupied long. The instructions of the Census Commissioner for India to commence abstraction as early as possible did not, however, admit of the grant of further time for checking purposes; but, except in a few instances, the despatch of the books was not so prompt as to prevent some further examination. The books of the Murtazapur taluk were the first to arrive and were received on the 2nd March, as early a date as was possible; those for Amraoti, Balapur, Akola and Morsi came in on the 5th and 6th; between the 10th and 14th, seven more batches arrived; then there was a lapse of nine days before any more came in, and the rest were received on different dates up to the 2nd of April, with the exception of the books of the Chikhli taluk, which did not arrive until the 18th April, an altogether unnecessary delay, which was made the subject of a communication to the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, at the time. It is well to mention here that in some cases the books were very badly packed and were found to be perforated and torn by the nails with which the boxes had been fastened; this might have been avoided with ordinary care, and should not be allowed to happen again. As in the course of abstraction each book passes through many hands, one that starts in a ragged condition has small chance of surviving to the end.

The first thing to be done in the Census Office was to see that the dockets of the books were properly and legibly filled in and that the full complement of books for each taluk was received, and then to register and arrange them for subsequent distribution. This required the supervision of a capable ministerial officer, and the services of a clerk in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti, who had been selected as Record-keeper, had been promised from the 1st March, but there was very unfortunately some delay in relieving him, and he did not report himself at the Census Office until the 11th. Meanwhile, a large number of books had arrived and there had been no one to dispose of them, and when the Record-keeper found what was before him he was so appalled that he fell sick. The circumstances were undoubtedly most trying; masses of books to be examined, sorted, registered and arranged; invoices to be compared with the packages and receipts to be given, and at the same time demands from the Abstraction Office for books to work upon, such demands necessitating further registration and compliance with the rules framed for their issue and return. The situation required a cool head and a clear brain, and it is not to be wondered at that the Record-keeper was not equal to the occasion. It was accordingly a long time before this branch of the Office settled down into proper working order, and one serious consequence was some neglect in registration, which resulted in the issue of the same books for abstraction several times over, and thus caused a waste of time and labour. I have gone into this circumstance at length, as it seems desirable to show the absolute necessity of the requisite staff being at their posts beforehand ready to dispose of the material as it arrives. With the books of each taluk, except the Melghat, came a Munserim or Karkun, whose business it was on arrival to deliver his books to the Record-keeper in good order. It was soon found, however, that the dockets of many of the books were incomplete. These dockets were very important; without a docket the contents of a book were all but valueless, as it was all that identified the book with the locality to which it related; and until the docket was complete with the name of the taluk and village and the number of the Block, Circle and Charge to which it belonged, it could not be received for abstraction. This should have been done before the census, and Tehsildars and their subordinate Census staff were particularly enjoined to be careful on this point; the matter would have been a simple one if dealt with at the right time and there was no excuse for its neglect. It was, however, not so simple a matter to make good the omissions afterwards, and many of the Munserims were engaged for days and even weeks in putting their books into order. The services of most of them were not therefore available for assistance in the abstraction office until long after the work had commenced.

Meanwhile a number of clerks had been engaged, and on the 11th March 163 men were set to work to learn how to abstract the contents of the enumeration books on to working sheets, and on the 14th the work began in real earnest. Other men were taken on from day to day, and by the end of the month the sanctioned establishment of 225 men had been entertained; there were, however, many more than this upon the books in the course of the month, as some men were dismissed from time to time for incapacity; others resigned their employment, and new candidates were taken on as vacancies arose. Yet the number of men actually at work was always below the sanctioned establishment, owing to the daily absence of some or other of them for various reasons. Those present also were not all available for abstraction work, as it was found necessary to draft several as assistants to the Record-keeper and for other miscellaneous duties. To assist in the control and management of this establishment I was afforded the services of Mr. Ardesir Dinshaji Chinoy, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Sobarayaloo Naidoo, Tehsildar, the clerk of the Deputy Commissioner's office

already mentioned, and the Munserims, who, as has been explained, were not available at the beginning. The petty officers, or squad inspectors, were therefore at first selected from amongst the Abstractors themselves, and thus the number of men available for actual abstraction was further reduced. The abstraction was for the most part completed early in July in 90 working days, during which there was an average of 188 Abstractors at work each day. After that most of the men were drafted to testing work, while a few small squads carried on the remaining abstraction. The testing was very troublesome work, and was not finished until early in October. Meanwhile, in the last week of July a commencement was made with the tabulation, and this proceeded until the 10th March 1892; but in October, when the abstraction and testing was completed, the number of men was largely reduced owing to their incapacity to work at tabulation, and during the last few months there were many resignations and desertions as the men saw their temporary occupation coming to an end, and took any opportunities that arose of obtaining other employment. The average daily number of Tabulators was 11 from the 25th July until the 10th August, 25 from that date till the end of the month, then 43 until the 16th September, 57 from that date until the 5th October, and 84 thence onward until the 7th March. As the tabulation of the different registers was completed, the compilation was taken in hand, and the compilation sheets for the Tables from I to XIV A were completed by the end of October; copies or summaries of these, styled "compilation slips," were supplied to the Census Commissioner for India to enable him to fill up the tables and compare results as the work progressed. The preparation of the tables was then taken in hand, and on the 12th November the first table was sent to press, and was followed by others from day to day until the 16th December, by which date all the tables up to XV A, inclusive, had been despatched. Some of the remainder occupied much time, and the last was not completed until the 31st March 1892.

The chief difficulty in the abstraction office was that of obtaining good material to work with. Berar, as has been already
Difficulties experienced. remarked, holds a backward place in education, and good writers or computators are not to be obtained in large numbers unless high salaries are offered, and possibly not then. The Census Commissioner's estimates of work upon which the strength of the office was based were common for all India, but a Bengali Babu will work very much faster and far more accurately than a Berari, and if the work in Berar is required to keep pace with that in other provinces, a proportionately larger number of men must be employed and higher salaries must be given. In respect of the rates of pay and of the number of the establishment, it is very desirable that the hands of the Superintendent should not be tied, that is to say if it is considered of importance to bring the work to an early conclusion; if he is limited to a sanctioned establishment and a fixed rate of pay, and cannot at his discretion modify the one or the other, he must be hampered; he cannot foresee all his requirements, and I think it should be considered sufficient if he keeps within the total expenditure provided on a fairly liberal estimate. This consideration leads to another point which I may mention here, though it has no connection with abstraction. At the beginning of the operations it was suggested by the Census Commissioner that the Provincial Superintendents should for facility of reference be regarded as occupying positions of the character of Under-Secretaries to Government. For Berar especially, separated as it is from the head of its administration, I think the adoption of some such plan would have much facilitated progress. The ordinary channel of communication is too slow to admit of the disposal of most of the questions arising in the census administration, which, if not dealt with at once, possibly cannot be dealt with at all. Another of the difficulties in the abstraction office was that of combining quality with quantity of work, speed with accuracy. It was attempted to adjust

rewards and fines for the work turned out, but the plan was not successful. Some men would work fast and show a large outturn, and until the quality could be tested would seem to be doing well; on the other hand, others whose outturn seemed comparatively very poor did their work more carefully, with more satisfactory results in the end. Until, therefore, the quality could be tested no adjustment of fine or reward could be made, but in order that the system may have any beneficial effect it is necessary that the notification of fine or reward should closely follow the work. This cannot be done unless the testing is undertaken as the work proceeds, but it was found impracticable to carry on the testing, owing to the mistakes in the schedules which it was at first attempted to rectify by local enquiry, pending which the books had to be set aside. For instance, a book was abstracted on sheet I which dealt with the sex, age, religion, and civil condition; then it was given out for abstraction on sheet II, which dealt with education, when it was found that column 12 of the schedule was blank or improperly filled in; this required correction, and until it could be made further abstraction of the book could not be proceeded with; but in order to test the work the book must be first abstracted on all the different working sheets, and if the abstraction on some sheets is stopped for any cause those sheets which have been abstracted before the stoppage cannot be tested until after some delay. If the schedules are all properly filled in, or if only such mistakes occur as can be at once corrected under general rules, the abstraction of one book on the different sheets can proceed in regular sequence, but even then the work will require careful adjustment as some sheets are worked off quicker than others and the differing capacities of the abstractors have also to be taken into consideration. Theoretically the system appears good, but I doubt if it is a practicable one when starting a new office with raw material of unknown quality.

Successful abstraction depended a good deal upon the size of the blocks, and I found that generally a population of 200 was the maximum that could be satisfactorily worked. Where this number was exceeded mistakes invariably occurred, especially in the more complicated sheets which dealt with age-periods. The ruling of some of the working sheets was bad. This is an important matter, as bad ruling leads to incorrect totalling.

The tabulation registers were in my opinion too small; each page contained space for the entries for ten blocks, and the page totals had of course to be carried on; if each page had been ruled for twenty or twenty-five blocks the amount of page totalling and 'carrying over' would have been much reduced.

As regards the schedule, I think that for a future census the requirements might be curtailed with much advantage. Sect of religion and subdivision of caste might be omitted; the distinctions between sect and religion, except in the case of Christians, and between caste and subdivision are not generally understood; the returns are largely incorrect and probably of very little value. Parent-tongue would perhaps not be required again, and the information given under this head is often of doubtful accuracy. The occupation return is to some extent unreliable and the detail probably entirely incommensurate in value with the cost of obtaining it. With regard to education, I concur with the opinion expressed at the Conference at Simla, which I was unfortunately for myself unable to attend, that the enquiry should be confined to literate and illiterate.

If, however, it is possible at the next census to limit the enquiry to a few simple heads, I would advocate the system of individual cards in place of schedule books. For each person enumerated there would be a separate card, on which would be recorded the information now set down in a book. The advantage of cards is the simplification in the abstraction of the contents. To merely

count the cards is to arrive at the total population; to divide them into two packets and to count these gives the numbers of each sex; to deal each of these again into three heaps is to separate the married, unmarried, and widowed; to ascertain the education it is only necessary to divide these again and sum up the results; and so on. With a little practice the cards can be dealt with rapidity and accuracy, and it is easier to count the number of cards in a pack than to total up the same number of strokes on a sheet of paper. The only objection to the system is, I believe, the danger of cards being lost, but under proper precautions this might be guarded against.

Assuming, however, that the present system is again adopted, I would recommend that there should be no haste in commencing abstraction. A month or so spent at the commencement in putting the books into proper order and in teaching, examining, and finally selecting the men would be more than made up within the year. When the books are collected at the tehsili they should be thoroughly examined there and all omissions and mistakes rectified by the Supervisors and Enumerators concerned, who might be required to attend pending the inspection of their books. The Tehsildars, or other specially deputed officers, should be personally responsible for the proper performance of this duty, and should send in the books to the abstraction office with a statement showing the revenue number and name of each village, the number of the Charge (if Charges are retained), of the Circle and of the Block or Blocks which the village comprises, the number of books used for each Block, and the numbers of the males and females and of the houses recorded. The last three items would be obtained from the abstracts and would afford a useful check in the Census Office. A fortnight might be allowed for this work and another week for the despatch and carriage of the books, so that within three weeks from the census the whole of the books should be at the Census office; the dockets being complete, they could be at once registered and sorted, and by another week they would all be arranged and ready for issue. Meanwhile candidates for employment should be taught the work of abstraction in small squads, and for this purpose copies of the preliminary record of some blocks should be provided; after a few days' practice the candidates should be examined by requiring them to abstract specific books and noting the time occupied and testing the results. Those who give satisfaction would be retained and the rest dismissed, and thus by the time the books are ready to be dealt with an establishment of qualified men would be prepared to cope with them.

These recommendations have reference of course to the treatment of the census returns in a local office, but I venture to suggest that the most efficient and economical plan for the preparation and publication of census statistics would be the establishment of a permanent Census Office for all India. Much of the time and, therefore, money, spent upon the preparation of the tables under the present system is due to the inexperience of the working establishment, which entails a slow rate of work with inaccurate results and the consequent necessity of doing it over again. Remarkable rapidity and accuracy can be attained after some training and practice, but in a temporary office the work is completed by the time these qualities are acquired. In a permanent office a comparatively small number of men would work with more expedition and precision and would turn out the results from time to time with the regularity of a machine. Such an office would not be suitable for dealing with the returns of a decennial synchronous census, but there seems no necessity for any further simultaneous enumeration, and different portions of the empire could be dealt with in turns, so that the census of each would be taken at least once in ten years. The cost under this plan would not only be probably less than it is now, but it would be spread over a much longer period.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENSUS OPERATIONS. [Chap. XII.]

It now only remains to state the cost of the undertaking and a detailed account of the expenditure is furnished on the next page. The expenditure shown for the current year is approximate only and subject to revision, but it includes all that has been incurred up to the time of writing together with some small estimated sums which may be expended before the date of closing the work; the only important item that remains to be added is the cost of the publication of this report against which must be set off the proceeds of its sale. The total expenditure has been ₹45,315, of which ₹3,586 have been incurred on account of the enumeration and the abstraction and tabulation of the records of Secunderabad, the Hyderabad Residency bazars, the stations of the Hyderabad Contingent, and the railway population within the Nizam's dominions. The total expenditure for Berar has been ₹41,728, of which nearly ₹494 has been contributed from municipal funds. Against this sum must be set off ₹351 recovered by the sale of unused schedules, furniture, and waste paper. The net cost has, therefore been ₹41,377, but as this sum includes an item of ₹484 on account of the purchase of an arithmometer, which is now to be made over to the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, I may take credit on paper for the odd ₹377 for this transaction, and this reduces the expenditure to ₹41,000, which amounts to a very little more than ₹14 per thousand of population. The cost of the actual enumeration was only ₹4,454 or ₹1-8 per thousand.

On the services rendered by the officers in the abstraction office, I have already addressed the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, but I may here in conclusion repeat my sense of indebtedness to Mr. Ardesir D. Chinoy for his able and indefatigable assistance.

Statement of Account.

MAIN HEAD.	SUB-HEAD.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		Total expenditure 1890 to 1893.	Amount incurred on account of stations in Hyderabad dominions.	Total expenditure for Berar.
		Revised estimate.	Actual expenditure.	Revised estimate.	Actual expenditure.	Estimate.	Actual expenditure.			
PART A.—ENUMERATION.	I.—DISTRICT CHARGES.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
	1. District office establishment . . . . .	...	735 3 9	...	44 0 0	...	...	779 3 9	...	779 3 9
	2. Contingent charges of establishment . . . . .	...	219 1 8	...	15 2 3	...	...	234 3 11	...	234 3 11
	3. House-numbering . . . . .	...	205 10 9	...	32 14 0	...	...	238 8 9	...	238 8 9
	4. Lights, ink, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	459 8 0	...	...	459 8 0	...	459 8 0
	5. Remuneration of census officers . . . . .	...	135 10 6	...	113 5 6	...	...	249 0 0	...	249 0 0
	6. Special travelling allowances . . . . .	...	126 15 6	...	89 0 0	...	...	215 15 6	...	215 15 6
	7. Freight of schedules, etc., from stations and landing places . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL I.—DISTRICT CHARGES	3,650	1,422 10 2	1,133 0 9	753 13 9	...	...	2,176 7 11	...	2,176 7 11
	II.—ENUMERATION PRINTING.	...	2,313 11 3	...	...	...	...	2,313 11 3	270 15 0	2,277 6 10
PART B.—ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION.	8. Paper for schedules, etc., at press . . . . .	...	234 10 7	...	...	...	...	234 10 7	...	...
	9. Printing and binding . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10. Despatching from press	2,250	2,548 5 10	...	...	...	...	2,548 5 10	270 15 0	2,277 6 10
	TOTAL II.—PAPER AND PRINTING	5,900	3,971 0 0	1,133 0 9	753 13 9	...	...	4,724 13 9	270 15 0	4,453 14 9
	A.—TOTAL ENUMERATION	1,800	35 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,303 4 8	140	...	2,080 5 8	110 0 0	1,970 5 8
	11. Office rent . . . . .	...	742 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Office furniture and repairs, etc. . . . .	...	...	900 0 0	780 0 10	...	140 0 0	920 0 10	43 0 0	877 0 10
	13. Record establishment . . . . .	...	...	730 0 0	792 2 6	200	135 0 0	927 2 6	44 0 0	883 2 6
	14. Correspondence and account establishment	100	...	4,000 0 0	3,472 9 0	430	...	3,472 9 0	2,303 15 3	22,065 0 0
	15. Menial establishment	800	61 6 0	21,500 0 0	20,086 6 3	900	...	20,986 6 3	...	187 3 0
PART C.—TABULATION OFFICE.	16. Working staff, including superintendence officials	70	...	150 0 0	125 13 0	150	...	187 3 0	...	...
	17. Working staff clerks specially entertained	50	225 1 11	850 0 0	626 13 9	100	...	851 15 8	48 0 0	803 15 8
	18. Travelling allowances to and from Census office . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19. Freight of schedules, etc., to office . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20. Petty stationery and contingencies	2,820	1,063 8 11	29,430 0 0	28,087 2 0	2,180	275 0 0	29,435 10 11	2,638 15 3	26,796 11 8
	TOTAL III.—TABULATION OFFICE . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21. Paper for sheets, registers and tables at press	1,400	1,202 9 5	350 0 0	240 10 0	...	...	1,959 9 3	105 0 0	1,854 9 3
	22. Printing of forms, tables and report . . . . .	...	...	500 0 0	...	5,000	310 3 4	...	...	...
	23. Freight of sheets, etc., to office	1,400	1,202 9 5	150 0 0	...	...	216 2 6	...	...	...
	TOTAL IV.—PAPER AND PRINTING	4,220	2,566 2 4	1,000 0 0	240 10 0	5,000	526 5 10	1,959 9 3	105 0 0	1,854 9 3
	TOTAL COMPILATION . . . . .	...	...	30,430 0 0	28,327 12 0	7,180	801 5 10	31,395 4 2	2,743 15 3	28,651 4 11

PART C.—SUPERINTENDENCE.	V.—SUPERINTENDENCE.	24. Provincial Superintendent's deputation allowance	2,200	2,200	0	0	2,400	0	0	2,004	4	10	668	750	0	0	4,054	4	10
		25. Pay of substitute of Superintendent	1,500	1,088	2	0	500	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,088	2	0
		26. Travelling allowance of Superintendent	1,200	1,088	2	0	500	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,088	2	0
		TOTAL V.—Superintendent's personal charges	4,900	3,288	2	0	2,900	0	0	2,004	4	10	668	750	0	0	6,042	6	10
	VI.—SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.	27. Superintendent's office establishment	1,310	1,241	7	0	650	0	0	596	10	8	200	225	0	0	2,063	1	8
		28. Travelling allowance for ditto . . . . .	...	71	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	2	0
		29. Office contingencies for ditto	520	520	0	0	600	0	0	448	4	0	150	50	0	0	1,018	4	0
		30. Rent of Superintendent's office establishment . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL VI.—Superintendence Establishment	1,830	1,832	9	0	1,250	0	0	1,044	14	8	350	275	0	0	3,152	7	8
		TOTAL SUPERINTENDENCE	6,730	5,120	11	0	4,150	0	0	3,039	3	6	1,018	1,025	0	0	9,104	14	6
		GRAND TOTAL	16,350	11,357	13	4	35,713	0	9	32,130	13	3	8,198	1,826	5	10	45,315	0	5
													Recoveries		Net cost				
															351 12 3				
															41,377 1 9				

APPENDIX.

SELECTIONS FROM GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

Circular No. 1.

Under the instructions of the Census Commissioner for India I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to take in hand at once the administrative arrangements of your district for the ensuing Census, which will be taken on the night of the 26th February 1891.

2. The operations will be based on the lines of those for the Census of 1881, and I beg to invite your attention to Mr. Kitts's Report upon that undertaking.

3. As in 1881, the Taluk will be the basis of area upon which the scheme is to be framed. Each Taluk should be divided into a number of *Charges*; each *Charge* into a number of *Circles*; and each *Circle* into a number of *Blocks*.

4. The Taluk arrangements will be in charge of the Tehsildar under your immediate control. Each *Charge* will be placed in charge of a *Charge-Superintendent*; each *Circle* in charge of a *Supervisor*; and each *Block* in charge of an *Enumerator*.

5. The *Charges* and *Circles* should be generally the same as those adopted in 1881, the record of which it is presumed is in your office. Some of them may, however, require re-adjustment, especially in the case of towns where there has been any large variation of population.

6. Should you have no record of the arrangements for the last Census it will be necessary for you to form the divisions afresh. In this case you should be guided (1) by the Police subdivisions of the Taluk, a Police Station range forming a convenient area for one or more complete *Charges*, and (2) by the average number of houses to a *Circle* adopted at the last Census, which you will find detailed in Table No. 1, page 1, of the Census Report.

7. Having formed *Charges* and *Circles*, it will be necessary to demarcate them on a map. If the maps in use for the last Census are forthcoming, they will, with some correction perhaps, serve again; if not, a map should be prepared for each Taluk on a scale of one inch to a mile, and on these the outlines of the *Charges* should be traced in thick lines and outlines of the *Circles* in dotted lines, in red ink. Each *Charge* should be given a serial number in the Taluk, and each *Circle* a serial number in the *Charge*, and the number should be marked upon the map, also in red ink, Roman figures being used to distinguish the *Charges*.

8. Having put the preparation of these maps in hand, you should proceed to appoint the *Charge Superintendents* and *Supervisors*. For these the same agency should be used as in 1881. Tables 2 and 4, pages 2 and 3 of the Census Report, show the classes from which these officials were drawn on that occasion. It is desirable that the *Supervisors* should, if possible, be selected from residents in the *Circles* to which they are appointed. The *Charge-Superintendents* should generally be Government Officers whose activity and intelligence can be thoroughly relied upon.

9. When the appointments are made each *Charge-Superintendent* should be given a copy of the map showing the extent of his *Charge* and a list of the villages in it; and each *Supervisor* should be given a list of the villages in his *Circle*, or where in the case of a town or large village a portion is only allotted to him, a description of the area entrusted to him.

10. It will then be the duty of each *Charge-Superintendent* to go over his *Charge* with the *Supervisors* of the respective *Circles* and test the map on the ground, and to make a report of all villages marked on it which have ceased to be inhabited and of all new villages which have been omitted. The Taluk maps should then be corrected by these reports, and a tracing of the corrected maps be supplied to this office.

11. Meanwhile it will be the duty of the *Supervisors* under the general direction of the *Charge-Superintendents* to split up their *Circles* into *Blocks*.

12. In the formation of *Blocks* the *Supervisors* should be guided by the following rules:—

- (1) Each *Block* should contain from about 40 to 50 houses. If necessary, the number may be increased to 60, but should not exceed that limit.
- (2) By the term "a house" is meant "a dwelling-place of one or more families with their resident servants, having a separate principal entrance from the common way."
- (3) Stables, sheds, out-houses, etc., which are not ordinarily used as dwellings are not to be reckoned as separate houses.
- (4) In forming *Blocks* villages must not be mixed up; that is, two villages or parts of two villages, however small, must not be thrown into the same *Block*.

13. When the Blocks have been formed, the Supervisor should submit a report showing the number of houses in each village, or where he has only a portion of a village the number in the area, the number of Blocks in the Circle, a brief description of the area of the Block sufficient to identify it, and the number of houses in each block.

14. Upon the receipt of these reports you will be in a position to check the general distribution.

15. The above scheme refers to your district generally. Where Municipalities exist similar arrangements should be made, but their area should be excluded from that of the Taluk for administrative purposes, and the Municipal Committee should represent the controlling authority immediately subordinate to yourself.

16. These preliminary arrangements should be completed with as little delay as possible.

Dated the 10th May 1890.

Circular No. 3.

I have the honour to request that you will furnish me before the end of this month with a statement in the accompanying form, which is described as the *Subdivisional Register*, for each Taluk in your District.

The names and figures entered upon the form are given as examples of the way in which it should be filled up.

The entries in column 4 should be checked with the Tehsilwar Register so as to ensure that no villages have been omitted.

Dated the 10th June 1890.

TALUK AMRAOTI—CONSISTING OF 4 CHARGES.

SUB-DIVISIONAL REGISTER.

Charge No. 2 under Charge-Superintendent Ram Rao, Inspector of Police, consisting of 8 Circles.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial No. of Circle.	Name, occupation, and residence of Supervisor.	Names of villages in the Circle.	No. of village in Tehsilwar Register.	No. of houses in each village.	Description of limits of Circle when it does not include the whole village.	No. of Blocks in each village.	No. of Blocks in each Circle.	REMARKS.
1	Govind Rao, Deshpandya, Ramapur	Ramapur Wadali Ashti	5 23 14	220 150 80	... ... ...	5 3 2	10	
2	Ramchandra, Putwari, Bulgaon	Bulgaon	65	1,025	All north of main Bazar Road . .	22	10	
3	Kishen Singh, Sub-Registrar, Bulgaon	Ditto	"	"	All south of main Bazar Road . .	"	12	
4								

Circular No. 4.

I have the honour to request you to furnish me with an indent for the supply of Schedules that you will require for your District.

2. Each house will require a separate Schedule; and each Schedule will contain space for the enumeration of eight persons only, so that it will be necessary to have two or more Schedules for each house containing more than eight persons. It is believed, however, that there will not be many instances of such large households if the definition of a house given in Circular No. 1 has been strictly applied in the preparation of Blocks;

3. The Schedules will be bound in books, and there will be a separate book, or books, for each Block.

4. It is proposed to bind the books in numbers of 10, 30, 50 and 70 Schedules. The first size of 10 Schedules is intended for those villages which contain only a nominal number of houses, and also for the supply of subsidiary Schedules where such may be required owing to spoilage and waste. The other sizes are intended for Blocks containing, respectively, from 10 to 25 houses, from 26 to 45 houses, and from 46 to 60 houses. In each case a margin has been allowed for supplementary requirements.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

[App. A.

5. You will also require a certain number of separate *Householder's Schedules*. These are prepared in English only and are intended for the use of Europeans and Eurasians and such native gentlemen of position as know English and will undertake to fill them up.

6. In this connection I have to add the following instructions on the preliminary organisation.

7. All jails, hospitals, Police barracks, religious institutions, and other establishments where there are a large number of residents, should be made into separate Blocks, and a note of all such Blocks should be made in the column of remarks in the Sub-divisional Register.

8. In the case of officers' bungalows, etc., where servants reside in separate and detached houses, each such house will be reckoned separately, and the Householder's Schedule will be provided for the principal occupier of the premises and those actually resident under his own roof only.

9. Railway premises and any houses upon them are not to be included in the arrangements for the Taluk.

10. The indent you are now asked to prepare should show in tabular form how many of each class of Schedule Book and how many Householder's Schedules you will require, with full instructions as to where and how you desire them to be despatched. It should be furnished as soon as practicable and at latest by the end of August, and I have to request your particular attention to its punctual transmission.

Dated the 24th July 1890.

Circular No. 5.

I have the honour to inform you that the sum of R is allotted to your District on account of contingencies in connection with the Census. This amount is intended to meet all expenditure necessarily incurred on account of the Census, such as the preparation of maps, house numbering, lights, red ink for the final record, and petty stationery for the use of the non-official staff.

Amraoti	475
Akola	500
Ellichpur	300
Buldana	450
Wun	425
Basim	400
TOTAL	2,550

2. The expenditure should be carefully regulated, as while the items will be small individually the numbers will be large.

3. There need be little or no expenditure for lighting. On the final Census night there will be moonlight, and each householder should provide a light for the enumerator to read and write by at his visit. At the last Census the expenditure on this account was excessive while in only one other province in India was any incurred at all.

4. The expenditure should be included in your ordinary district contingent bills debited to Census, and an account should be transmitted to this office at the close of each month showing the total expenditure under each head.

5. No fixed allotment can be made to meet the cost of carriage and distribution of Schedule books, etc., but any expenditure on this account that is actually necessary may be incurred and debited in the same way.

6. No expenditure on account of payment of enumerators may be incurred without special sanction.

7. In Municipalities the expenditure should be met from municipal funds, and should not be included in the district charges.

Dated the 3rd September 1890.

Circular No. 6.

I have the honour to advise the despatch to you under another cover of copies of a Census Manual in English, and to request that you will be good enough to acknowledge their receipt.

2. The Manual is intended to cover general instructions for all officers up to the taking of the Census.

3. The present copies are for distribution to all District Gazetted Officers who know English, and to Municipal Committees.

4. Copies in Marathi are in course of preparation and will be forwarded as soon as they are ready. These are for distribution to all Charge-Superintendents and Supervisors and to such Gazetted officers as do not know English.

5. Forms of certificates of appointment for Supervisors and Enumerators will be supplied to you.

Dated, the 5th September 1890.

Census Manual for Berar.

1. The following is a sketch of the general scheme of operations. Each Taluk and Municipality having been divided into Charges, Circles, and Blocks, and Charge-Superintendents and Supervisors having been appointed, the next steps to be taken will be the numbering of the houses and the preparation of lists of men for appointment as Enumerators. When this has been done, Village lists will be prepared in a prescribed form. The Schedule books will then be distributed and the Block lists prepared and entered in the books. On the 15th January the Enumerators will commence the first round or preliminary record, going from house to house and filling up the Schedules in accordance with their instructions. This will be completed by the 1st February, and during this period and the interval before the final Census night, the Enumerator's work will be checked. On the night of the 26th February they will go round their entire Blocks, correcting to date the record they will have already made. In certain special tracts of the country this will be done on the next day. After the second round the Schedules will be finally tested and the records collected.

2. House numbering will be taken in hand at once on receipt of these instructions and should be completed by the 15th October at latest.

It will be the duty of the Supervisors to number the houses. It will be done with such material (inexpensive) as Deputy Commissioners may direct. A mixture of charcoal and lamp-oil makes a good pigment; there need be no attempt at permanency, as it is only requisite that the numbers should last until the 31st March, before which their removal is forbidden under the Census Act.

A separate number must be given to every house which is used or intended for human habitation. A house has already been defined to be the "dwelling-place of one or more families with their resident servants having a separate principal entrance from the common way." The "common way" is not necessarily a public way: thus the servants' quarters attached to a bungalow have not generally a separate entrance giving on to the public way, but as they have separate entrances from the common way, that is, the way common to each, it follows that each is a distinct house. Separate numbers will not be given to stables, out-houses, etc., which are not used as dwellings. Ruined houses may be omitted, but houses in course of construction and likely to be completed before the Census night should be numbered.

If there is any difficulty in painting the number, as in the case perhaps of a grass chuppar or of a house under construction, it can be written on a piece of paper, or painted on a large stone, or a board, etc., and given to the occupier to keep or to attach to the house.

The numbers must be serial for the whole village and consecutive for each Block; and the numbering of one Block must be completed before that of the next is commenced. Ordinarily the last number of the last Block will show the total number of houses in a village; thus in a village of 150 houses consisting of three Blocks of 50 houses each, the first Block will be numbered from 1 to 50, the second from 51 to 100, and the third from 101 to 150. In the case of large villages and towns consisting of two or more Circles the numbering of the first Circle must be completed before that of the next is commenced. In Municipalities divided into wards the numbers may be serial for each ward. In these cases the Charge-Superintendents will direct the process and see that there is no delay in continuing the numbering from one Circle to the next.

Supervisors must be very careful in carrying out this work. Before painting the numbers they should make a preliminary round and roughly number the houses with dry charcoal or chalk or some substance which will easily rub off; and then having carefully checked them and corrected any mistakes they should proceed to paint the numbers finally.

If, subsequently to this process, it is found that a house has been omitted, or a new house not calculated for constructed, it should be given the number next to it with a letter attached; thus a house omitted between No. 46 and No. 47 would be numbered 46 A. Such houses must not be forgotten in the abstraction; *vide* paragraph 13.

3. Having completed the house-numbering Supervisors will give a serial number to each Block in their Circles and prepare their Village Lists showing the serial numbers of the Blocks, the serial numbers of the houses in each Block, and the names of the proposed Enumerators. Where the Blocks are very small and two or more are so close together that one man can visit all the houses in them in one evening, a separate Enumerator need not be appointed to each. Jails, hospitals, and other institutions which have been treated as separate Blocks will be enumerated by the Officer or other person in charge. Such buildings will not be numbered. The Village Lists on completion should be sent in to the Deputy Commissioner without delay, and at latest by the 20th of October.

4. Supervisors will then prepare their Block Lists, putting down each house as it is numbered with its description and the name of the principal occupant. At the foot of the list they will enter any mango-topes, encamping grounds, etc., within the Block where travellers halt and may be found on the Census night. No numbers will be given to these places. They will also note in the column for remarks the houses where private or Householder's Schedules are to be left.

5. When the Village Lists have been finally approved by Deputy Commissioners, and Enumerators appointed, the Schedule books will be distributed. The distribution should be arranged so

that the books may reach the Supervisors by the 15th November. Tehsildars will keep an account of all books issued to each Charge-Superintendent and see that they are returned after the Census. Similarly Charge-Superintendents and Supervisors will keep an account of their receipts and issues. The most careful attention must be given to this duty. Each officer in turn will fill up the entries in the Docket on the cover of the books, so far as is applicable, as they pass through his hands.

6. On receipt of the Schedule books Supervisors will enter in them on the page provided a copy of the Block Lists they will have already prepared, and deliver the books to the Enumerators by the 1st December. The Block Lists will be a guide to the Enumerators of the houses and places they have to visit. Supervisors will direct them to go round their Blocks and satisfy themselves that the lists are complete and that no houses have been omitted; if there are any mistakes or if any alterations take place before the 26th February, it will be their duty to bring them to the notice of the Supervisors and to have their lists corrected accordingly. During the interval before the 15th January the Enumerators will be expected to learn the Instructions printed in the Schedule Books and take care to ascertain thoroughly what they have to do and how to do it. They will also be required to practise enumeration by filling up rough forms of Schedules on plain paper which the Supervisors will examine and subsequently destroy. If there are any doubtful points not provided for in the Instructions they should ask about them at once. Supervisors will convey the above directions to the Enumerators.

7. On the 15th January the preliminary record will be commenced, and Supervisors should arrange to accompany each Enumerator to a few houses and to see him fill in the entries in the Schedules, on that or the next day.

8. During the week before the 26th February the Householder's Schedules will be distributed, through the Enumerators, to such houses as Deputy Commissioners may direct.

9. Officers in camp will be required to enumerate the entire party with them, and for this purpose will obtain beforehand the requisite Schedules from the Deputy Commissioner direct, and return them completed the next day to the Supervisor of the area in which the camp is situated, taking a receipt.

10. If any fairs are being held on the 26th February, Deputy Commissioners will make special arrangements for their enumeration, treating them as separate areas the returns of which are to be kept apart from those of the ordinary residents of the locality.

11. If any troops are on the march, Deputy Commissioners will arrange for their enumeration as in the case of Officers in camp.

FINAL CENSUS.

12. On the night of the 26th February Enumerators will go their final rounds in accordance with their detailed instructions. Supervisors will be expected to visit every Block in their Circles and ascertain that Enumerators are doing, or have done, their duty. Charge-Superintendents will assist Supervisors in this respect as far as possible.

Supervisors will see before hand that each Enumerator is provided with red ink for this occasion. They should also warn all householders to have lights ready at their houses to enable the Enumerators to do their work.

If at the first round any difficulty is experienced by a Hindu Enumerator in the case of Mahomedan families, or if any such difficulty is anticipated on the final night, the Supervisor should arrange for an influential Mahomedan to accompany the Enumerator to such houses.

13. Testing.

On the morning of the 27th February Enumerators will fill up their Abstracts, and join their Supervisor at a time and place to be named by him. The Supervisor will then cause each Enumerator's book or books to be separately abstracted by two other Enumerators, one after the other. Any mistakes found will then be enquired into and corrected. When they have all been tested and corrected the Supervisor will sign the certificate at foot of the Abstract and fastening all the books together take them in to the Charge-Superintendent. He in turn will check the number of books, sign the dockets, and from the Abstracts in each book compile a similar Abstract for his Charge, and then take all on again to the Tehsildar.

Further instructions on this head may be issued hereafter.

14. General instruction.

Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants and Tehsildars should hold meetings of Census Officials and go through the Instructions and Rules clause by clause, so that there may be no misunderstanding. Practical experience will be gained by filling up the Schedule entries in a rough form for any of the persons present.

15. Checking.

Many opportunities will occur to Officers of all Departments and all grades when moving in camp in the cold season to assist in the very necessary and important duty of checking the work of the Census Staff. Deputy Commissioners should give their Assistants special instructions in this respect.

In the preliminary stages it can be seen whether houses have been properly numbered or whether there are any omissions; Village and Block Lists can be examined; Supervisors and Enumerators

questioned. From the 15th January when the enumeration commences the work should be everywhere daily examined, by Supervisors, Charge-Superintendents, Tehsildars, Taluk Officers, Police Officers, Deputy Commissioners, and any others who can; and it should be seen that the entries in the Schedules are strictly in accordance with the instructions. Obvious errors should be at once explained and corrected, and doubtful points referred.

16. Changes.

Any changes made in the Census Staff should be entered in the lists and Registers and duly reported to offices concerned.

A reserve list should be kept of men available for any of the posts which may become vacant before the Census night. Supervisors especially should have one or two men ready at hand on the Census night in case any Enumerator should fail at the last moment.

17. Certificates of appointment will be given to all Charge-Superintendents, Supervisors, and Enumerators. Those who are not so supplied should apply for them.

18. Appended is a copy of the Instructions to Enumerators, which should be carefully perused by all Superintending Officers.

Also a specimen schedule showing a variety of entries which will serve as guide in doubtful cases.

• Omitted.

Also lists* of the chief sects of religion and subdivisions of castes to be found in Berar.

APPENDIX I.

Instructions to Enumerators.

A.—The first Round. (Preliminary record.)

1. Beginning from the 15th of January 1891, you will visit every house in your block to which a separate number has been affixed, in the order in which they are entered in the list in your book, and enter in the schedules in that book every person residing in those houses in the manner prescribed below.

2. You must use black ink, and write very clearly in the character you know best; and write between the ruled lines.

3. You must take a fresh page for each house. If there are more than eight persons in a house you should continue the entries for that house on the next page, repeating at the top of that page the number of the house in question, with the word "continued" after it in brackets. You must never begin the entries for a fresh house in the middle of a page, but should leave the unused lines blank.

4. If the entry for any person in any of the columns of the Schedule be the same as that for the person entered on the line above, you must repeat the entry and never write the word "ditto" or make dots.

5. If one of the houses on the list be found unoccupied, you should write the word "empty" after the number of that house on the top of the form.

6. You are to enter all persons who ordinarily live and take their meals from the house, even though any of them may be, at the time of your visit, absent for a short time at the bazar, town, watching crops, fishery, or even for a few days at a wedding, or on a pilgrimage, provided they are to be back at the house before the 26th February. After the residents you should enter the visitors, if any, stopping in the house, but not such as are only there for a day or two, as for a wedding, etc., and will not remain there till the 26th February. In dharmshalas, serais, or temples, you should enter on this occasion only those who usually live there and not travellers, etc., stopping only a day or a night or so in the building.

7. Before beginning to make these entries you must read carefully the rules for filling up each column which are printed on the next page and also the specimen schedule on the page opposite those rules. Read also the standard questions printed at the back of the specimen schedule. These questions indicate the main points on which enquiries are to be made, but if the answers given do not contain the information required according to the Rules additional questions must be asked.

8. You should point out to the Supervisor entries about which you are in doubt and receive his instructions. You must have completed all the entries in your block by the 1st of February 1891.

B.—The Second Round. (Final record.)

9. At nightfall on the 26th February 1891, you will take this book as already filled in and again visit every house in your block in order, taking red ink with you.

10. You must summon the chief member of each family residing in the house, and read over to him the entries made for his family in the schedule. You will strike out the entries for persons who are not present, and fill up the form for any person now in the house who was not there when the first visit was made, such as guests, infants newly born, and others. You are to consider as present all living in or taking their meals from the house, even though any of them may be out fishing or watching in the fields or at a shop, etc., for the night.

11. If there be no room left on the schedule for the fresh entries above mentioned, you must take a fresh page at the end of your book, and enter on it the house number with the word "continued" after it, as prescribed in paragraph 3 above.

12. Before you start on your round you must see that you are yourself enumerated in the house where you are stopping.

13. You must make no alteration whatever in any entry against the name of any person unless you have to strike out the entries altogether because he or she is no longer present. When you strike out a person, you must draw the line completely through all the entries following that person's name and not merely through column 1.

14. You must use only red ink for entries and erasures made on the round on the 26th February.

15. Whilst going on this round you must visit every house marked "empty" in your book to see whether any person is now living there, and if you find any you must enumerate them.

16. After visiting as above all the dwelling houses, you must go to the dharmshalas, serais, encampments and landing places, where travellers rest for the night, and enter all particulars in the schedules for the way-farers, boatmen, pilgrims, etc., you may find there, and strike out the entries already made against persons who are not now present. You should ascertain from the village watchmen if any wandering gang, etc., has come to pitch in your block, and if there be any such you should go and enumerate it as above prescribed for other persons.

17. After your book has been inspected by the Supervisor you will prepare the short abstract printed on the back of the specimen schedule in it, as directed by the Supervisor, and he will not take charge of your book until he has certified it to be correct.

18. According to the Census Act every person is legally bound to furnish you with such information as is necessary for filling up the schedule; but you are forbidden to ask for any information not required for the purposes of the Census. Any Enumerator detected in extorting money on any pretext connected with the Census renders himself liable to punishment under the Census Act or the Penal Code.

C.—Rules for filling up the Schedule.

RULE 1.—Column 1 (*Serial number and name*).—Enter first the chief resident member of the family, whether male or female, then the other members of the family and their resident servants, if any, and lastly, visitors or temporary residents. If there be any objection made to giving the name of a female, write the word "female" in this column (with her relationship to some member of the household).

If an infant has not yet been named, enter the word "infant." The serial number must not be added till the final record.

RULE 2.—Column 2 (*Religion*).—Enter here the religion which each person returns :—As Hindu, Mussalman, Jain, Christian, Parsi. Forest tribes who are not Hindus, Mussalmans, etc., should have the name of their tribe entered in this column, as Bhil, Gond, Korku, etc.

RULE 3.—Column 3 (*Sect of religion*).—Enter the sect of religion followed by each person as they return it :—As Smarth, Vaishnav, Manbhao, Nath, Bairagi, Lingaiat, etc., for Hindus; Sunni Shiah, etc., for Mussalmans; and for Christians enter whether Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, etc. If the sect cannot be stated, enter "not returned" in this column, but do not leave it blank.

RULE 4.—Column 4 (*Caste, etc.*).—Enter the caste of Hindus and Jains, and the tribes of those who have not castes, and the races of Christians, Buddhists, etc.:—As Brahman, Rajput, Bania, Kunbi, for Hindus; Pathan, Moghal, etc., for Mussalmans; Eurasian or Native Christian for Christians. Do not enter vague terms, such as Hindustani, Marwari, Marathi, Panjabi, etc.

RULE 5.—Column 5 (*Subdivision of Caste, etc.*).—If the caste has been entered in column 4, enter here the subdivision, as Maharastra, Kanujia or Nagar of Brahmans, Osval of Banias, etc. If tribe, enter the clan; such as Tadwi, Pawada, etc., for Bhils; if race, enter the tribe or nationality, as English for European.

Some races or castes may not return subdivisions, and in their case the entry in column 4 should be repeated, but this column must not be left blank. Native Christians, for instance, may be returned as Portuguese, East Indian, Madrasi, or by their caste, if recognized.

RULE 6.—Column 6 (*Male or Female*).—Enter here each person as either male or female, even though you have written the word "female" in column 1 already.

RULE 7.—Column 7 (*Age*).—Enter the number of years each person has completed. For infants less than one year old, enter the word "infant."

If a person cannot state his or her age exactly, the enumerator should ask the relations, or if the person be present, make a guess at the age from the appearance. He must never insist on seeing any female who is not voluntarily produced before him.

RULE 8.—Column 8 (*Marriage, etc.*).—Enter each person, whether infant, child, or grown up, as either married, unmarried, or widowed. This column must not be left blank for any one of whatever age.

Children who have been married should be entered as married, even though they may not have begun to actually live with their wives or husbands. Persons who have been married, but have no wife or husband living, should be entered as widowed.

RULE 9.—Column 9 (*Parent-tongue*).—Enter the language which each person returns as ordinarily spoken in the household of his parents.

RULE 10.—Column 10 (*Birth-place*).—Enter the district in which each person was born, and if the person be not born in Berar add the name of the province or state to the district of birth.

If the person be born out of India, enter the country, as China, Kabul, Ceylon, etc. The names of villages, tehsils, etc., are not to be given.

RULE 11.—Column 11 (*Occupation or means of subsistence*) [*Read this rule very carefully and ask the Supervisor about all cases which seem doubtful to you.*].—Enter here the exact occupation or means of livelihood of all males or females who do work or live on private property, such as house-rent, pension, etc. In the case of children and women who do no work, enter the occupation of the head of their family or of the person who supports them, adding the word "dependent," but do not leave this column unfilled for anyone, even an infant. If a person have two or more occupations, enter only the chief one, except when a person owns or cultivates land in addition to another occupation, when both should be entered.

No vague terms should be used, such as "service," "Government service," "shop-keeping," "writing," or "labour," etc.; but the exact service, the goods sold, the class of writing or labour must be stated. When a person's occupation is connected with agriculture it should be stated whether the land is cultivated in person or all let to tenants; if he be an agricultural labourer, it should be stated whether he be engaged by the month or year, or is a daily field-labourer. Women who earn money by occupations independent of their husbands, such as selling firewood, cow-dung cakes, grass, or by rice-pounding, weaving or doing house-work for wages, should be shown under those occupations. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as "maker and seller" of them. If a person lives on alms, it should be stated whether he is a religious mendicant or an ordinary beggar. When a person is in Government, Railway, or Municipal service, the special service should be entered first, and the word Government or Municipal, etc., after, as clerk-Government, sweeper-Municipal, labourer-Railway.

If a person be temporarily out of employ, enter the last or ordinary occupation.

RULE 12.—Column 12 (*Instruction*).—Enter in this column against each person, whether grown up, child, or infant, either learning, literate, or illiterate. Enter all those as learning who are under instruction either at home or at school or college. Enter as literate those who are able to both read and write any language, but are not under instruction as above. Enter as illiterate those who are not under instruction, and who do not know how to both read and write, or who can read, but not write, or can sign their own name but not read.

RULE 13.—Column 13 (*Language known by literate*).—Enter here the language which those shown as literate in column 12 can both read and write. and if a person knows how to read and write English, as well as a Vernacular, enter "English" also.

This column is to be left blank for those shown in column 12 as learning or literate, and except when English is known, only one language, that best known, should be entered.

RULE 14.—Column 14 (*Infirmities*).—If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column.

Do not enter those blind of one eye only, or who have become deaf and dumb after birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only.

APPENDIX II.
Specimen Schedule Entries.

Serial number and name.	Religion.	Sect of religion. (See Rule 3.)	Caste of Hindus and Jains. Tribe or race of others. (See Rule 4.)	Subdivision of caste, etc. (See Rule 5.)	Male or Female.	Age.	Married, unmarried or widowed.	Parent- tongue.	Birth district or prov- ince. (See Rule 10.)	Occupation, or means of subsistence. (See Rule 11.)	Learning, or illi- terate.	Language known by literate. (See Rule 13.)	If any person be insane, deaf-mute, from birth, totally blind, or a leper, enter that person as such below.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Nago . . .	Korku . . .	Not returned . . .	Korku . . .	Korku . . .	Male . . .	23 . . .	Unmarried . . .	Korku . . .	Wun . . .	Monthly field labourer . . .	Illiterate . . .		
2. Namang . . .	Sikh . . .	Khalsa . . .	Jat . . .	Dhillon . . .	Male . . .	45 . . .	Married . . .	Panjab . . .	Amritsar (Panjab) . . .	Peon, Government . . .	Illiterate . . .		
3. Lasanga . . .	Hindu . . .	Not returned . . .	Mahar . . .	Mahar . . .	Male . . .	52 . . .	Widowed . . .	Marathi . . .	Buldana . . .	Village servant . . .	Illiterate . . .		
4. Gome . . .	Hindu . . .	Not returned . . .	Chambhar . . .	Chambhar . . .	Male . . .	33 . . .	Married . . .	Marathi . . .	Nasik (Bombay) . . .	Maker and seller of shoes . . .	Illiterate . . .		
5. George Brown . . .	Christian . . .	Presbyterian . . .	Eurasian . . .	Eurasian . . .	Male . . .	25 . . .	Unmarried . . .	English . . .	Poona (Bombay) . . .	Clerk, Municipal . . .	Literate . . .	English . . .	
6. Samuel . . .	Christian . . .	Roman Catholic . . .	Native . . .	Madras . . .	Male . . .	30 . . .	Widowed . . .	Telugu . . .	Madras . . .	Domestic servant . . .	Illiterate . . .		
7. D'Souza . . .	Christian . . .	Roman Catholic . . .	Native . . .	Portuguese . . .	Male . . .	40 . . .	Married . . .	Goanese . . .	Goa . . .	Cook . . .	Illiterate . . .		
8. Mookondrao . . .	Jain . . .	Digambari . . .	Wari . . .	Gangurwal . . .	Male . . .	35 . . .	Married . . .	Marathi . . .	Akola . . .	Sub-Registrar . . .	Literate . . .	English and Marathi . . .	
9. Sahroba . . .	Hindu . . .	Not returned . . .	Rajput . . .	Chanhan . . .	Female . . .	25 . . .	Widow . . .	Hindustani . . .	Ellichpur . . .	Butter-milk seller . . .	Illiterate . . .		
10. Tansoo . . .	Good . . .	Not returned . . .	Good . . .	Good . . .	Male . . .	32 . . .	Married . . .	Gondi . . .	Ellichpur . . .	Timber wood seller and agriculturist Batakar . . .	Illiterate . . .		
11. Venkateswami . . .	Hindu . . .	Vaishnav . . .	Mudeliyer . . .	Mudeliyer . . .	Male . . .	18 . . .	Unmarried . . .	Tamil . . .	Bangalore (Madras) . . .	Mason . . .	Illiterate . . .		
12. Noorkhan . . .	Musulman . . .	Sunni . . .	Pathan . . .	Afridi . . .	Male . . .	40 . . .	Married . . .	Pushto . . .	Afghanistan . . .	Fruit seller . . .	Illiterate . . .		
13. Goolahab . . .	Musulman . . .	Sunni . . .	Shekh . . .	Madari . . .	Male . . .	50 . . .	Widowed . . .	Urdu . . .	Akola . . .	Ordinary beggar . . .	Illiterate . . .		Deaf-mute . . .
14. Goolam Hooseen . . .	Musulman . . .	Shiah . . .	Bohra . . .	Selaimani . . .	Male . . .	30 . . .	Married . . .	Guzrathi . . .	Ajnere (Rajputana) . . .	Cloth merchant, khatedar —lesor . . .	Literate . . .	Guzrathi . . .	
15. Koolsoombi . . .	Musulman . . .	Mehdvi . . .	Shekh . . .	Shekh . . .	Female . . .	Infant . . .	Unmarried . . .	Urdu . . .	Amraoti . . .	Peon, Government, depen- dent . . .	Illiterate . . .		
16. Golabkhan . . .	Musulman . . .	Not returned . . .	Bhil . . .	Tadvi . . .	Male . . .	48 . . .	Widowed . . .	Urdu . . .	Nemur (Central Provin- ces.) . . .	Wood and bamboo seller . . .	Illiterate . . .		

men an hour or so after sunset at one or more spots, as may be necessary, on the road with instructions to put to all passers by the following questions:—

First.—Have you been enumerated to-night? (The preliminary enumeration, it must be remembered, is not sufficient.)

Second.—If not, do you intend to travel through the night?

Third.—If not, where do you intend to halt?

Those persons who answer the first question in the affirmative will be allowed to proceed. Those who answer the second question in the affirmative will be directed to stop where they are until they have been enumerated, and the Enumerator will be called. Those who answer the first two questions in the negative and reply to the third will be allowed to proceed to their destination and the village authorities of that place will arrange for their enumeration.

5. At the entrances to towns the municipal or other local authorities will make similar arrangements.

6. For the tracts where the final Census will be taken in the day-time on the 27th an Enumerator should be posted from sunrise for the day on the road at the boundary or limit of the tract and enumerate travellers passing *out* of the tract if they have not been already enumerated.

7. It may be necessary in some cases to appoint special Enumerators for the Census of travellers.

8. Every person who is thus enumerated on the road should be given a ticket which he can show if again questioned: and I shall be glad if you will inform me at an early date of the number of tickets that you will require.

Dated the January 1891.

Circular No. 11.

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to furnish me before the 1st April next with a full report upon the Census Operations in your District.

2. The object of this report is to obtain for future guidance an accurate record of all the steps taken and the difficulties met with, and I would ask you therefore to favour me with a chronological narrative of the entire undertaking and to state in complete detail the action taken, with the dates in each case, upon the instructions issued from this office, the points upon which those instructions were departed from with the grounds therefor, and the difficulties experienced from time to time with your suggestions for their future avoidance.

3. I append an outline of some of the subjects to be dealt with, and it will be convenient if you will treat them in the order mentioned. You will understand that the list is not intended to be exhaustive, and I shall be glad if you will touch upon every point which requires attention.

1.—Organisation:—formation of Census areas, Maps, Sub-Divisional Register, Number of Charges, Circles, and Blocks as finally revised, average number of houses per Block in towns and villages.

2.—Agency:—number of Charge-Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators, and classes from which drawn.

3.—House numbering:—definition of "house", how applied, mode of numbering, dates of commencement and completion, how checked. Village and Block lists.

4.—Schedules:—supply, indents how prepared, receipts, distribution. Form of Schedules, standard of books.

5.—Instruction of Agency:—mode of and extent, Manual and Circulars.

6.—Preliminary record:—time occupied in taking, extent of checking and testing, degree of accuracy of the work done.

7.—Final Census:—time occupied, extent of supervision, strength of staff, special Enumerators and reserve, traffic on road (Cir. 10), fairs and markets, marriages and festivals. Preparation of abstracts, collection of books and schedules.

8.—Special areas, municipalities, cantonments, troops on the march, tracts requiring a day Census.

9.—Legislation:—need of Census Act, and action taken under it, attitude of people.

10.—Correctness of record, opinion and reasons.

11.—Expenditure.

Dated the 10th February 1891.

EXTRACTS FROM THE INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY RAILWAY AUTHORITIES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Circular No. 54.

Census on the night of Thursday, the twenty-sixth of February 1891.

All concerned are advised, with reference to the instructions given in the third clause of para. two, and in the eighth para. of the Agent's Circular No. 10 of the twenty-seventh of October 1890,

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and the last clause of para. five of the joint Circular No. 278, of the seventeenth of December 1890, as to the enumeration of Passengers and the Company's Staff who may be travelling upon this Railway on the night appointed for taking the Census, that the following instructions should be adhered to, namely:—

First.—All persons who take tickets after twelve o'clock (noon) on the twenty-sixth of February, to travel by any Train, throughout the whole line (except as hereinafter mentioned) to such places as will involve their being in the Train after twenty hours on that evening, should, as far as is practicable, be enumerated when they take their Tickets, and a Census Check Ticket should be given to each one when so enumerated.

Second.—All persons alighting from any Train throughout the whole line (except as hereinafter mentioned) after twenty hours on the night of the twenty-sixth of February, should be enumerated as they alight, provided that they have no Census Check Ticket in their possession.

Third.—Census Check Tickets should be given to each person at the time of the enumeration, except to those who are enumerated when they alight from any Train *after* six hours on the twenty-seventh of February. But a Census Check Ticket should be given to, or should be in the possession of, each one who alights *before* that time.

Fifth.—As far as may be possible, additional Guards and Enumerators should travel with the Trains, especially those which run for long distances, and should ride in the carriages, having with them a supply of blank returns and Check Tickets. At every convenient opportunity, that is, at the stoppages at Stations, etc., these special Enumerators should record the names, etc., of Passengers not previously enumerated, and who have no Check Ticket, and they should give a Check Ticket to each one so enumerated. By this process the numbers to be enumerated as they alight will be greatly reduced.

2. The following detailed instructions should be carried out in regard to passengers in the Trains that are mentioned, who may have taken their Tickets before the times named in para. one of these instructions, or who are travelling to places which they will not reach until after the time named herein, namely:—

First.—No. 33 Down Nagpur Passenger Train leaving Bombay at 7-30 o'clock on the 26th of February. Passengers booked by this train *from* stations between Bombay and Bhusawal inclusive, to stations between Bhusawal and Nagpur inclusive of Nagpur, but not inclusive of Bhusawal, and to stations on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, should be enumerated at the stations at which they take their Tickets, and a Check Ticket given to each one. And they should be checked at their destinations when they alight. Any who, when they alight at their destinations, may not have the Check Ticket should then be enumerated. Passengers booked at stations between Bhusawal and Nagpur both inclusive, should, if not already enumerated, be enumerated at those stations on taking their tickets. All passengers to Nagpur, or to stations on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, alighting from Great Indian Peninsula Trains at Nagpur and who have not been previously enumerated, should be enumerated at Nagpur.

Twelfth.—No. 211 Down Nagpur Passenger Train leaving Bhusawal at 9-20 o'clock on the 26th of February. Passengers booked by this train from stations between Bombay Sindi inclusive, to stations between Sindi and Nagpur inclusive, should be enumerated at the Booking stations, and they should also be checked at their destinations when they alight, and any not enumerated should be enumerated before the station. Passengers booked locally between Sindi and Nagpur should be enumerated at the time of booking, but passengers holding through tickets from Bengal-Nagpur Railway need not be enumerated on this line.

Seventeenth.—No. 41 Down Tranship Goods train, which carries Passengers leaving P at 16-40 o'clock on the 26th of February. Passengers booked by this train from Stations between Bhusawal and Malkapur inclusive, to Stations between Nagpur and Nagpur inclusive, should be enumerated at the starting Stations, and be checked when they alight at their destinations. Passengers booked by this train from Stations between Biswa and Nagpur, not inclusive of the latter Station, and who have not been previously enumerated, be enumerated at those Stations, and it should be ascertained that they are in the train when it arrives at Nagpur have been enumerated.

Twentieth.—No. 6 Up Tranship Goods train which carries passengers leaving Nagpur at 16-40 o'clock on the 26th of February. As this train will start from Nagpur on the 26th of February, and the Census will be in operation, it is likely that many passengers will be enumerated at Nagpur and at Stations up to and inclusive of Chandu. But notwithstanding this, passengers must be enumerated when they alight in the Train up to and inclusive of Chandu. If they alight at stations between Nagpur and Sheogac the train halts for some time, and all alighting there or remaining in the train should be enumerated on the arrival of the train.

Twenty-ninth.—All the Company's staff of all Departments who are travelling by, or are in charge of, Goods Trains, or Ballast Trains, or Light Engines, or are working on Shunting Engines between 10 o'clock on the 26th of February and 6 o'clock on the 27th, should be enumerated when they join their Train or Engine, and a Check Ticket given to them if they have not been previously enumerated, and they should be checked when they leave their Trains or Engines or at the first station at which they stop, after 6 o'clock on the 27th, and if not previously enumerated they should be enumerated then.

3. Passengers and the Company's Staff who travel by or are in charge of the following Trains, which will leave their respective starting stations and arrive at their respective destinations between 10 o'clock on the night of the 26th and 6 o'clock in the morning on the 27th February, should be enumerated before they enter the train, and should be carefully checked at their destinations, and any found not to have been previously enumerated should be enumerated before they leave the station. Except that, in the case of the Local Trains running between Bombay and Kalyan, only passengers who hold *single journey tickets* need be enumerated. Those who hold return or Periodical Tickets should not be enumerated by the Railway Staff. It should be seen that all passengers, with the foregoing exceptions, are enumerated at the destinations of these trains :—

Number and description of trains.	Station from	Time of Departure.	Station to	Time of arrival.
265 Mixed	Jalamb	4'30	Kamgaon	5'15
273 do.	Badnera	2'30	Amraoti	2'50
270 do.	Khamgaon	21'10	Jalamb	21'55
280 do.	Amraoti	23'55	Badnera	0'15

Bombay, the 11th of February 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Circular No. 62.

Census on the night of Thursday, the 26th of February 1891.

All concerned are advised, with reference to the instructions given in Circular No. 54 of the 11th of February 1891, as to the enumeration of Passengers and the Company's Staff who may be travelling upon this Railway on the night appointed for the taking of the Census, that the following additional instructions should be carried out, namely :—

Second.—No. 84 Up Nagpur Passenger Train, leaving Nagpur at 10 o'clock on Thursday, the 26th of February. As this train will start from Nagpur within the hours when the Census will be in operation, it is likely that many of the passengers joining the Train at Nagpur and at stations up to Bhusawal, will have been enumerated. But notwithstanding this Passengers must be asked both at the stations where they join the train, and also when they alight, if they alight at stations between Nagpur and Bhusawal, and, if not already enumerated, they should be enumerated when they alight, and it should be seen that all have been enumerated before they leave Bhusawal Station.

Day, the 17th of February 1891.

De la
due (800)
Samar
Divina
Received - De la
(116)
(311)

TABLE I.

Area, Houses, and Population.

TABLE I.—Area, Houses, and Population.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		POPULATION.													
		OCCUPIED HOUSES.						MALES.				FEMALES.			
		NUMBER OF		TOTAL.	Towns.	Villages.	TOTAL.		Towns.	Villages.	TOTAL.	Towns.	Villages.		
		Towns.	Villages.				Towns.	Villages.							
Area in square miles.		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I															
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	2,759.20	14	1,039	136,328	27,174	1,09,154	655,645	124,710	530,935	340,235	65,604	274,631	315,410	59,106	256,304
" AKOLA	2,659.39	10	981	129,333	25,102	1,04,231	574,782	107,636	467,146	297,011	56,520	240,491	277,771	51,116	226,655
" ELICHUR	2,623.32	5	796	66,815	13,874	52,941	315,798	59,455	256,343	162,969	30,404	132,565	152,890	29,051	123,778
" BULDANA	2,808.81	4	898	95,198	5,749	89,449	481,021	28,177	452,844	244,799	14,274	230,525	256,222	13,993	222,319
" WUN	3,911.23	2	1,233	92,306	2,532	89,774	471,613	11,545	460,068	241,688	6,225	235,463	299,925	5,320	224,605
" BASIN	2,955.92	4	838	71,028	5,374	65,654	398,181	29,188	368,993	204,798	14,938	189,860	193,383	14,250	179,133
Railway Passengers, etc.		...	...	...	...	...	451	...	...	326	...	...	125	...	...
Total	17,777.87	39	5,785	591,008	79,805	511,203	2,897,491	360,711	2,536,399	1,491,826	187,965	1,393,535	1,405,665	172,746	1,232,794
II															
Taluk Amraoti	671.60	6	258	37,728	13,038	24,690	183,598	60,640	122,958	95,536	32,565	62,971	87,972	28,075	59,897
" Chandur	854.97	2	307	41,378	2,663	28,715	198,106	12,661	185,445	102,885	6,496	96,389	95,221	6,163	89,056
" Mursi	622.38	5	268	21,185	8,441	24,144	152,374	36,973	115,401	78,451	18,931	59,520	73,923	18,042	55,881
" Murtasapur.	610.95	1	266	25,937	3,432	21,605	121,657	14,439	107,221	63,363	7,612	55,751	58,294	6,824	51,470
Taluk Akola	738.80	2	292	30,954	6,341	24,613	137,988	26,516	111,472	71,744	14,367	57,377	66,244	12,149	54,095
" Akot	516.81	2	228	31,954	5,457	26,497	137,720	22,515	115,205	70,630	11,043	58,987	67,090	10,872	56,218
" Balapur	568.75	3	166	21,881	4,953	16,928	101,673	22,278	79,395	51,041	11,000	40,041	49,732	11,278	38,454
" Jalgaon	392.10	1	163	22,322	2,146	20,176	97,616	9,397	88,399	50,323	4,705	45,618	47,293	4,602	42,691
" Khargone	442.93	2	132	22,222	6,205	16,017	99,785	27,020	72,765	52,573	14,805	37,568	47,412	12,215	35,197
Taluk Ellichur	469.17	4	218	32,122	11,462	20,660	146,215	48,862	97,353	75,271	24,973	59,298	70,944	13,889	42,055
" Daryapur	595.15	1	247	26,416	2,412	24,004	122,552	10,593	111,959	63,329	5,431	57,898	59,223	5,162	54,061
" Melghat	1,649.00	...	331	8,277	...	8,277	47,931	...	47,931	24,369	...	24,369	22,662	...	22,662
Taluk Chikhli	1,009.44	1	279	30,188	1,524	28,664	150,098	7,382	142,716	76,540	3,649	72,891	73,558	3,733	69,815
" Mehbar	791.52	2	296	37,955	3,378	34,577	177,877	15,693	162,184	90,215	8,027	82,188	87,662	7,666	79,996
Taluk Yeshval	1,007.85	1	323	27,055	847	26,208	153,046	5,102	147,944	78,044	2,598	75,446	75,002	2,594	72,408
" Derwaha	9.31	1	298	25,179	1,472	23,698	124,429	6,464	117,965	64,275	3,548	60,727	60,154	2,916	57,238
" Kolapur	1,061.55	1	314	31,539	1,060	30,479	156,580	5,081	151,499	86,746	2,677	78,069	75,834	2,404	73,430
" Wun	1,081.19	...	288	16,227	...	16,227	105,926	...	105,926	53,845	...	42,822	52,081	...	52,081
Total	860.18	...	...	...	...	...	84,678	...	84,678	42,822	...	42,822	41,896	...	41,896
Taluk Amraoti	1,045.04	1	322	31,609	2,350	29,259	177,250	12,389	164,861	91,200	6,434	84,766	86,039	5,055	80,984
" Chandur	854.97	1	205	16,304	1,065	15,239	82,446	77,205	40,127	39,673	2,046	40,127	39,673	2,595	37,078
" Murtasapur	610.95	2	311	23,115	1,959	21,156	136,465	11,558	126,927	70,825	5,858	64,967	67,660	5,700	61,966

TABLE N.

**Variation in the enumerated Population
since last Census.**

NOTE.—In the Census of 1881 Railway travellers were included in the District Returns.

TABLE II.—Showing the Variation in the enumerated Population Since last Census.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.	TOTAL.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	1891.	1881.	Variation.	1891.	1881.	Variation.	1891.	1881.	Variation.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	655,645	575,328	+ 80,317	340,235	298,051	+ 42,184	315,410	277,277	+ 38,133
" AKOLA	574,782	592,792	- 18,010	297,011	308,046	- 11,035	277,771	284,746	- 6,975
" ELLICHPUR	315,798	313,805	+ 1,993	162,909	162,590	+ 319	152,829	151,215	+ 1,614
" BULDANA	481,021	439,763	+ 41,258	244,790	225,243	+ 19,546	236,222	214,520	+ 21,702
" WÚN	471,613	392,102	+ 79,511	241,688	201,491	+ 40,197	229,925	196,611	+ 33,314
" BASIM	398,181	358,883	+ 39,298	204,798	185,071	+ 19,727	193,383	173,812	+ 19,571
" Railway Passengers, etc.	451	...	+ 451	326	...	+ 326	125	...	+ 125
Total	2,897,491	2,672,673	+ 224,818	1,491,826	1,380,492	+ 111,334	1,405,665	1,292,181	+ 113,484
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	183,508	163,456	+ 20,052	95,536	85,333	+ 10,203	87,972	78,123	+ 9,849
" Chandur	198,106	171,611	+ 26,495	102,885	88,813	+ 14,072	95,221	82,798	+ 12,423
" Mursi	152,374	129,688	+ 22,686	78,451	66,563	+ 11,888	73,923	63,125	+ 10,798
" Murtaapur	121,657	110,573	+ 11,084	63,303	57,342	+ 6,021	58,294	53,231	+ 5,063
DISTRICT AKOLA	137,988	139,421	- 1,433	71,744	72,560	- 816	66,244	66,861	- 617
" Akot	137,720	144,253	- 6,533	70,630	74,755	- 4,125	67,090	69,498	- 2,408
" Balapur	101,673	107,200	- 5,527	51,941	55,739	- 3,798	49,732	51,461	- 1,729
" Jalgaon	97,616	105,739	- 8,123	50,323	54,434	- 4,111	47,293	51,305	- 4,012
" Khangaon	99,785	96,179	+ 3,606	52,373	50,558	+ 1,815	47,412	45,621	+ 1,791
DISTRICT ELLICHPUR	146,215	148,041	- 1,826	75,271	76,514	- 1,243	70,944	71,527	- 583
" Daryapur	122,552	123,109	- 557	63,329	63,859	- 530	59,223	59,250	- 27
" Melghát	47,031	42,655	+ 4,376	24,369	22,217	+ 2,152	22,662	20,438	+ 2,224
DISTRICT BULDANA	150,098	140,011	+ 10,087	76,540	71,595	+ 4,945	73,558	68,416	+ 5,142
" Malkapur	177,877	165,508	+ 12,369	90,215	86,478	+ 3,737	87,622	82,630	+ 5,032
" Mehkar	153,046	131,244	+ 21,802	78,044	67,170	+ 10,874	75,002	64,074	+ 10,928
DISTRICT WÚN	124,429	107,846	+ 16,583	64,275	55,977	+ 8,298	60,154	51,969	+ 8,185
" Darwaha	156,580	132,788	+ 23,792	89,746	68,468	+ 21,278	75,834	64,320	+ 11,514
" Kelapur	105,926	78,814	+ 27,112	53,845	40,194	+ 13,651	52,081	38,620	+ 13,461
" Wún	84,678	72,654	+ 12,024	42,822	36,952	+ 5,870	41,856	35,702	+ 6,154
DISTRICT BASIM	177,250	157,690	+ 19,560	91,200	81,565	+ 9,635	86,050	76,125	+ 9,925
" Mangrul	82,446	79,142	+ 3,304	42,773	39,426	+ 3,347	39,673	36,716	+ 2,957
" Pusad	138,485	125,051	+ 13,434	70,825	64,080	+ 6,745	67,660	60,971	+ 6,689

Table II.—Variation in Population.

TABLE III.

**Towns and Villages classified by
Population.**

Table III.—Towns and Villages.

TABLE III.—Towns and Villages classified by Population.

District and Taluk.	Total number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population	1—199										2,000—2,999										3,000—4,999										5,000—9,999										10,000—14,999										15,000—19,999										20,000—49,999												50,000—99,999												100,000—199,999												200,000—499,999												500,000—999,999												1,000,000—1,999,999												2,000,000—2,999,999												3,000,000—3,999,999												4,000,000—4,999,999												5,000,000—5,999,999												6,000,000—6,999,999												7,000,000—7,999,999												8,000,000—8,999,999												9,000,000—9,999,999												10,000,000—10,999,999												11,000,000—11,999,999												12,000,000—12,999,999												13,000,000—13,999,999												14,000,000—14,999,999												15,000,000—15,999,999												16,000,000—16,999,999												17,000,000—17,999,999												18,000,000—18,999,999												19,000,000—19,999,999												20,000,000—20,999,999												21,000,000—21,999,999												22,000,000—22,999,999												23,000,000—23,999,999												24,000,000—24,999,999												25,000,000—25,999,999												26,000,000—26,999,999												27,000,000—27,999,999												28,000,000—28,999,999												29,000,000—29,999,999												30,000,000—30,999,999												31,000,000—31,999,999												32,000,000—32,999,999												33,000,000—33,999,999												34,000,000—34,999,999												35,000,000—35,999,999												36,000,000—36,999,999												37,000,000—37,999,999												38,000,000—38,999,999												39,000,000—39,999,999												40,000,000—40,999,999												41,000,000—41,999,999												42,000,000—42,999,999												43,000,000—43,999,999												44,000,000—44,999,999												45,000,000—45,999,999												46,000,000—46,999,999												47,000,000—47,999,999												48,000,000—48,999,999												49,000,000—49,999,999												50,000,000—50,999,999												51,000,000—51,999,999												52,000,000—52,999,999												53,000,000—53,999,999												54,000,000—54,999,999												55,000,000—55,999,999												56,000,000—56,999,999												57,000,000—57,999,999												58,000,000—58,999,999												59,000,000—59,999,999												60,000,000—60,999,999												61,000,000—61,999,999												62,000,000—62,999,999												63,000,000—63,999,999												64,000,000—64,999,999												65,000,000—65,999,999												66,000,000—66,999,999												67,000,000—67,999,999												68,000,000—68,999,999												69,000,000—69,999,999												70,000,000—70,999,999												71,000,000—71,999,999												72,000,000—72,999,999												73,000,000—73,999,999												74,000,000—74,999,999												75,000,000—75,999,999												76,000,000—76,999,999												77,000,000—77,999,999												78,000,000—78,999,999												79,000,000—79,999,999												80,000,000—80,999,999												81,000,000—81,999,999												82,000,000—82,999,999												83,000,000—83,999,999												84,000,000—84,999,999												85,000,000—85,999,999												86,000,000—86,999,999												87,000,000—87,999,999												88,000,000—88,999,999												89,000,000—89,999,999		
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TABLE IV.
Towns according to Population, compared
with the preceding Census.

Table IV.—Variation in Towns.

Table IV.—Towns according to Population, compared with the preceding Census.

TOWN.	DISTRICT.	Municipality, Suburbs or Canton- ments.	TOTAL POPULATION.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
			1891.	1881.	Variation.	1891.	1881.	Variation.	1891.	1881.	Variation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AMRAOTI . . .	Amraoti . . .	Municipality . . .	28,946	23,550	+5,396	15,833	12,859	+2,974	13,113	10,691	+2,422
ELlichPUR . . .	Ellichpur . . .	Municipality . . .	26,637	26,728	—91	13,389	13,346	+43	13,248	13,382	—134
AKOLA . . .	Akola . . .	Municipality . . .	21,470	16,614	+4,856	11,814	8,834	+2,980	9,656	7,780	+1,876
AKOT . . .	...	Municipality . . .	15,995	16,137	—142	8,417	8,278	+139	7,578	7,859	—281
KHAMGAON . . .	...	Municipality . . .	15,598	12,390	+3,208	8,769	6,718	+2,051	6,829	5,672	+1,157
KARANJA . . .	Amraoti . . .	...	14,436	10,923	+3,513	7,612	5,631	+1,981	6,924	5,292	+1,632
BASIM . . .	Basim . . .	Municipality and Civil Station . . .	12,389	11,576	+813	6,434	6,015	+419	5,955	5,561	+394
SHEGAON . . .	Akola . . .	Municipality . . .	11,422	11,079	+343	6,036	5,753	+283	5,386	5,326	+60
ANJANGAON . . .	Ellichpur . . .	...	10,593	9,842	+751	5,431	5,060	+371	5,162	4,782	+380
BALAPUR . . .	Akola . . .	...	10,250	11,244	—994	4,970	5,542	—572	5,280	5,702	—422
SHEENDURJANA . . .	Amraoti . . .	...	10,043	8,501	+1,542	5,090	4,242	+848	4,953	4,259	+694
BADNERA . . .	...	...	9,916	6,460	+3,456	5,260	3,291	+1,969	4,656	3,169	+1,487
PARATWADA . . .	Ellichpur . . .	Cantonment and Civil Station . . .	9,003	9,445	+158	5,352	5,155	+197	4,251	4,290	—39
JALGAON . . .	Akola . . .	...	9,307	10,392	—1,085	4,705	5,267	—562	4,602	5,125	—523
MALKAPUR . . .	Buldana . . .	...	9,222	8,152	+1,070	4,773	4,108	+665	4,449	4,044	+405
DEULGAON RAJA . . .	...	...	7,382	7,025	+357	3,649	3,467	+182	3,733	3,558	+175
WARUD . . .	Amraoti . . .	...	7,291	6,607	+684	3,709	3,314	+395	3,582	3,293	+289
MORSI . . .	...	...	7,104	5,592	+1,512	3,653	2,822	+831	3,451	2,770	+681
NER PINGLAI . . .	...	...	6,848	6,644	+204	3,607	3,574	+33	3,241	3,070	+171
KARASGAON . . .	Ellichpur . . .	...	6,846	7,330	—484	3,397	3,771	—374	3,449	3,559	—110
HIWARKHED . . .	Akola . . .	...	6,520	7,300	—780	3,226	3,723	—497	3,294	3,577	—283
NANDURA . . .	Buldana . . .	...	6,471	6,743	—272	3,254	3,488	—234	3,217	3,255	—38
YEOTMAL . . .	Wun . . .	...	6,464	4,445	+2,019	3,548	2,400	+1,148	2,916	2,045	+871
TALEGAON—DASHA- SAHASRA . . .	Amraoti . . .	...	6,440	5,506	+934	3,284	2,862	+422	3,156	2,644	+512
UMARKHED . . .	Basim . . .	...	6,414	5,959	+455	3,231	3,029	+202	3,183	2,930	+253
MANGRUL DASTAGIR . . .	Amraoti . . .	...	6,221	6,122	+99	3,212	3,163	+49	3,009	2,959	+50
PATUR . . .	Akola . . .	...	6,156	7,219	—1,063	3,108	4,171	—1,063	3,048	3,048	...
BALGAON JAGIR . . .	Amraoti . . .	...	5,939	4,905	+1,034	3,168	2,553	+615	2,771	2,352	+419
WADEGAON . . .	Akola . . .	...	5,872	6,096	—224	2,922	3,064	—142	2,950	3,032	—82
SIRASGAON . . .	Ellichpur . . .	...	5,776	5,408	+368	2,835	2,757	+78	2,941	2,651	+290
KHOLAPUR . . .	Amraoti . . .	...	5,725	6,452	—727	2,837	3,261	—424	2,888	3,191	—303
PUSLA . . .	...	...	5,687	4,611	+1,076	2,872	2,323	+549	2,815	2,288	+527
NANDGAON PETH . . .	...	...	5,405	4,418	+987	2,796	2,347	+449	2,609	2,071	+538
MANGRUL PIR . . .	Basim . . .	...	5,241	4,900	+341	2,646	2,481	+165	2,595	2,419	+176
PUSAD . . .	...	...	5,144	5,047	+97	2,627	2,641	—14	2,517	2,406	+111
MEHKAR . . .	Buldana . . .	...	5,102	4,374	+728	2,598	2,281	+317	2,504	2,093	+411
DIGRAS . . .	Wun . . .	...	5,081	4,235	+846	2,677	2,136	+541	2,404	2,099	+305
BARS TALIKI . . .	Akola . . .	...	5,046	5,377	—331	2,553	2,697	—144	2,493	2,680	—187
AMRAOTI CAMP . . .	Amraoti . . .	Municipality and Civil Station . . .	4,709	unknown	...	2,671	...	...	2,038	...	...

TABLE V.

**Towns arranged territorially, with Popu-
lation by Religion.**

NOTE.—The heading "Others" includes—				
Buddhist	.	.	2 males	2 females.
Jew	.	.	2	"
Deist	.	.	1	"
Positivist	.	.	1	"
Agnostic	.	.	1	"
Unspecified	.	.	1	"
TOTAL	.	8		2

TABLE V.—Towns arranged territorially, with Population by Religion.

[illegible]

TABLE VI.

Religions.

RELIGIONS:—

Hindu.	Sikh.
Musalman.	Christian.
Animistic.	Parsi.
Jain.	Others.

NOTE:—The "Others" comprise the following:—

Buddhist	2 males 2 females.
Jew	2 "
Deist	1 "
Positivist	1 "
Agnostic	1 "
Unspecified	2 "
					—
TOTAL	.	9			2
		—			—

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Table VI.—Religions.

TABLE VI.—Religions.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.	TOTAL POPULATION.				HINDU.				MUSALMAN.				ANIMISTIC.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	655,645	340,235	315,410	584,178	303,130	281,048	47,522	24,931	22,591	17,391	8,727	8,664	17,391	8,727	8,664	
" AKOLA	574,782	297,011	277,771	518,046	267,316	250,730	51,302	26,717	24,585	1,545	813	732	1,545	813	732	
" ELLICHUR	315,708	162,669	152,839	243,092	126,423	117,569	30,645	15,671	14,974	39,745	20,101	19,644	39,745	20,101	19,644	
" BULDANA	481,021	244,799	236,222	442,588	225,016	217,572	34,405	17,679	16,726	7	4	3	7	4	3	
" WUN	471,013	241,688	229,935	371,084	190,766	180,318	20,727	10,932	9,795	77,968	38,977	38,991	77,968	38,977	38,991	
" BASIM	398,181	204,798	193,353	371,537	190,873	180,664	23,020	12,053	10,967	449	225	224	449	225	224	
Railway Passengers, etc.	451	326	125	366	261	105	60	52	8	3	...	3	3	...	3	
Total	2,897,491	1,491,826	1,405,665	2,531,791	1,303,785	1,228,006	207,681	108,085	99,646	137,108	68,847	68,261	137,108	68,847	68,261	
AMRAOTI DISTRICT. { Taluk Amraoti	183,508	95,536	87,972	161,331	83,853	77,478	18,384	9,712	8,672	1,756	870	886	1,756	870	886	
" " Chandur	198,106	102,885	95,221	180,403	93,700	86,763	9,060	4,794	4,266	6,954	3,507	3,447	6,954	3,507	3,447	
" " Morsi	152,374	78,451	73,923	133,708	69,017	64,691	9,225	4,729	4,496	8,383	4,190	4,193	8,383	4,190	4,193	
" " Murtazapur	121,657	63,363	58,294	108,676	56,560	52,116	10,853	5,696	5,157	298	160	138	298	160	138	
AKOLA DISTRICT. { Taluk Akola	137,988	71,744	66,244	124,098	64,430	59,668	12,463	6,545	5,918	143	80	63	143	80	63	
" " Akot	137,720	70,630	67,090	123,010	63,087	59,923	13,330	6,804	6,526	785	415	370	785	415	370	
" " Balapur	101,673	51,941	49,732	80,399	45,726	43,673	11,340	5,722	5,618	8	3	5	8	3	5	
" " Jalgaon	97,010	50,323	47,293	89,937	46,177	43,760	6,933	3,742	3,191	589	299	290	589	299	290	
" " Khamgaon	99,785	52,373	47,412	91,632	47,896	43,706	7,236	3,904	3,332	20	16	4	20	16	4	
ELLICHUR DISTRICT. { Taluk Ellichpur	146,215	75,271	70,944	124,059	64,174	59,885	19,020	9,464	9,556	2,213	1,133	1,080	2,213	1,133	1,080	
" " Darvapur	122,552	63,329	59,233	111,595	57,515	54,080	10,263	5,439	4,824	214	110	104	214	110	104	
" " Melghat	47,031	24,369	22,662	8,338	4,734	3,604	1,362	768	594	37,318	18,858	18,460	37,318	18,858	18,460	
BULDANA DISTRICT. { Taluk Chikhli	150,008	76,540	73,558	136,828	69,694	67,134	11,853	6,112	5,741	7	4	3	7	4	3	
" " Malkapur	177,877	90,215	87,662	162,004	82,146	79,918	14,395	7,354	7,061	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Mehkar	153,046	78,044	75,002	143,696	73,176	70,520	8,157	4,233	3,924	...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT. { Taluk Yeotmal	124,420	64,275	60,154	93,683	48,599	45,084	5,595	3,006	2,589	24,334	12,223	12,111	24,334	12,223	12,111	
" " Darwaha	150,580	80,740	75,834	137,182	70,651	66,531	9,797	5,219	4,578	8,887	4,482	4,405	8,887	4,482	4,405	
" " Kelapur	105,926	53,845	52,081	74,783	38,276	36,507	3,052	1,564	1,488	27,836	13,861	13,975	27,836	13,861	13,975	
" " Wun	84,678	42,822	41,856	65,436	33,240	32,196	2,283	1,143	1,140	16,911	8,411	8,500	16,911	8,411	8,500	
BASIM DISTRICT. { Taluk Basim	177,250	91,200	86,050	165,987	85,247	80,740	9,313	4,936	4,377	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Mangrul	82,446	42,773	39,673	77,356	40,129	37,227	4,718	2,450	2,268	39	17	22	39	17	22	
" " Pusad	138,485	70,825	67,660	128,104	65,497	62,697	8,989	4,667	4,322	410	208	202	410	208	202	

Table VI.—Religions.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.	JAIN.			SIKH.			CHRISTIAN.			PARSI.			OTHERS.		
	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	5,660	2,984	2,676	29	13	16	629	317	312	235	132	103	1	1	...
" AKOLA	3,365	1,825	1,540	67	41	26	305	183	122	145	111	34	7	5	2
" ELICHPUR	1,269	684	585	1	1	...	123	68	55	22	20	2	1	1	...
" BULDANA	3,883	2,023	1,860	30	13	17	103	60	43	5	4	1	...	...	...
" WUN	1,702	937	765	38	23	15	89	49	40	5	4	1	...	...	...
" BASIM	3,073	1,590	1,483	12	7	5	88	48	40	...	...	...	2	2	...
Railway Passengers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	18,952	10,043	8,909	177	98	79	1,359	738	621	412	277	141	11	9	2
AMRAOTI DISTRICT. { Taluk Amraoti	1,222	692	530	2	1	1	592	287	305	220	120	100	1	1	...
" " Chandur	1,596	861	735	18	10	8	15	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Morsi	1,051	509	542	...	...	...	5	4	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
" " Murtazapur	1,791	922	869	9	2	7	17	13	4	13	10	3	...	...	...
AKOLA DISTRICT. { Taluk Akola	971	507	464	49	29	20	191	104	87	68	46	22	5	3	2
" " Akot	574	368	266	7	6	1	6	5	1	8	5	3	...	...	...
" " Balapur	914	481	433	...	...	...	8	5	3	4	4	...	...	...	...
" " Jalgaon	151	101	50	4	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Khamgaon	755	428	327	7	4	3	98	67	31	...	56	9	2	2	...
ELICHPUR DISTRICT. { Taluk Ellichpur	800	427	373	...	...	...	111	61	50	11	11	...	1	1	...
" " Daryapur	407	255	212	1	1	...	1	...	1	11	9	2	...	...	...
" " Melghat	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT. { Taluk Chikhli	1,331	682	649	1	...	1	77	47	30	1	1	...	...	...	...
" " Malkapur	1,304	721	673	...	...	...	20	11	9	4	3	1	...	...	...
" " Mehkar	1,158	620	538	29	13	16	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT. { Taluk Yeotmal	722	393	329	1	1	...	89	49	40	5	4	1	...	...	...
" " Darwaha	713	393	320	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Kelapur	210	123	96	36	21	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Wun	48	28	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT. { Taluk Basim	1,864	970	894	...	...	...	85	46	39	...	...	...	1	1	...
" " Mangrul	332	176	156	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Pusad	877	444	433	12	7	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...

TABLE VII.

**Ages by Religions.—Part A.—TOTAL
POPULATION.**

Table VII.—Ages by Religions.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		AGE PERIODS.												60 AND OVER.							
		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44				45-49		50-54		55-59	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
DISTRICT AMRAOTI		21,173	21,509	23,604	27,908	29,465	28,979	32,871	28,986	24,568	18,204	27,824	21,764	13,944	9,389	19,422	15,582	5,612	4,038	21,687	21,233
" AKOLA		19,456	20,176	21,739	24,879	28,011	25,551	28,356	24,278	21,486	16,583	22,320	18,893	12,326	9,238	16,231	13,928	5,181	3,969	16,915	17,469
" ELLICHPUR		10,569	11,078	12,115	13,758	14,381	13,635	15,619	13,784	11,310	8,435	12,836	10,336	6,578	4,758	8,802	7,564	2,626	2,018	10,220	10,685
" BULDANA		16,347	17,576	16,957	21,249	24,120	20,954	22,759	20,023	15,106	12,177	16,796	15,362	8,706	6,816	12,323	10,476	3,819	2,727	12,770	13,749
" WGN		14,227	14,717	15,247	19,086	20,268	20,928	22,243	20,971	15,211	11,781	18,822	14,873	8,658	5,797	12,758	10,840	3,303	2,584	13,563	14,273
" BASIM		11,545	12,628	13,741	16,804	19,655	17,891	19,773	17,464	12,265	9,395	15,286	12,694	6,519	4,547	10,878	9,038	2,538	1,858	10,605	11,703
Railway Passengers, etc.		14	6	28	5	52	12	58	12	30	5	26	9	13	5	27	9	14	...	18	5
Total		98,331	97,690	108,521	123,779	135,952	127,950	141,679	125,518	99,976	76,600	113,910	93,931	56,744	40,550	80,441	67,437	23,093	17,154	86,178	89,048
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.	{ Taluk Amraoti	6,129	6,138	7,142	8,051	8,342	8,115	9,525	8,171	6,834	5,012	7,842	6,262	3,849	2,610	5,641	4,448	1,514	1,049	6,211	6,115
" "	{ " Chandur	4,370	4,344	6,851	8,027	8,642	8,150	9,423	8,755	7,386	5,708	8,437	6,781	4,456	2,973	5,701	4,476	1,772	1,258	6,369	6,248
" "	{ " Murtazapur	3,871	4,663	4,486	5,365	5,859	5,535	6,402	5,143	5,773	4,222	6,357	4,989	3,174	2,171	4,447	3,778	1,288	1,011	5,250	4,918
AKOLA DISTRICT.	{ Taluk Akola	4,580	4,641	5,316	5,911	6,705	6,246	7,011	5,028	5,385	3,989	5,546	4,516	2,939	2,100	3,974	3,761	1,185	915	4,212	4,279
" "	{ " Akot	4,023	4,914	5,121	6,125	6,582	6,192	6,995	5,095	5,258	4,065	5,553	4,701	3,057	3,412	3,975	3,412	1,299	1,021	4,019	4,326
" "	{ " Balapur	3,353	3,515	3,589	4,381	4,580	4,400	4,661	4,174	3,662	2,806	3,724	3,381	2,072	1,513	2,867	2,443	843	621	3,111	3,366
" "	{ " Jalgaon	3,395	3,814	3,759	4,117	4,864	4,222	4,825	3,949	3,574	2,854	3,668	3,084	2,078	1,754	2,598	2,397	915	722	2,616	2,870
" "	{ " Khamgaon	3,465	3,591	3,954	4,315	5,250	4,431	4,864	4,032	3,707	2,809	3,829	3,211	2,186	1,566	2,817	2,525	1,038	700	3,827	3,952
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.	{ Taluk Ellichpur	5,032	4,923	5,567	6,328	6,598	6,263	6,905	6,299	5,088	3,909	6,212	5,078	3,126	2,317	4,325	3,790	1,287	1,045	5,359	5,565
" "	{ " Daryapur	4,086	4,404	4,770	5,433	5,697	5,230	6,163	5,337	4,525	3,445	4,874	4,474	2,600	1,922	3,514	2,763	1,080	790	3,941	4,130
" "	{ " Meighat	1,451	1,751	1,778	1,997	2,086	2,142	2,551	2,148	1,697	1,020	1,750	1,184	762	519	963	782	259	183	520	930
BULDANA DISTRICT.	{ Taluk Chikhi	5,131	5,313	5,100	6,510	7,516	6,595	7,293	6,470	4,700	3,568	5,391	4,761	2,646	2,003	3,915	3,432	1,132	793	3,832	4,222
" "	{ " Makapur	6,175	6,866	6,300	7,541	8,503	7,045	7,770	6,952	5,884	4,507	5,803	5,481	3,645	2,951	4,354	3,757	1,801	1,316	5,287	5,616
" "	{ " Menkar	5,041	5,457	5,548	7,198	8,101	6,751	7,696	6,621	4,522	3,442	5,622	5,088	2,415	1,752	4,054	3,114	886	618	3,651	3,911
WGN DISTRICT.	{ Taluk Yeotmal	3,756	3,099	4,111	5,108	5,435	5,860	6,032	5,620	4,213	3,177	5,131	3,958	2,492	1,688	3,615	2,847	949	672	3,623	3,806
" "	{ " Darwaha	4,640	4,927	5,178	6,138	6,875	6,814	7,223	6,714	5,358	4,113	6,271	4,761	3,133	2,307	4,368	3,432	1,182	867	4,690	4,742
" "	{ " Kulpur	3,186	3,259	3,238	4,331	4,512	4,823	5,127	5,056	3,344	2,450	4,294	3,779	1,754	1,174	2,658	2,417	659	488	2,787	2,888
" "	{ " WGN	2,636	2,541	2,720	3,359	3,456	3,958	3,861	3,581	2,996	2,032	3,126	2,645	1,279	905	2,127	2,141	513	537	2,553	2,737
BASIM DISTRICT.	{ Taluk Basim	5,197	5,712	6,277	7,775	8,857	8,222	9,252	7,666	5,615	4,185	6,730	5,601	2,880	2,146	4,907	3,979	1,177	851	4,854	5,314
" "	{ " Mangrul	2,259	2,554	2,787	3,310	3,630	3,574	4,013	3,551	2,683	2,123	3,204	2,721	1,501	1,163	2,381	1,863	660	449	2,512	2,588
" "	{ " Pusad	4,089	4,392	4,677	5,809	6,868	6,105	6,508	6,253	3,967	3,087	5,352	4,372	2,048	1,339	3,550	3,156	701	550	3,239	3,801

TABLE VII.

Ages by Religions.—Part B.—HINDU.

Table VII.—Ages by Religions.

TABLE VII.—Ages by Religions.—Part B.—HINDU.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		AGE PERIODS.																			
		TOTAL HINDU.																			
		UNDER 1 YEAR.		1 YEAR.		2 YEARS.		3 YEARS.		4 YEARS.		Total 0-4		5-9		10-14					
Total.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
DISTRICT AMRAOTI																					
	554,178	303,130	281,048	9,068	9,100	4,923	5,060	8,421	8,941	7,813	8,977	7,176	7,335	37,401	39,413	37,383	39,077	32,126	26,540		
"	AKOLA	267,316	250,730	8,949	8,976	4,124	4,529	6,799	7,318	6,979	7,999	5,977	6,366	32,828	35,188	33,094	33,895	28,841	23,626		
"	ELLICHPUR	126,423	117,569	4,075	4,033	1,857	1,932	3,316	3,502	3,170	3,520	2,735	2,796	15,153	15,783	14,997	15,622	13,241	11,135		
"	BULDANA	225,016	217,572	7,239	7,397	4,316	4,767	6,219	7,016	6,347	7,522	6,275	6,639	30,396	33,341	31,058	32,013	26,061	22,404		
"	Wdg	150,766	180,318	5,576	5,622	3,667	3,840	5,728	6,371	5,527	6,127	5,635	5,756	26,133	27,716	27,116	27,412	22,256	17,640		
"	BASIM	190,873	180,664	5,533	6,095	4,089	4,477	6,353	7,043	5,907	6,742	5,971	6,302	28,253	30,659	27,258	26,955	21,191	16,611		
Railway Passengers, etc.		366	105	2	5	3	6	1	4	3	6	1	3	10	24	16	9	10	13		
Total		2,531,791	1,303,785	40,842	41,228	22,979	24,611	36,837	40,195	35,746	40,893	33,770	35,197	170,174	182,124	170,922	174,983	143,726	117,969		
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.																					
" Taluk Amraoti	161,331	83,853	77,478	2,418	2,352	1,400	1,497	2,222	2,343	2,080	2,359	1,902	1,901	10,022	10,512	9,875	10,129	8,697	7,270		
" " Chandur	150,493	63,703	64,691	2,854	2,415	1,499	1,487	2,743	2,805	2,431	2,645	2,272	2,318	11,799	12,200	11,506	12,460	10,348	8,685		
" " Morsi	133,708	69,017	52,116	2,105	1,669	1,057	1,042	1,555	1,550	1,850	2,239	1,615	1,681	8,662	9,379	8,726	9,122	7,164	5,866		
" " Murtazapur	102,676	56,560		1,611		967	1,034	1,501	1,643	1,452	1,734	1,387	1,312	6,918	7,392	6,816	7,157	5,917	4,725		
AKOLA DISTRICT.																					
" Taluk Akola	124,098	64,430	59,668	2,049	2,119	914	1,032	1,606	1,674	1,655	1,956	1,420	1,537	7,644	8,318	8,037	8,203	6,674	5,417		
" " Akot	123,010	63,087	54,923	2,117	2,180	1,002	1,074	1,539	1,672	1,501	1,753	1,284	1,355	7,593	8,034	7,287	7,677	6,718	5,631		
" " Balapur	86,399	45,726	43,673	1,538	1,506	730	765	1,250	1,408	1,272	1,525	1,151	1,254	5,941	6,458	6,245	6,306	4,968	3,975		
" " Jalgaon	80,037	46,177	43,760	1,586	1,574	724	849	1,194	1,249	1,204	1,345	1,019	1,071	5,727	6,088	5,695	5,861	5,245	4,477		
" " Khangaon	91,602	47,856	43,706	1,059	1,597	754	809	1,210	1,315	1,287	1,420	1,103	1,149	6,013	6,290	5,830	5,818	5,236	4,126		
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.																					
" Taluk Ellichpur	124,050	64,174	59,885	1,930	1,961	923	988	1,729	1,833	1,591	1,807	1,376	1,356	7,549	7,975	7,521	7,922	6,777	5,513		
" " Daryapur	111,595	57,515	54,080	2,065	1,970	885	887	1,485	1,503	1,467	1,520	1,264	1,268	7,166	7,308	6,868	7,101	5,981	5,244		
" " Melghat	8,338	4,734	3,604	80	102	49	57	102	106	112	123	95	112	438	500	578	599	483	378		
BULDANA DISTRICT.																					
" Taluk Chikhti	136,828	66,604	67,134	2,012	2,091	1,221	1,436	1,846	2,132	1,882	2,267	1,976	1,962	8,937	9,888	9,068	10,038	8,369	7,071		
" " Malkapur	162,064	82,126	70,013	3,005	3,100	1,487	1,570	2,235	2,426	2,411	2,775	2,138	2,409	11,276	12,286	10,867	11,198	9,403	8,074		
" " Mehkar	143,666	73,176	70,520	2,222	2,206	1,608	1,755	2,138	2,458	2,054	2,480	2,161	2,268	10,183	11,167	10,223	10,777	8,269	7,259		
Wdg DISTRICT.																					
" Taluk Yeotmal	93,683	48,599	45,084	1,472	1,389	883	890	1,304	1,485	1,280	1,394	1,319	1,267	6,258	6,425	6,466	6,507	5,569	4,513		
" " Darwaha	137,182	70,651	66,531	2,256	2,067	1,204	1,334	2,210	2,409	2,180	2,380	2,067	2,162	9,823	10,052	10,171	10,254	7,842	6,129		
" " Kelapur	74,783	38,276	36,507	500	875	502	940	1,175	1,254	1,161	1,294	1,151	1,223	5,289	5,586	5,578	5,653	4,549	3,602		
" " Wdg	65,436	33,240	32,196	948	951	678	676	1,033	1,223	1,006	1,059	1,098	1,104	4,763	5,053	4,501	4,968	4,256	3,396		
BASIM DISTRICT.																					
" Taluk Basim	165,987	85,247	80,740	2,548	2,603	1,032	1,121	2,586	2,824	2,591	3,027	2,587	2,622	12,244	13,287	11,763	11,783	9,246	7,378		
" " Mangrul	77,356	40,129	37,237	1,166	1,103	829	910	1,278	1,369	1,183	1,342	1,167	1,261	5,023	5,988	5,666	5,678	4,465	3,371		
" " Pusad.	128,194	65,497	62,697	2,219	2,209	1,328	1,446	2,489	2,850	2,133	2,373	2,217	2,416	10,386	11,384	9,809	9,494	7,486	5,862		

Table VII.—Ages by Religions.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.	15—19				20—24				25—29				30—34				35—39				40—44				45—49				50—54				55—59		60 and over.	
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.					
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	18,759	19,272	20,930	24,677	26,232	25,864	29,232	25,765	22,136	16,348	24,757	19,248	12,535	8,465	17,202	13,792	5,070	3,654	9,367	18,900																
" AKOLA	17,402	18,229	19,266	22,327	25,183	23,119	25,493	21,910	19,495	15,317	20,137	16,845	11,318	8,501	14,517	12,522	4,708	3,670	15,034	15,541																
" ELLICHPUR	8,258	8,457	9,316	10,572	11,216	10,497	12,152	10,548	8,978	6,824	10,139	8,162	5,368	3,886	7,083	5,929	2,172	1,675	8,320	8,597																
" BOLDANA	15,010	16,235	15,510	19,536	22,208	19,302	20,976	18,398	13,991	11,279	15,354	14,063	8,038	6,345	11,301	9,597	3,518	2,507	11,595	12,552																
" W6N	11,279	11,599	12,247	15,048	16,143	16,409	17,654	16,493	12,129	9,375	14,814	11,751	6,986	4,710	10,179	8,537	2,708	2,123	11,122	11,505																
" BASIM	10,602	11,764	12,705	15,775	18,326	16,707	18,372	16,313	11,459	8,788	14,258	11,807	6,074	4,269	10,061	8,410	2,386	1,739	9,838	10,867																
Railway Passengers, etc.	10	5	21	5	47	10	42	11	24	5	22	5	12	5	22	8	11	..	14	5																
Total	81,410	85,561	89,995	107,940	119,355	111,908	123,921	109,438	88,212	67,936	99,481	81,921	50,361	36,183	70,365	58,795	20,573	15,368	75,290	77,880																
AMRAOTI District.	5,363	5,441	6,176	7,018	7,208	7,155	8,395	7,164	6,090	4,444	6,879	5,478	3,364	2,341	4,896	3,886	1,335	950	5,473	5,360																
" Taluk Amraoti	5,772	5,804	6,204	7,270	7,835	7,884	8,553	7,955	6,765	5,246	7,668	5,764	4,076	2,713	5,252	4,058	1,626	1,148	5,836	5,677																
" " Chandur	4,223	4,211	4,562	5,659	5,864	6,089	6,574	6,007	5,138	3,691	5,590	4,298	2,810	1,624	3,821	3,128	1,162	608	4,641	4,397																
" " Morsi	3,401	3,646	3,588	4,730	5,235	4,960	5,720	4,581	4,143	2,967	4,620	3,708	2,265	1,487	3,173	2,550	947	648	3,417	3,559																
AKOLA District.	4,058	4,191	4,705	5,300	6,082	5,614	6,301	5,367	4,898	3,644	5,003	4,070	2,666	1,937	3,560	3,032	1,064	825	3,738	3,761																
" Taluk Akola	4,093	4,409	4,500	5,426	5,877	5,562	6,266	5,384	4,743	3,721	4,994	4,186	2,869	2,112	3,566	3,044	1,193	928	3,538	3,809																
" " Balapur	2,925	3,078	3,107	3,818	4,081	3,642	4,109	3,827	3,233	2,548	3,319	2,955	1,822	1,355	2,459	2,113	735	579	2,672	2,739																
" " Jalgaon	3,132	3,236	3,420	3,816	4,427	3,882	4,308	3,641	3,239	2,601	3,348	2,837	1,931	1,642	2,374	2,201	638	690	2,403	2,668																
" " Khangaon	3,154	3,315	3,534	3,958	4,716	4,119	4,419	3,691	3,422	2,713	3,473	2,897	2,020	1,455	2,518	2,112	878	640	2,683	2,564																
ELLICHPUR District.	4,268	4,194	4,680	5,353	5,566	5,305	5,919	5,318	4,439	3,424	5,324	4,236	2,724	2,041	3,652	3,067	1,133	921	4,583	4,584																
" Taluk Ellichpur	3,685	4,019	4,264	4,886	5,115	4,778	5,597	4,881	4,162	3,222	4,402	3,710	2,488	1,773	3,219	2,673	590	728	3,568	3,754																
" " Daryapur	305	214	363	333	505	384	646	346	377	178	413	216	186	74	222	159	49	24	169	169																
" " Meighat	4,703	4,878	4,575	5,952	6,888	5,999	6,657	5,007	4,310	3,537	4,850	4,362	2,415	1,832	3,546	3,118	1,030	718	4,583	4,584																
BULDANA District.	5,597	6,230	5,716	6,823	7,740	6,930	7,090	6,309	5,428	4,484	5,256	4,047	3,351	2,848	3,959	3,458	1,659	1,207	4,704	5,084																
" Taluk Chikhli	4,710	5,127	5,219	6,701	7,580	6,373	7,229	6,182	4,253	3,258	5,248	4,754	2,232	1,665	3,796	2,981	829	582	3,365	3,634																
" " Mehkar	2,865	2,984	3,196	3,821	4,164	4,198	4,613	4,280	3,197	2,402	3,868	3,033	1,933	1,289	2,745	2,131	743	537	2,982	2,964																
W6N District.	4,021	4,337	4,450	5,617	6,009	5,949	6,307	5,867	4,742	3,594	5,463	4,342	2,782	1,769	3,229	3,025	1,004	784	4,118	4,182																
" Taluk Darwaha	2,312	2,368	2,370	3,087	3,262	3,420	3,744	3,513	2,403	1,797	3,091	2,346	1,270	861	1,940	1,718	471	368	1,577	2,168																
" " Kelapur	2,081	1,970	2,181	2,523	2,708	2,842	2,990	2,753	1,787	1,362	2,192	2,030	1,001	791	1,665	1,663	430	434	2,045	2,191																
" " W6n	4,812	5,240	5,807	7,325	8,207	7,727	8,642	7,187	5,256	3,917	6,315	5,315	2,677	2,040	4,559	3,702	1,116	801	4,513	4,938																
BASIM District.	2,111	2,386	2,577	3,058	3,675	3,314	3,742	3,319	2,537	2,019	2,679	2,444	1,513	1,015	2,218	1,740	618	422	2,305	2,423																
" Taluk Basim	3,769	4,038	4,321	5,352	6,334	5,666	5,988	5,797	3,666	2,852	4,904	4,046	1,884	1,214	3,284	2,908	652	516	2,566	3,506																

TABLE VII.

Ages by Religions.—Part C.—MUSALMAN.

Table VII.—Ages by Religions.

TABLE VII.—Ages by Religions.—Part C.—MUSALMAN.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		TOTAL MUSALMAN.																																					
		AGE PERIODS.																																					
		UNDER 1 YEAR.				1 YEAR.				2 YEARS.				3 YEARS.				4 YEARS.			Total 0-4		5-9		10-14														
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20	
TOTAL.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.			
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20	
DISTRICT AMRAOTI		47,522		24,931		22,591		715		682		390		416		664		691		630		727		667		609		3,006		3,125		3,128		3,235		2,750		2,104	
" AKOLA		51,302		26,717		24,535		835		839		457		432		629		673		661		725		655		699		3,237		3,308		3,203		3,435		2,847		2,351	
" ELLICHPUR		30,645		15,671		14,974		442		482		224		273		371		404		375		429		362		407		1,774		1,995		1,869		1,990		1,696		1,370	
" BULDANA		34,405		17,679		16,726		531		562		336		363		510		549		511		536		525		559		2,413		2,569		2,476		2,456		1,984		1,618	
" WEN		20,727		10,932		9,795		296		294		215		212		281		348		250		321		301		283		1,343		1,458		1,469		1,481		1,245		934	
" BASIM		23,020		12,053		10,567		377		330		197		244		369		393		326		374		348		397		1,617		1,738		1,641		1,925		1,395		1,029	
Railway Passengers, etc.		60		52		8		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		3		1		4		2	
Total		207,681		108,085		99,646		3,196		3,189		1,819		1,940		2,824		3,058		2,753		3,112		2,798		2,954		13,390		14,253		13,789		14,133		11,831		9,408	
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.		18,384		9,712		8,672		246		229		169		162		244		222		249		241		219		220		1,127		1,083		1,173		1,205		1,069		795	
" Taluk Amraoti		9,660		4,794		4,266		139		152		65		74		123		151		132		142		115		105		574		624		632		610		545		418	
" " Chandur		9,225		4,729		4,496		154		141		48		65		128		141		120		155		115		115		565		617		625		658		533		420	
" " Murtazapur		10,853		5,696		5,157		176		160		108		115		169		177		129		159		158		160		740		801		698		753		603		471	
AKOLA DISTRICT.		12,463		6,545		5,918		203		218		119		112		142		176		173		166		144		155		781		827		830		803		654		510	
" Taluk Akola		13,330		6,804		6,526		243		215		119		112		163		173		162		177		177		182		864		859		793		881		738		651	
" " Balapur		11,340		5,722		5,618		175		160		100		96		147		151		150		188		177		177		749		772		766		858		674		555	
" " Jalgaon		6,633		3,742		3,191		122		115		54		52		88		80		97		95		72		91		433		442		422		448		405		311	
" " Khamgaon.		7,236		3,904		3,332		92		131		65		60		89		84		79		99		85		94		410		468		392		445		376		324	
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.		19,020		9,464		9,556		253		273		134		168		244		267		243		294		205		271		1,079		1,273		1,155		1,220		1,065		837	
" Taluk Ellichpur		10,263		5,439		4,824		169		176		84		97		118		119		110		120		149		15		630		637		632		604		558		473	
" " Daryapur		1,362		768		594		20		33		6		8		9		18		22		15		8		...		65		85		82		76		73		66	
BULDANA DISTRICT.		11,853		6,112		5,741		153		183		106		130		192		185		191		179		188		178		830		855		836		863		694		563	
" Taluk Chikhlhi		14,395		7,334		7,061		262		253		134		145		200		230		188		233		206		238		990		1,099		1,087		1,037		818		645	
" " Malkapur		8,157		4,233		3,924		116		126		96		88		118		134		132		124		131		143		593		615		553		550		472		410	
WEN DISTRICT.		5,595		3,006		2,589		76		84		62		56		81		95		60		78		72		67		351		380		386		352		315		256	
" Taluk Yeotmal		9,797		5,219		4,578		152		143		101		105		116		171		127		152		145		135		641		706		701		721		607		434	
" " Darwha		3,052		1,564		1,488		36		35		37		34		44		51		37		54		49		41		203		215		218		229		182		145	
" " Wun		2,283		1,143		1,140		32		32		15		17		40		31		26		37		35		40		148		157		164		179		141		99	
BASIM DISTRICT.		9,313		4,936		4,377		146		123		97		105		141		133		130		159		129		149		643		669		648		634		526		425	
" Taluk Basim		4,718		2,450		2,268		67		61		35		36		69		90		58		71		72		68		301		326		335		324		272		224	
" " Mangrul		8,969		4,667		4,322		164		146		65		103		159		170		138		144		147		180		673		743		658		660		597		386	

Table VII.—Ages by Religions

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		AGE PERIODS.												60 AND OVER.							
		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44				45-49		50-54		55-59	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
DISTRICT AMRAOTI		1,645	1,507	1,965	2,179	2,261	1,955	2,423	2,057	1,521	1,139	1,989	1,672	863	573	1,487	1,185	337	227	1,556	1,633
" AKOLA		1,823	1,739	2,198	2,336	2,521	2,186	2,582	2,168	1,763	1,140	1,950	1,840	888	666	1,543	1,293	417	268	1,745	1,775
" ELLICHPUR		1,101	1,047	1,335	1,420	1,489	1,303	1,517	1,314	930	710	1,235	1,105	539	401	888	949	221	167	1,077	1,293
" BULDANA		1,173	1,200	1,290	1,509	1,696	1,493	1,592	1,482	992	771	1,282	1,163	561	408	918	792	261	187	1,041	1,078
" WGN		718	504	796	862	1,054	926	1,042	894	691	529	901	623	390	235	570	502	127	109	586	648
" BASIM		733	725	856	991	1,150	1,014	1,247	1,006	688	507	915	751	376	224	719	559	119	90	647	708
Railway Passengers, etc.		3	1	5	...	4	1	14	...	4	...	4	3	1	...	4	...	2	...	4	...
Total		7,196	6,833	8,485	9,297	10,175	8,978	10,417	8,921	6,589	4,796	8,276	7,157	3,618	2,507	6,129	5,280	1,484	1,048	6,656	7,135
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.		644	577	800	869	877	765	933	792	586	460	763	655	337	224	645	482	136	96	622	669
" Taluk Amraoti		324	270	376	381	436	369	481	383	290	210	386	295	176	132	264	190	73	48	267	309
" " Chandur		502	310	368	397	399	379	480	411	292	240	361	361	152	115	272	240	56	46	324	333
" " Mors		375	341	421	532	549	402	559	471	353	223	479	359	198	112	306	273	72	37	343	322
AKOLA DISTRICT.		425	400	536	558	594	560	630	513	454	317	499	439	236	153	375	284	104	83	427	466
" " Akoti		480	472	565	631	622	576	662	554	462	309	482	408	221	149	366	370	97	82	452	484
" " Balapur		406	387	438	533	462	464	518	504	342	239	365	415	159	145	332	310	97	43	414	391
" " Jalgaon		239	248	310	280	389	363	388	283	260	143	218	235	98	98	205	177	62	31	200	192
" " Khamgaon		273	242	349	399	454	283	384	314	245	135	306	283	326	99	265	162	57	29	252	242
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.		671	645	777	852	875	814	851	827	542	479	725	738	326	247	567	619	131	104	697	901
" Taluk Ellichpur		384	361	483	512	542	427	548	426	334	201	438	374	179	143	283	293	79	59	349	355
" " Daryapur		46	41	75	56	72	62	115	67	54	30	72	33	34	11	38	32	11	4	31	37
BULDANA DISTRICT.		369	387	465	486	558	543	575	509	343	312	489	389	200	144	331	277	87	65	335	348
" Taluk Chikoli		513	525	544	649	692	623	616	595	414	305	489	402	218	183	359	337	124	92	470	489
" " Mukkapur		291	288	281	374	416	327	401	373	235	154	304	282	143	81	228	133	50	30	236	241
WGN DISTRICT.		187	165	221	227	277	251	302	238	204	134	250	157	121	76	181	154	34	24	177	176
" Taluk Vermal		359	272	402	405	498	430	470	392	301	275	419	205	181	103	278	209	69	50	293	286
" " Darbha		99	80	101	130	168	127	149	153	112	67	138	104	51	42	65	65	16	19	62	93
" " Kelapur		73	68	72	100	111	119	121	106	74	53	94	62	37	14	46	74	8	16	54	93
BASIM DISTRICT.		318	295	385	390	458	398	534	397	288	207	354	305	163	78	295	239	47	34	277	306
" Taluk Basim		194	157	200	201	219	232	255	199	134	96	212	170	72	41	146	118	36	22	134	151
" " Mangrul		281	273	311	400	473	384	458	410	266	204	349	276	141	105	276	202	36	34	236	251

TABLE VII.--Ages by Religions.--Part C.--MUSALMAN.

TABLE VII.

Ages by Religions.—Part D.—ANIMISTIC.

Table VII.—Ages by Religions.

TABLE VII.—Ages by Religions.—Part D—ANIMISTIC.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		TOTAL ANIMISTIC.		AGE PERIODS.												Total 0-4		5-14		10-14	
		Total.	Males.	Females.	UNDER 1 YEAR.		1 YEAR.		2 YEARS.		3 YEARS.		4 YEARS.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							Males.	Females.
I		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
DISTRICT AMRAOTI		17,391	8,727	8,664	236	237	116	135	222	265	261	259	225	227	1,060	1,123	1,097	1,221	950	912	
" AKOLA		1,545	813	732	26	35	6	13	24	35	30	44	26	28	112	155	125	126	84	67	
" ELLICHPUR		39,745	20,101	19,644	593	674	372	444	631	600	780	860	759	750	3,135	3,388	3,311	3,242	2,484	2,186	
" BULDANA		7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
" WEN		77,668	38,977	38,691	1,079	1,145	911	964	1,410	1,558	1,343	1,502	1,532	1,658	6,275	6,888	6,267	6,543	4,558	3,718	
" BASIM		449	225	224	8	4	3	5	5	16	7	12	7	6	30	45	38	36	28	25	
Railway Passengers, etc.		3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total		137,108	68,847	68,261	1,942	2,096	1,408	1,561	2,292	2,534	2,423	2,737	2,549	2,670	10,614	11,598	10,839	11,169	8,104	6,908	
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.		1,756	870	886	12	30	11	8	17	24	20	27	17	18	77	107	92	117	106	106	
" Chandur		6,554	3,507	3,447	98	85	49	50	102	162	102	60	74	68	425	430	443	463	373	357	
" Mersi		8,083	4,190	4,193	122	118	54	75	101	133	135	135	133	113	545	574	544	622	448	437	
" Murtazapur		298	160	138	4	4	2	2	2	6	4	7	1	5	13	22	18	19	23	12	
AKOLA DISTRICT.		143	80	63	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	6	10	3	10	4	2	
" Akot		785	415	370	12	17	2	7	11	12	17	28	13	12	55	71	66	69	46	40	
" Baiapur		8	3	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
" Jalgaon		589	299	290	10	16	3	4	11	22	12	15	11	15	47	72	55	47	33	25	
" Khangaon		20	16	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.		2,213	1,133	1,080	36	36	9	9	36	41	45	37	34	31	160	154	184	178	124	137	
" Daryapur		214	110	104	1	10	...	2	2	1	2	2	4	1	9	10	13	16	10	8	
" Melghat		37,318	18,858	18,460	556	628	363	433	593	618	733	821	721	718	2,966	3,218	3,114	3,048	2,350	2,041	
BULDANA DISTRICT.		7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
" Malkapur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Mehkar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JWEN DISTRICT.		24,334	12,223	12,111	378	383	261	302	410	431	414	459	413	473	1,876	2,048	1,806	1,651	1,448	1,133	
" Darwaha		8,887	4,482	4,405	140	152	94	102	184	160	137	175	155	161	710	759	696	718	512	370	
" Kelapur		27,836	13,861	13,975	322	350	363	387	525	606	508	576	1597	669	2,315	2,588	2,303	2,421	1,600	1,313	
" Wun		16,911	8,411	8,500	239	261	193	173	291	352	284	352	367	355	1,374	1,493	1,402	1,453	998	902	
BASIM DISTRICT.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Taluk Basim		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Mangrul		39	17	22	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	5	...	3
" Pusad		410	208	202	8	...	3	5	5	15	6	12	6	6	28	41	36	31	28	22	

Table VII.—Ages by Religions.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.	AGE PERIODS.											
	15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
DISTRICT ANRAOTI	493	497	514	739	656	853	865	864	643	534	806	642
" AKOLA	47	42	49	46	57	71	76	61	65	46	81	44
" ELLICHPUR	1,159	1,526	1,403	1,705	1,594	1,799	1,883	1,859	1,347	887	1,405	1,016
" BULDANA	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" WUN	2,154	2,451	2,120	3,097	2,977	3,517	3,450	3,501	2,315	1,834	3,024	2,433
" BASIN	14	16	14	28	22	11	24	21	14	7	13	12
Railway Passengers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,867	4,532	4,100	5,616	5,306	6,251	6,298	6,306	4,384	3,308	5,329	4,148
ANRAOTI DISTRICT.	39	44	50	65	66	107	100	125	73	45	107	69
Taluk Amraoti	194	210	205	305	278	338	335	345	251	213	312	279
" Chandur	219	239	252	355	300	394	410	381	306	209	369	295
" Morst	11	14	7	14	12	16	20	9	13	7	18	8
AKOLA DISTRICT.	3	5	7	4	6	9	11	5	11	4	9	7
Taluk Akola	23	13	26	24	23	32	39	32	27	23	53	28
" Akot	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" Balapur	20	24	15	17	25	29	23	21	27	19	16	9
" Jalgaon	1	...	1	1	3	1	2	2	...	...	3	...
" Khangaon	54	59	62	86	76	100	84	107	73	64	124	71
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.	5	1	2	11	10	4	9	17	11	8	17	10
Taluk Ellichpur	1,100	1,466	1,339	1,608	1,508	1,695	1,700	1,735	1,263	810	1,264	955
" Daryapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Melghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taluk Chikhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Maikapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Mehkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT.	665	810	661	1,018	951	1,104	1,074	1,066	779	621	980	770
Taluk Yeotmal	243	287	255	343	337	405	409	424	284	228	352	295
" Darwha	766	852	739	1,114	1,057	1,282	1,221	1,201	819	589	1,053	817
" Kelapur	480	502	495	632	634	726	746	720	433	396	639	552
" Wun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIN DISTRICT.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taluk Basin	14	16	12	25	22	11	20	17	11	7	13	12
" Mangrul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Pusad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VII.

Ages by Religions.—Part E.—JAIN.

TABLE VII.—Ages by Religions.—Part E.—JAIN.

TOTAL JAIN.			AGE PERIODS.																
DISTRICT AND TALUK.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	UNDER 1 YEAR.		1 YEAR.		2 YEARS.		3 YEARS.		4 YEARS.		Total 0-4.		5-9.		10-14.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	5,660	2,084	2,676	84	76	39	55	86	70	64	80	54	55	327	336	202	323	319	240
" AKOLA	3,365	1,825	1,540	45	67	29	32	30	40	37	40	38	36	179	215	172	186	187	199
" ELLICHPUR	1,269	684	585	21	20	11	9	12	13	15	12	15	13	74	67	84	60	72	51
" BULDANA	3,883	2,023	1,860	72	58	25	32	51	63	49	52	45	37	242	242	214	258	226	184
" WUN	1,702	937	765	21	20	14	18	20	28	11	14	11	20	77	100	102	95	122	73
" BASIN	3,073	1,590	1,483	60	46	21	24	32	40	44	42	45	31	202	183	220	208	192	137
Total	18,952	10,043	8,909	303	287	139	170	231	254	220	240	208	192	1,101	1,143	1,084	1,130	1,118	836
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.	1,222	602	530	10	12	3	9	16	12	8	15	16	7	56	55	58	52	72	51
" Taluk Amraoti	1,596	861	735	24	24	11	16	17	19	16	20	11	11	83	90	72	101	93	84
" " Morsi	1,051	509	542	16	20	11	13	10	13	10	20	9	11	75	77	64	74	58	38
" " Murtaapur	1,791	922	869	34	20	14	17	31	26	16	25	18	26	113	114	98	96	96	73
AKOLA DISTRICT.	971	507	464	12	19	9	15	11	12	7	18	10	12	40	76	49	60	48	38
" Taluk Akola	574	308	266	8	15	6	2	6	6	7	6	7	9	34	38	31	34	38	38
" " Akot	914	481	433	13	19	9	7	6	12	9	6	17	7	54	51	53	59	45	38
" " Jalgaon	151	101	50	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	6	6	6	4	7	7
" " Khangaon	755	428	327	10	13	5	7	6	8	13	9	2	7	36	44	33	29	49	39
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.	800	427	373	11	12	6	6	6	9	10	9	10	8	43	44	52	41	43	38
" Taluk Ellichpur	467	255	212	10	8	5	3	6	4	5	3	5	5	31	23	32	19	29	13
" " Melghat	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT.	1,331	682	649	20	21	10	10	23	23	12	16	14	9	70	79	65	99	88	88
" Taluk Chikhli	1,394	721	673	30	25	7	12	15	20	18	21	19	14	89	90	82	95	69	69
" Malkapur	1,158	620	538	22	14	8	10	13	20	19	15	12	14	74	73	67	64	69	69
WUN DISTRICT.	722	393	329	10	10	8	10	8	14	3	7	7	9	36	50	49	47	54	54
" Taluk Yeotmal	713	393	320	7	6	4	5	8	9	6	4	4	8	29	32	37	35	52	52
" " Darwaha	219	123	96	2	4	2	3	3	3	1	3	...	...	8	13	14	11	16	16
" " Kelapur	48	28	20	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	3	4	5	2	2	3	3
" " Wun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taluk Basin	1,864	970	894	28	27	12	20	21	24	27	20	33	18	121	109	133	120	135	135
" Akola	332	176	156	7	7	4	1	2	2	5	8	1	1	19	19	27	25	27	25
" Wun	877	444	433	25	12	5	3	9	14	12	14	11	12	62	55	60	65	65	65

		AGE PERIOD																			
		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60-64	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Taluk Amraoti		245	195	234	266	271	233	310	266	226	153	234	183	123	77	160	156	48	49	195	191
Taluk Akola		162	129	178	137	204	155	156	123	141	70	133	116	72	49	107	82	42	23	92	104
Taluk Balapur		47	44	53	55	68	56	56	56	48	30	47	52	36	16	40	41	16	14	43	43
Taluk Beldana		162	139	151	195	208	156	183	136	118	122	151	132	102	61	100	84	39	33	127	118
Taluk Wani		74	64	79	73	85	71	92	76	70	39	73	62	38	15	53	35	19	13	53	49
Taluk Basim		106	116	119	96	150	157	122	121	99	89	97	122	63	49	85	62	27	27	108	116
Total		796	687	814	822	986	828	919	778	702	503	735	667	434	267	545	460	191	159	618	631
Taluk Amraoti		55	39	70	53	64	49	70	58	47	34	60	43	37	21	26	24	18	13	49	38
Taluk Akola		78	61	62	71	90	58	83	74	79	33	70	48	34	21	50	42	11	14	56	58
Taluk Balapur		29	34	33	54	48	46	56	53	36	22	37	36	10	16	20	33	3	8	34	37
Taluk Beldana		83	61	69	88	69	80	101	81	64	64	67	56	36	19	54	57	10	14	50	66
Taluk Wani		42	31	50	50	60	50	46	31	47	14	27	36	20	12	25	21	10	5	34	39
Taluk Basim		25	19	28	24	29	21	24	24	26	12	23	19	14	9	13	14	7	8	16	16
Taluk Amraoti		62	40	42	25	36	53	33	42	26	22	39	31	20	13	35	28	11	7	25	26
Taluk Akola		4	6	13	4	22	8	16	4	7	1	5	3	4	3	7	1	3	...	1	3
Taluk Balapur		29	33	45	34	57	23	37	22	35	21	39	27	14	12	27	18	11	3	16	22
Taluk Beldana		35	21	32	32	41	35	37	41	31	16	32	32	19	12	28	25	9	12	25	26
Taluk Wani		12	23	20	23	27	21	19	15	16	14	15	20	17	4	12	16	7	2	18	17
Taluk Basim		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taluk Amraoti		58	46	57	67	67	51	56	50	43	46	45	40	27	27	37	35	14	10	46	40
Taluk Akola		65	51	47	68	68	54	62	46	41	48	57	42	36	20	34	25	18	17	53	43
Taluk Balapur		39	42	47	60	73	51	65	40	34	28	49	50	39	14	29	24	7	6	28	35
Taluk Beldana		38	25	28	37	37	32	39	32	28	16	24	26	12	5	18	15	7	3	23	14
Taluk Wani		26	31	41	23	31	30	37	31	31	16	37	29	17	6	26	15	6	10	25	14
Taluk Basim		8	7	8	9	12	8	12	11	9	6	11	6	7	4	7	5	6	...	5	20
		2	1	2	4	5	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Taluk Amraoti		67	70	80	56	95	95	70	74	66	59	58	69	38	28	51	38	13	19	63	70
Taluk Akola		14	11	8	8	16	18	11	19	9	8	13	17	6	3	15	5	5	2	12	17
Taluk Balapur		25	35	31	32	39	44	41	28	24	22	26	36	19	18	19	19	9	6	33	34

TABLE VII.

Ages by Religions.—Part F.—SIKH.

Table VII.—Ages by Religions.

TABLE VII.—Ages by Religions.—Part F.—SIKH.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		TOTAL SIKH.			AGE PERIODS.																
		TOTAL.		Males.	Females.	UNDER 1 YEAR.		1 YEAR.		2 YEARS.		3 YEARS.		4 YEARS.		Total 0-4		5-9		10-14	
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
DISTRICT AMRAOTI		29	13	16	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	2	3
" AKOLA		67	41	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ELLICHPUR		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" BULDANA		30	13	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" WUN		38	23	15	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" BASIN		12	7	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	3	3	1
Total		177	98	79	3	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	2	1	9	5	10	13	18	8
AMRAOTI Dis- TRICT.		18	10	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Taluk Amraoti		2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Chandur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Morsi		...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" Murtazapur		9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AKOLA Dis- TRICT.		49	29	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Taluk Akola		7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Akot		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Balapur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Jalgaon		4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Khangaon		7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ELLICHPUR Dis- TRICT.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Taluk Ellichpur		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Daryapur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Melghat		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA Dis- TRICT.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Taluk Chikhli		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Malkapur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Mehkar		29	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Taluk Yeotmal		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Darwha		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Kelapur		36	21	15	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Wun		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIN Dis- TRICT.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Taluk Basin		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Mangrul		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Pusad		12	7	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table VII.—Ages by Religions.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		AGE PERIODS.												60 and over.							
		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
DISTRICT AMRAOTI		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
"	AKOLA	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	2
"	"	1	...	3	3	6	5	6	1	4	3	3	...	...	1	4	4	3	...	2	2
"	ELLICHPUR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
"	BULDANA	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	...
"	WUN	1	3	...	1	3	3	1	3	1	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	BASIN	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Total		5	3	6	7	12	8	7	7	5	8	6	3	7	5	6	8	4	...	8	4
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Taluk Amraoti		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Chandur		1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
{ " Morsi		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Murtazapur.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AKOLA DISTRICT.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Taluk Akola		...	...	...	2	4	5	6	1	4	3	2	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	2	1
{ " Akot.		1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
{ " Balapur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Jalgaon		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Khangaon.		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Taluk Ellichpur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Daryapur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Melghat.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Taluk Chikhli		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Malkapur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Mehkar		1	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
WUN DISTRICT.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Taluk Yeotmal		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Darwaha		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Kelapur		1	3	...	1	3	3	1	3	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Wun.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
BASIN DISTRICT.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Taluk Basin		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Mangrul		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Pusad		...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1

TABLE—VII.

Ages by Religions.—Part G.—CHRISTIAN.

Table VII.—Ages by Religions.

TABLE VII.—Ages by Religions.—Part G.—CHRISTIAN.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.	TOTAL CHRISTIAN.			AGE PERIODS.															
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.		1 year.		2 years.		3 years.		4 years.		Total 0-4		5-9		10-14	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	629	317	312	8	15	5	7	7	6	10	12	7	6	37	46	31	40	17	33
" AKOLA	305	183	122	3	5	3	1	5	3	3	1	4	4	18	14	15	16	18	9
" ELLICHPUR	123	68	55	5	3	...	...	4	3	3	1	1	1	13	8	6	5	4	5
" BULDANA	103	60	43	...	2	2	...	2	5	3	1	1	2	8	10	7	8	3	3
" WUN	89	40	49	2	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	1	5	6	4	4	5	3
" BASIM	88	48	40	6	1	...	1	...	4	2	1	2	1	10	8	5	9	...	3
Railway Passengers, etc.	22	13	9	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	3
Total	1,369	738	621	24	27	10	10	20	23	28	19	16	15	93	94	88	83	48	59
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.	592	287	305	8	15	4	7	7	6	9	12	6	6	34	46	28	39	17	33
{ Taluk Amraoti	15	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Chandur	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Morsi	17	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Murtaapur																			
AKOLA DISTRICT.	191	104	87	1	4	2	1	4	2	...	1	4	4	11	12	9	11	16	7
{ Taluk Akola	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Akot	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Balapur	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Jalgaon	98	67	31	2	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Khamgaon														...	...	...	...	...	...
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.	111	61	50	5	3	...	...	4	3	3	1	1	1	13	8	5	5	2	4
{ Taluk Ellichpur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Dayapur	11	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Melghat														...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT.	77	47	30	...	2	2	...	2	2	3	...	1	2	8	6	4	6	3	2
{ Taluk Chikhli	20	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Malkapur	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Mehkar														...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT.	89	49	40	2	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	1	5	6	4	4	5	3
{ Taluk Yeotmal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Darwaha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Kelapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Wun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT.	85	46	39	6	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	10	8	5	9	...	3
{ Taluk Basim	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Mangrul	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Pusad														...	...	...	...	...	...

Table VII.—Ages by Religions.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.	AGE PERIODS.											
	15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
District Amraoti	23	31	32	33	27	34	28	26	31	23	28	14
" Akola	18	14	22	25	17	11	25	9	12	5	12	7
" Ellichpur	4	4	3	5	8	10	8	7	5	4	8	1
" Buldana	1	2	5	4	6	3	7	6	5	3	7	2
" Wun	1	6	4	5	6	2	4	4	5	3	8	3
" Basim	...	7	5	4	7	2	6	3	5	2	3	2
Railway Passengers, etc.	1	...	2	...	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	1
Total	48	64	73	76	72	63	80	56	85	40	66	30
District Amraoti { Taluk Amraoti	22	30	28	33	23	31	25	26	28	23	25	13
" Chandur	1	...	4	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
" Morsi	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
" Murzapur	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
District Akola { Taluk Akola	12	12	10	15	11	8	10	6	8	5	5	4
" Akot	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
" Balapur	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Jalgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Khamgaon	5	1	10	10	6	2	...	2	1	...	...	...
District Ellichpur { Taluk Ellichpur	4	4	3	5	7	9	8	6	3	2	7	1
" Darvapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" Melghat	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
District Buldana { Taluk Chikhli	1	2	3	3	3	2	5	4	4	3	7	1
" Malkapur	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	...	...	...
" Mehkar	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Wun { Taluk Yeotmal	1	6	4	5	6	2	4	4	5	3	8	3
" Darwaha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Kelapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Wun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Basim { Taluk Basim	...	...	5	4	7	2	5	2	...	2	3	2
" Mangrul	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" Pusad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VII.

Ages by Religions.—Part H.—PARSI.

Table VII.—Ages by Religions.

TABLE VII.—Ages by Religions.—Part H.—PARSI.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		TOTAL PARSI.			AGE PERIODS.												Total 0-4		5-9		10-14	
		Total.	Males.	Females.	UNDER 1 YEAR.		1 YEAR.		2 YEARS.		3 YEARS.		4 YEARS.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
DISTRICT AMRAOTI		235	132	103	8	2	2	1	3	4	3	7	1	5	17	19	18	12	11	11		
" AKOLA		145	111	34	1	...	2	1	2	3	3	...	1	1	9	5	10	3	2	2		
" ELLICHPUR		22	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" BULDANA		5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" WUN		5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" BASIM		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		412	271	141	9	2	4	2	5	7	6	7	2	6	26	24	28	16	13	13		
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.	{ Taluk Amraoti	220	120	100	7	2	2	1	3	4	3	7	1	5	16	19	18	12	10	11		
	" Chandur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Morsi	2	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	" Murtaapur	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AKOLA DISTRICT.	{ Taluk Akola	68	46	22	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	4	3	6	2	1	2
	" Akot	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
	" Balapur	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Jalgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Khangaon	65	56	9	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.	{ Taluk Ellichpur	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Darvapur	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	" Melghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT.	{ Taluk Chikhli	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Malkapur	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Mehkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT.	{ Taluk Ycormal	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Darwaha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Kelapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Wun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT.	{ Taluk Basim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Mangrul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Pusad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table VII.—Ages by Religions.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		AGE PERIODS.																			
		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60 and over.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	6	7	19	14	16	10	13	6	11	6	9	4	4	5	...	4	3	2	5	3	
" AKOLA	3	3	21	5	23	4	17	6	6	1	4	1	5	...	4	1	...	...	7	3
" ELLICHPUR	...	...	5	1	5	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" BULDANA	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" WUN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" BASIM	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9	10	46	21	44	14	34	12	19	8	17	5	12	5	7	5	3	2	18	6	
AMRAOTI Dis- TRICT.	6	7	18	13	13	10	12	6	10	6	8	4	4	4	...	4	2	1	3	3	
AKOLA Dis- TRICT.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA Dis- TRICT.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM Dis- TRICT.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VII.—Ages by Religions.—Part H.—PARSI.

[illegible]

TABLE VII.

Ages by Religions.—Part I.—Others.

TABLE VII.—Ages by Religions.—Part I.—OTHERS.

[illegible]

TABLE VIII.

**Civil Condition by Religion and Age.—
Part A.—TOTAL POPULATION.**

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

TABLE VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.—Part A.—TOTAL POPULATION.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		AGE PERIODS.										TOTAL UNMARRIED.		
		0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24				
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.			Females.
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	1	217,518	132,914	84,604	41,417	43,016	40,316	31,563	27,108	7,597	9,320	8,49	5,383	439
	"	166,863	104,117	62,746	30,075	37,665	34,139	19,995	18,893	3,564	5,548	468	3,458	266
	"	107,906	65,273	42,633	19,991	20,888	19,022	15,560	13,615	4,451	4,656	809	2,934	293
	"	150,618	91,634	58,984	32,728	34,867	31,417	19,675	17,148	3,171	4,500	408	2,232	228
	"	167,066	98,813	68,253	33,527	34,904	32,483	24,764	19,207	6,891	5,871	782	3,114	283
	"	132,947	79,765	53,182	29,731	31,135	26,564	17,184	13,381	3,483	3,613	433	2,309	268
Railway Passengers, etc.		122	78	44	12	27	19	11	12	6	6	...	6	...
Total		948,040	572,594	370,446	193,481	202,502	184,560	128,752	109,454	29,073	33,583	3749	19,526	1,777
AMRAOTI DISTRICT	{	61,017	37,549	23,468	11,225	11,628	10,918	8,980	7,854	2,114	2,807	248	1,699	137
	"	67,447	41,131	26,316	12,790	13,088	12,604	10,081	8,721	2,574	2,850	240	1,586	94
	"	50,989	30,805	20,184	9,607	10,198	9,465	7,342	6,102	1,788	2,260	233	1,206	142
	"	38,065	23,429	14,636	7,705	8,102	7,239	5,100	4,521	1,031	1,412	128	802	66
AKOLA DISTRICT	{	41,472	25,788	15,684	8,424	8,976	8,465	5,399	4,833	918	1,520	132	986	67
	"	39,945	24,822	15,123	8,304	8,796	7,707	4,919	4,764	964	1,404	132	912	81
	"	30,684	18,549	11,535	6,075	6,971	6,467	3,569	3,089	688	913	100	524	51
	"	27,754	17,297	10,457	6,105	6,451	5,800	3,366	3,204	812	812	58	453	25
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT	{	27,608	17,661	9,947	6,417	6,471	5,700	2,802	3,003	466	899	46	583	42
	"	48,021	29,556	18,465	8,781	9,296	8,634	6,911	6,255	1,665	2,303	205	1,381	91
	"	37,018	23,073	13,945	7,777	7,834	7,275	5,015	4,604	793	1,261	89	756	45
	"	22,867	12,644	10,223	3,433	3,758	3,713	3,634	2,756	1,993	1,092	515	797	157
BULDANA DISTRICT	{	48,335	29,576	18,759	9,754	10,400	10,169	6,829	6,133	1,124	1,629	131	784	60
	"	53,601	32,686	20,915	12,269	13,167	11,371	6,500	5,865	836	1,400	111	652	89
	"	48,682	29,372	19,310	10,795	11,300	9,877	6,346	5,150	1,211	1,531	166	796	79
	"	45,257	26,962	18,295	8,474	8,778	8,461	6,911	5,897	2,111	1,790	233	956	90
WUN DISTRICT	{	55,911	33,211	22,700	11,122	11,802	10,856	8,244	6,190	2,113	1,982	236	1,171	95
	"	39,268	22,811	16,457	7,739	8,154	7,676	6,140	4,468	1,717	1,338	218	672	74
	"	26,630	15,829	10,801	6,192	6,170	5,490	3,469	2,643	950	701	95	345	24
	"	55,668	33,411	22,107	12,839	13,380	11,202	6,992	5,337	1,296	1,376	165	921	112
BASIM DISTRICT	{	26,565	16,177	10,468	5,870	6,018	5,506	3,430	2,769	706	688	84	518	43
	"	50,754	30,177	20,577	11,022	11,737	9,766	6,762	5,275	1,481	1,549	184	930	113

(1) UNMARRIED.

AGE PERIODS.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.	60 and over.															
	25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	3,329	330	2,202	272	1,105	188	1,051	171	415	62	511	96	149	25	509	86
" AKOLA	2,230	208	1,347	157	722	106	651	128	273	45	305	64	90	14	320	66
" ELICHUR	1,725	189	988	140	546	77	480	92	197	29	231	48	60	6	228	51
" BULDANA	1,502	183	777	147	343	76	340	95	153	31	203	35	47	10	184	58
" WUN	1,881	198	1,085	165	476	76	479	85	158	31	255	34	54	4	193	36
" BASIM	1,628	198	995	181	405	79	423	107	155	25	247	39	59	9	195	41
Railway Passengers, etc.	10	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total	12,305	1,306	7,401	1,062	3,598	602	3,425	678	1,352	223	1,812	316	467	68	1,629	338
AMRAOTI DISTRICT	1,046	103	760	84	360	51	334	54	136	14	169	24	48	2	103	29
Taluk Amraoti	954	60	571	62	287	35	287	26	105	13	134	20	34	8	118	15
" Chandur	712	125	456	100	241	80	257	67	115	26	130	40	34	14	130	29
" Mursi	617	42	415	26	217	22	173	24	59	9	78	12	33	1	68	13
AKOLA DISTRICT	622	46	335	38	186	29	158	32	60	9	89	15	22	3	88	20
Taluk Akola	550	62	398	47	204	30	200	38	80	14	99	18	26	2	84	20
" Akot	322	40	190	27	112	28	88	22	39	10	62	12	9	6	59	11
" Balapur	325	32	198	16	98	7	92	12	44	5	48	8	19	2	39	7
" Jalgaon	411	28	226	29	122	12	113	24	50	7	67	11	20	1	50	8
" Khangaon	818	85	474	56	262	39	251	47	103	11	143	26	31	5	120	28
ELICHUR DISTRICT	487	43	299	38	194	24	160	26	71	8	74	16	27	...	88	14
Taluk Ellichpur	420	61	215	46	90	14	69	19	23	10	14	6	2	1	20	9
" Darvapur	470	61	243	42	111	38	119	27	42	15	59	10	11	2	52	20
" Melghat	454	49	223	57	99	20	111	32	62	11	69	13	26	7	85	23
BULDANA DISTRICT	578	73	311	48	133	18	110	36	49	5	75	12	10	1	47	15
Taluk Chikhi	567	54	333	46	147	17	149	23	41	9	77	15	18	1	52	7
" Mehtar	731	76	450	52	204	27	205	24	74	8	107	9	19	2	91	12
" Yeotmal	410	47	204	38	86	21	91	19	32	9	50	8	10	...	35	12
" Kelapur	173	21	98	29	39	11	34	19	11	5	21	2	7	1	15	5
" Wun	699	80	389	64	183	30	168	40	68	9	101	10	20	2	78	17
" Basim	322	33	209	42	78	14	90	21	30	4	47	5	14	3	36	5
" Mangrul	667	85	397	75	144	35	105	46	57	12	99	24	25	4	81	19
" Pusad																

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

TABLE VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.—Part A—TOTAL POPULATION.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		TOTAL MARRIED.															
		(2) MARRIED.															
		AGE PERIODS.															
		0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34			
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DISTRICT AMRAOTI		363,810	185,780	178,030	405	1,000	12,105	8,744	21,760	11,505	20,128	17,782	26,472	17,782	26,472	17,782	26,472
" AKOLA		343,299	174,442	168,857	309	1,272	17,394	12,787	21,986	13,567	19,265	17,687	23,814	17,687	23,814	17,687	23,814
" ELLICHPUR		171,758	87,411	84,347	153	346	5,203	3,807	10,062	5,819	10,018	8,902	12,960	8,902	12,960	8,902	12,960
" BULDANA		282,658	141,333	141,325	325	1,273	14,788	10,804	20,551	11,498	16,749	14,341	20,302	14,341	20,302	14,341	20,302
" WUN		258,717	130,617	128,100	299	1,241	10,498	8,704	14,902	8,175	13,627	11,725	18,251	11,725	18,251	11,725	18,251
" BASIM		223,908	113,755	110,153	362	1,447	11,342	8,934	13,885	7,023	11,871	10,957	16,021	10,957	16,021	10,957	16,021
Railway Passengers, etc.		308	237	71	...	...	1	3	12	8	6	21	5	21	5	21	5
Total		1,644,458	833,575	810,883	1,853	6,579	71,331	53,783	103,248	58,285	91,664	81,415	117,825	81,415	117,825	81,415	117,825
AMRAOTI DISTRICT	{ Taluk Amraoti	101,433	52,079	49,354	90	209	2,821	2,076	6,013	3,264	5,741	5,285	7,618	5,285	7,618	5,285	7,618
"	{ " Chandur	108,784	55,416	53,368	92	240	3,520	2,570	6,770	3,444	6,024	5,120	7,653	5,120	7,653	5,120	7,653
"	{ " Morsi	84,233	42,653	41,600	143	332	2,054	2,038	4,870	2,481	4,545	3,903	6,083	3,903	6,083	3,903	6,083
"	{ " Murtazapur	69,340	35,632	33,708	80	219	2,810	2,051	4,107	2,406	3,818	3,474	5,118	3,474	5,118	3,474	5,118
AKOLA DISTRICT	{ Taluk Akola	81,055	41,564	39,491	71	269	3,628	2,496	4,925	2,093	4,411	4,200	5,681	4,200	5,681	4,200	5,681
"	{ " Akot	81,276	41,008	40,178	65	205	3,686	2,729	5,212	3,146	4,654	4,069	5,865	4,069	5,865	4,069	5,865
"	{ " Balapur	60,752	30,369	30,363	71	308	3,591	2,532	3,772	2,424	3,342	2,960	4,195	2,960	4,195	2,960	4,195
"	{ " Jalgaon	58,688	29,813	28,875	48	157	3,041	2,438	4,169	2,509	3,382	3,198	3,969	3,198	3,969	3,198	3,969
"	{ " Khangaon	61,528	31,578	29,950	54	333	3,448	2,592	3,908	2,495	3,471	3,251	4,104	3,251	4,104	3,251	4,104
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT	{ Taluk Ellichpur	79,613	40,461	39,152	60	154	2,415	1,716	4,747	2,689	4,606	4,063	5,974	4,063	5,974	4,063	5,974
"	{ " Daryapur	71,061	36,167	34,894	58	148	2,702	1,943	4,835	2,776	4,211	3,885	5,186	3,885	5,186	3,885	5,186
"	{ " Melghat	21,084	10,783	10,301	35	44	86	148	480	354	1,201	954	1,800	954	1,800	954	1,800
BULDANA DISTRICT	{ Taluk Chikhli	86,434	43,380	43,054	101	420	4,082	2,935	6,386	3,412	5,030	4,208	6,213	4,208	6,213	4,208	6,213
"	{ " Malkapur	106,618	53,052	53,566	84	306	5,750	4,329	7,809	4,675	6,567	5,529	7,239	5,529	7,239	5,529	7,239
"	{ " Mehkar	89,606	44,901	44,705	140	547	4,956	3,540	6,356	3,411	5,152	4,604	6,850	4,604	6,850	4,604	6,850
WUN DISTRICT	{ Taluk Yeotmal	66,729	33,893	32,836	52	129	1,909	1,443	3,698	1,926	3,681	3,063	4,876	3,063	4,876	3,063	4,876
"	{ " Darwaha	84,570	42,746	41,824	78	339	3,418	2,604	4,688	2,583	4,572	3,832	6,087	3,832	6,087	3,832	6,087
"	{ " Kelapur	56,998	28,835	28,163	74	243	2,118	1,840	3,263	1,822	2,972	2,517	4,121	2,517	4,121	2,517	4,121
"	{ " Wun	50,420	25,143	25,277	95	530	3,053	2,727	3,343	1,844	2,402	2,313	3,167	2,313	3,167	2,313	3,167
BASIM DISTRICT	{ Taluk Basim	103,486	52,688	50,798	172	679	5,409	4,352	6,416	3,675	5,400	5,116	7,388	5,116	7,388	5,116	7,388
"	{ " Mangrul	46,804	23,860	22,944	68	302	2,536	1,806	2,792	1,514	2,414	2,109	3,153	2,109	3,153	2,109	3,153
"	{ " Pusad	73,618	37,207	36,411	122	466	3,397	2,686	4,677	2,434	4,057	3,632	5,486	3,632	5,486	3,632	5,486

AGE PERIODS

Table VIII.—Civil condition by Religion and Age.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60 and over.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.	AMRAOTI	25,027	26,743	28,737	25,135	21,485	14,392	23,870	14,601	11,786	5,251	15,680	6,181	4,339	1,384	14,760	2,878
	" AKOLA	24,489	23,825	25,179	21,394	19,013	13,341	19,346	12,531	10,521	5,215	13,349	5,343	4,150	1,353	11,637	2,124
	" ELLICHUR	12,121	12,514	13,650	11,931	9,862	6,717	10,917	6,808	5,536	2,654	7,048	2,958	2,002	739	6,962	1,437
	" BULDANA	21,821	19,482	20,915	17,448	13,842	9,682	15,012	10,242	7,682	3,927	10,493	4,043	3,181	1,019	9,167	1,819
	" WUN	17,727	19,638	20,037	18,560	13,749	9,672	16,719	10,368	7,628	3,436	10,713	4,711	2,672	1,000	10,091	2,106
	" BASIM	17,244	16,560	17,665	15,108	10,971	7,478	13,416	8,341	5,609	2,544	8,982	3,428	1,999	631	7,531	1,497
railway Passengers, etc.		41	11	51	12	28	5	24	7	12	5	26	6	8	...	15	1
	Total	118,470	118,773	126,234	109,588	88,950	61,287	99,304	62,898	48,774	23,032	66,291	26,670	18,351	6,126	60,613	11,862
AKOLA DISTRICT.	Taluk Amraoti	7,013	7,424	8,211	7,017	5,048	3,906	6,732	4,081	3,219	1,406	4,565	1,744	1,172	379	4,191	905
	" Chandur	7,346	7,828	8,299	7,662	6,510	4,579	7,300	4,359	3,780	1,633	4,710	1,830	1,372	430	4,430	790
	" Morsi	5,673	6,387	6,654	5,969	5,066	3,331	5,455	3,414	2,685	1,217	3,543	1,528	998	339	3,543	631
	" Murazapur	4,995	5,104	5,573	4,487	3,952	2,576	4,383	2,747	2,093	855	2,853	1,079	797	236	2,590	552
ELLICHUR DISTRICT.	Taluk Akola	5,858	5,844	6,250	5,216	4,762	3,208	4,807	3,004	2,137	1,161	3,242	1,329	945	311	2,936	504
	" Akot	5,694	5,715	6,080	5,265	4,599	3,213	4,715	3,058	2,573	1,238	3,222	1,230	1,027	331	2,718	501
	" Balapur	4,058	4,181	4,187	3,897	3,238	2,295	3,287	2,312	1,799	893	2,418	962	704	217	2,124	398
	" Jalgaon	4,204	3,955	4,289	3,484	3,132	2,283	3,174	2,178	1,979	992	2,109	884	722	224	1,705	356
BULDANA DISTRICT.	" Khamsaon	4,585	4,130	4,304	3,532	3,282	2,342	3,363	2,178	1,870	931	2,358	938	752	270	2,064	365
	Taluk Ellichpur	5,547	5,709	5,988	5,371	4,381	3,114	5,212	3,252	2,590	1,259	3,402	1,424	954	376	3,582	751
	" Daryapur	4,979	4,832	5,451	4,612	3,066	2,712	4,164	2,637	2,201	1,047	2,828	1,156	826	271	2,066	495
	" Melghat	1,595	1,973	2,211	1,948	1,515	891	1,541	869	655	348	818	378	212	92	684	191
WUN DISTRICT.	Taluk Chikhli	6,806	6,066	6,709	5,567	4,322	3,021	4,819	3,134	2,340	1,112	3,351	1,240	958	291	2,736	492
	" Malkapur	7,780	7,177	7,177	6,135	5,413	3,942	5,211	3,792	3,224	1,555	3,694	1,625	1,498	517	3,784	851
	" Mehkar	7,235	6,238	7,029	5,746	4,107	2,719	4,982	3,316	2,118	960	3,448	1,178	725	211	2,647	476
	Taluk Yeotmal	4,708	5,243	5,415	4,990	3,796	2,583	4,509	2,789	2,187	968	3,019	1,217	768	251	2,762	502
BASIM DISTRICT.	" Darwha	5,850	6,348	6,313	5,927	4,753	3,338	5,427	3,498	2,707	1,122	3,569	1,470	923	317	3,312	700
	" Kelapur	3,974	4,552	4,708	4,430	3,063	2,019	3,808	2,187	1,571	670	2,274	1,011	556	164	2,114	413
	" Wun	3,195	3,495	3,601	3,213	2,137	1,732	2,885	1,894	1,163	676	1,851	1,013	425	268	1,903	491
	Taluk Basim	7,854	7,641	8,338	6,682	5,013	3,378	5,924	3,875	2,492	1,246	4,104	1,631	944	317	3,470	736
	" Mangrul	3,419	3,301	3,530	3,094	2,397	1,733	2,789	1,763	1,339	602	1,948	728	515	150	1,760	376
	" Pusad	5,971	5,618	5,797	5,332	3,561	2,367	4,703	2,703	1,778	696	2,930	1,069	540	164	2,301	385

TABLE VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.—Part A.—TOTAL POPULATION.

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		(3) WIDOWED.											
		TOTAL WIDOWED.						AGE PERIODS.					
		TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	
	1							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
DISTRICT ANRAOTI .	.	74,317	21,541	52,776	28	48	64	233	576	249	532	529	997
" AKOLA .	.	64,620	18,452	46,168	2	9	74	303	655	341	443	594	799
" ELLICHUR .	.	36,134	10,285	25,849	5	7	13	75	234	04	251	279	505
" BULDANA .	.	47,745	11,832	35,913	8	22	89	325	490	289	419	384	719
" WUN .	.	45,830	12,258	33,572	11	24	101	278	435	181	305	378	552
" BASIM .	.	41,326	11,278	30,048	20	50	137	402	435	309	324	415	605
Railway Passengers, etc.	.	21	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	.	309,993	85,657	224,336	74	160	478	1,445	2,878	1,463	2,277	2,580	4,177
AMRAOTI DISTRICT	{ Taluk Amraoti	21,058	5,908	15,150	17	15	13	41	139	58	149	158	206
" Chandur	"	21,875	6,338	15,537	1	7	13	61	181	76	170	145	280
" Morsi	"	17,132	4,993	12,139	8	17	24	63	111	62	96	106	240
" Murtazapur .	"	14,252	4,302	9,950	2	9	14	68	145	53	117	120	181
AKOLA DISTRICT	{ Taluk Akola .	15,461	4,392	11,069	2	2	13	69	135	67	98	130	193
" Akot .	"	16,499	4,710	11,789	...	2	9	49	174	73	123	140	179
" Balapur	"	10,837	3,003	7,834	...	4	10	68	106	56	74	96	135
" Jalgaon	"	11,174	3,213	7,961	...	...	15	48	123	74	74	108	123
" Khamgaon	"	10,649	3,134	7,515	...	1	18	69	117	71	74	120	169
ELLICHUR DISTRICT	{ Taluk Ellichpur	18,581	5,254	13,327	3	4	6	40	115	40	112	123	263
" Daryapur	"	14,473	4,089	10,384	1	2	6	31	112	49	104	120	202
" Meihat	"	3,080	942	2,138	1	1	1	4	7	5	35	27	40
BULDANA DISTRICT	{ Taluk Chikhli	15,329	3,584	11,745	1	8	22	86	185	90	152	108	237
" Malkapur	"	17,658	4,477	13,181	2	5	14	96	149	100	128	128	213
" Mehkar	"	14,758	3,771	10,987	5	9	53	143	156	99	139	148	269
WUN DISTRICT	{ Taluk Yeotmal	12,443	3,420	9,023	...	2	5	51	123	40	76	92	142
" Darwaha	"	16,099	4,789	11,310	3	8	44	118	168	84	119	175	206
" Kelapur	"	9,660	2,199	7,461	6	6	17	42	90	26	69	49	136
" Wun .	"	7,628	1,850	5,778	2	8	35	67	104	31	44	62	68
BASIM DISTRICT	{ Taluk Basim	18,156	5,101	13,055	7	14	63	198	181	146	147	200	275
" Mangrul	"	9,057	2,736	6,321	7	15	28	93	109	57	56	100	114
" Pusad	"	14,113	3,441	10,672	6	21	46	111	148	106	121	115	116

Table VIII. - Civil condition by Religion and Age.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		AGE PERIODS.												60 and over.	
		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
DISTRICT AMRAOTI		1,100	1,006	1,932	3,579	1,978	3,624	2,903	6,992	1,743	4,076	3,231	9,305	1,124	2,629
" AKOLA		1,202	1,518	1,830	2,727	1,751	3,136	2,323	6,234	1,532	3,975	2,517	8,521	935	2,602
" ELICHUR		535	932	981	1,713	902	1,661	1,439	3,436	845	2,075	1,523	4,558	564	1,273
" BULDANA		707	1,289	1,067	2,428	921	2,419	1,444	5,025	871	2,858	1,627	6,398	501	1,698
" WUN		660	1,092	1,121	2,246	986	2,033	1,624	4,420	872	2,330	1,790	6,095	577	1,580
" BASIM		783	1,133	1,113	2,175	889	1,838	1,447	4,246	755	1,978	1,649	5,571	480	1,218
Railway Passengers, etc.		1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	4	3
Total		5,177	7,871	8,044	14,868	7,427	14,711	11,181	30,355	6,618	17,295	12,338	40,451	4,275	11,000
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.	{ Taluk Amraoti	283	588	554	1,070	526	1,055	776	2,127	454	1,109	907	2,680	294	688
	" Chandur	342	562	553	1,034	580	1,094	850	1,906	502	1,277	938	2,619	366	820
	" Morsi	227	377	411	845	406	811	645	1,508	374	928	774	2,210	256	658
	" Murtazapur	257	379	414	630	406	664	632	1,361	353	762	612	1,796	208	463
AKOLA DISTRICT.	{ Taluk Akola	285	356	417	674	437	732	581	1,480	342	940	643	2,017	218	601
	" Akot	308	415	517	683	455	822	638	1,605	404	1,043	654	2,194	246	688
	" Balapur	200	239	284	450	252	483	349	1,047	234	610	387	1,409	130	406
	" Jalgaon	245	235	338	449	304	564	402	1,093	292	757	441	1,495	164	498
	" Khangaon	254	273	274	471	303	515	353	1,009	260	628	392	1,546	177	409
ELICHUR DISTRICT.	{ Taluk Ellichpur	233	469	443	872	445	837	749	1,779	433	1,047	780	2,339	302	664
	" Daryapur	231	355	413	657	365	759	550	1,361	328	867	612	1,821	217	519
	" Melghat	71	103	125	154	92	115	140	256	84	161	131	398	45	90
BULDANA DISTRICT.	{ Taluk Chikhli	240	468	341	861	267	839	453	1,632	264	876	505	2,182	163	500
	" Malkapur	269	381	370	760	372	875	481	1,657	359	1,185	591	2,212	277	792
	" Mehkar	288	440	356	807	282	705	510	1,736	248	797	531	2,004	151	406
WUN DISTRICT.	{ Taluk Yeotmal	160	289	284	584	270	577	473	1,176	264	681	509	1,615	163	420
	" Darwaha	204	390	460	735	401	748	639	1,439	352	850	692	1,953	240	568
	" Kelapur	118	241	215	588	195	419	305	1,073	151	495	334	1,348	93	324
	" Wun	88	172	162	339	120	289	207	732	105	304	255	1,129	81	268
BASIM DISTRICT.	{ Taluk Basim	364	501	525	914	419	777	638	1,776	320	891	702	2,338	213	535
	" Mangrul	189	250	274	415	208	376	325	847	222	456	386	1,130	131	293
	" Pusad	230	422	314	846	262	685	484	1,623	213	631	561	2,103	136	390

TABLE VIII.

**Civil Condition by Religion and Age.—
Part B—HINDU.**

UK.	G.—UNMARRIED.															
	TOTAL UNMARRIED.															
	0—4				5—9				10—14				15—19		20—24	
	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.		
•	167,539	115,143	52,396	•	37,089	38,557	•	27,094	23,457	5,312	•	7,457	3,899	482	262	•
•	143,111	89,910	53,201	•	32,527	33,936	•	16,421	15,914	1,858	•	3,808	2,221	228	164	•
•	74,658	46,409	28,249	•	15,040	15,440	•	10,502	9,549	1,643	•	2,835	1,530	185	98	•
•	133,923	81,677	52,246	•	30,087	32,095	•	17,149	15,078	2,065	•	3,531	1,526	273	165	•
•	122,918	74,061	48,857	•	25,804	26,535	•	17,229	13,838	4,390	•	3,928	2,126	432	177	•
•	121,454	72,879	48,575	•	27,891	29,195	•	15,499	12,004	2,765	•	2,987	1,870	314	218	•
•	89	55	34	•	10	24	•	8	7	2	•	2	2	...	...	•
Total	783,692	480,134	303,558	•	168,508	175,788	•	103,902	89,847	17,763	•	24,638	13,183	1,914	1,084	•

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		TOTAL UNMARRIED.										AGE PERIODS.									
		0-4				5-9				10-14				15-19				20-24			
		Total.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		
DISTRICT	ANRAOTI	187,539	115,143	72,396	37,089	35,557	35,876	27,094	23,457	5,312	7,457	482	3,899	262							
"	AKOLA	143,111	89,910	53,201	32,527	33,936	30,641	16,421	15,914	1,858	3,898	228	2,221	164							
"	ELLICHUPUR	74,658	46,409	28,249	15,040	15,440	14,424	10,502	9,549	1,643	2,835	185	1,530	98							
"	BULDANA	133,923	81,677	52,246	30,087	32,205	28,766	17,149	15,078	2,085	3,531	273	1,526	165							
"	WUN	122,918	74,061	48,857	25,864	26,335	24,795	17,229	13,838	4,050	3,928	432	2,126	177							
"	BASIM	121,454	72,879	48,575	27,891	29,195	24,606	15,499	12,004	2,783	2,087	314	1,870	218							
	Railway Passengers, etc.	39	55	34	10	24	16	8	7	2	2	...	2	...							
	Total	783,692	480,134	303,558	168,508	175,788	159,214	103,902	89,847	17,763	24,638	1,914	13,183	1,084							
ANRAOTI DISTRICT.	{ Taluk Anraoti	51,858	31,088	19,870	9,933	10,335	9,565	7,615	6,642	1,429	2,181	150	1,181	93							
"	Chandur	60,255	36,802	23,453	11,712	11,902	11,550	8,969	7,772	2,641	2,408	153	1,244	75							
"	Morsi	42,885	26,187	16,698	8,598	9,035	8,326	6,146	5,193	1,170	1,817	107	848	41							
"	Murtazapur	32,591	20,166	12,435	6,846	7,175	6,429	4,364	3,850	672	1,051	72	626	41							
AKOLA DISTRICT.	{ Taluk Akola	35,718	22,286	13,432	7,575	8,357	7,576	4,557	4,147	551	1,131	76	668	43							
"	Akor	33,633	21,105	12,528	7,441	7,852	6,825	3,953	3,969	454	969	58	573	49							
"	Bilapur	24,753	15,413	9,340	5,872	6,153	5,654	2,697	2,415	299	532	41	285	28							
"	Jalgao	24,513	15,340	9,167	5,679	5,935	5,318	2,821	2,773	399	594	25	297	18							
"	Khamgaon	24,494	15,760	8,734	5,960	5,959	5,268	2,363	2,610	275	672	28	398	26							
ELLICHUPUR DISTRICT.	{ Taluk Ellichpur	38,625	23,086	14,639	7,497	7,832	7,252	5,514	5,073	962	1,680	102	876	49							
"	Daryapur	32,463	20,256	12,257	7,110	7,101	6,604	4,414	4,039	436	928	40	485	33							
"	Melhar	3,570	2,167	1,453	433	497	568	574	437	245	218	43	178	16							
BULDANA DISTRICT.	{ Taluk Chikhli	42,547	26,128	16,419	8,842	9,472	9,277	5,928	5,386	729	1,291	88	514	47							
"	Darwha	46,784	28,640	18,144	11,204	12,058	10,226	5,453	5,048	431	973	60	378	50							
"	Malkapur	44,592	26,909	17,653	10,041	10,618	9,263	5,768	4,644	925	1,267	125	634	68							
WUN DISTRICT.	{ Taluk Yeotmal	32,032	19,509	12,523	6,217	6,309	6,239	4,703	4,187	1,210	1,180	130	650	56							
"	Darwha	47,522	28,277	19,245	9,749	10,324	9,460	6,891	5,136	1,629	1,540	175	865	67							
"	Kelapur	25,314	15,175	10,139	5,225	5,366	5,186	3,691	2,882	846	795	102	415	41							
"	Wun	18,050	11,100	6,950	4,673	4,556	3,910	1,944	1,633	365	413	25	196	13							
BASIM DISTRICT.	{ Taluk Basim	59,878	30,534	20,344	12,073	12,601	10,521	6,309	4,758	1,017	1,103	120	704	91							
"	Mangrul	24,381	14,858	9,523	5,549	5,681	5,147	3,093	2,494	545	578	56	406	36							
"	Pusad	46,195	27,487	18,708	10,269	10,916	9,028	6,097	4,752	1,221	1,306	138	760	91							

DISTRICT AND TALUK.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.	25-29				30-34				35-39				40-44				45-49				50-54				55-59				60 and over.	
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.			
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40				
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	2,577	205	1,774	166	894	99	844	99	326	39	425	58	110	14	415	59														
" AKOLA	1,630	155	1,056	115	609	83	543	85	239	27	293	44	79	12	260	43														
" ELLICHPUR	1,029	84	680	77	413	49	338	53	167	17	165	26	49	...	181	25														
" BULDANA	1,055	139	626	114	268	57	271	72	124	25	162	22	38	8	145	39														
" WUN	1,352	130	859	123	362	58	383	58	134	18	214	21	49	4	157	22														
" BASIM	1,311	165	826	155	357	64	354	93	138	23	214	25	53	8	178	30														
Railway Passengers, etc.	9	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...											
Total	8,963	878	5,826	750	2,903	410	2,734	460	1,129	149	1,473	196	380	46	1,336	218														
AMRAOTI DISTRICT. { Taluk Amraoti	826	72	615	57	306	31	280	39	114	9	146	18	39	2	160	20														
" { " Chandur	766	53	490	53	255	31	251	17	95	13	119	16	28	7	106	13														
" { " Morsi	502	50	318	38	158	21	167	28	65	13	92	17	14	5	89	18														
" { " Murazapur	483	30	351	18	175	16	146	15	52	7	68	7	29	...	60	8														
AKOLA DISTRICT. { Taluk Akola	446	36	260	32	146	22	123	23	50	6	74	14	17	3	73	12														
" { " Akot	414	44	321	31	180	25	173	25	72	7	80	7	20	...	68	13														
" { " Balapur	216	33	137	21	97	20	70	16	35	7	51	10	6	6	43	9														
" { " Jalgaon	242	20	155	13	80	7	81	6	39	2	35	5	18	2	35	4														
" { " Khangaon	312	22	183	18	106	9	96	15	43	5	53	8	18	1	41	5														
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT. { Taluk Ellichpur	546	49	344	35	208	27	185	32	95	8	100	15	25	...	96	14														
" { " Daryapur	348	28	243	32	161	18	120	19	59	7	61	10	23	...	75	9														
" { " Melghat	135	7	93	10	44	4	33	2	13	2	4	1	1	...	10	2														
BULDANA DISTRICT. { Taluk Chikhli	309	45	197	32	88	28	94	19	35	13	48	7	9	1	38	10														
" { " Malkapur	301	31	159	40	76	13	86	22	53	7	51	6	19	6	66	17														
" { " Mehkar	445	63	270	42	104	16	91	31	36	5	63	9	10	1	41	12														
WUN DISTRICT. { Taluk Yeotmal	402	36	246	33	108	14	117	13	35	6	66	9	17	1	45	3														
" { " Darwaha	573	55	376	42	162	20	174	21	63	6	88	7	18	2	73	9														
" { " Kelapur	279	27	162	24	60	15	65	12	28	3	44	6	7	...	27	6														
" { " Wun	98	12	75	24	32	9	27	12	8	3	16	2	7	1	12	4														
BASIM DISTRICT. { Taluk Basim	508	68	331	54	164	22	137	35	60	8	85	6	18	1	72	12														
" { " Mangrul	266	28	166	37	66	13	75	20	28	4	40	4	12	3	31	3														
" { " Pusad	537	69	329	64	127	29	142	38	50	15	89	15	23	4	75	15														

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		(3) WIDOWED.															
		AGE PERIODS.															
		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
District	Amraoti	986	1,708	1,721	3,172	1,808	3,245	2,628	6,151	1,582	3,647	2,885	8,193	1,026	2,380	5,733	16,249
"	Akola	1,104	1,326	1,672	2,391	1,629	2,849	2,106	5,518	1,410	3,634	2,253	7,614	847	2,388	4,427	13,570
"	Ellichpur	437	733	831	1,357	774	1,399	1,106	2,742	718	1,730	1,275	3,564	486	1,071	2,555	7,373
"	Buldana	753	1,182	995	2,221	862	2,209	1,331	4,589	807	2,649	1,498	5,814	544	1,550	3,132	10,854
"	Wun	571	885	935	1,829	847	1,697	1,358	3,620	743	1,933	1,496	4,909	487	1,319	3,008	9,833
"	Basim	747	1,035	1,048	1,991	844	1,697	1,358	3,903	709	1,832	1,527	5,164	450	1,130	2,669	9,417
Railway Passengers, etc.		1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	3	4
Total		4,689	6,869	7,202	12,961	6,764	13,006	9,978	26,524	5,969	15,425	1,035	35,260	3,843	9,838	21,527	67,300
Amraoti District.	Taluk Amraoti	236	521	494	956	471	930	606	1,860	409	986	701	2,325	267	610	1,616	4,535
	" Chandur	312	517	491	926	529	1,002	768	1,810	521	1,151	856	2,385	343	752	1,684	4,941
	" Morsi	205	330	355	729	433	712	583	1,286	335	818	688	1,918	227	588	1,407	3,724
	" Murtazapur	233	340	381	561	375	601	581	1,195	317	692	550	1,565	189	430	1,026	3,049
Akola District.	Taluk Akola	265	315	370	599	411	677	533	1,306	310	854	581	1,816	191	536	1,055	3,297
	" Akot	283	365	485	586	416	743	592	1,417	374	970	583	1,919	227	623	1,070	3,348
	" Balapur	181	200	245	391	231	413	206	896	214	531	333	1,260	112	367	804	2,376
	" Jalgaon	233	209	310	395	284	526	303	992	271	701	409	1,378	151	476	726	2,325
Ellichpur District.	" Khangaon	232	237	253	420	287	485	322	907	241	575	347	1,241	166	386	772	2,224
	Taluk Ellichpur	200	375	306	705	392	707	633	1,432	382	908	667	1,848	270	578	1,442	3,932
	" Daryapur	208	321	387	606	337	657	597	1,222	300	788	560	1,613	201	476	1,064	3,288
	" Melghat	29	37	48	46	45	35	56	88	36	34	48	103	15	17	49	153
Buldana District.	Taluk Chikhli	229	430	308	704	249	751	414	1,479	241	797	456	1,978	149	450	945	3,374
	" Malkapur	252	335	356	680	350	795	438	1,502	338	1,103	540	1,953	252	717	1,204	4,299
	" Mehkar	272	417	331	747	263	663	479	1,608	228	749	502	1,853	143	383	893	3,181
	Taluk Yeotmal	136	228	238	482	231	479	383	941	217	554	408	1,255	129	348	860	2,596
Wun District.	" Darwha	273	332	402	639	355	656	500	1,269	315	750	619	1,725	220	494	1,148	3,562
	" Kelapur	92	185	163	447	162	327	240	829	117	350	258	1,051	73	251	473	1,888
	" Wun	70	140	132	261	99	235	175	581	94	249	211	878	65	226	527	1,787
	Taluk Basim	343	451	494	840	400	709	608	1,638	293	832	659	2,164	200	492	1,218	4,223
Basim District.	" Mungrul	186	210	256	383	200	355	309	764	215	432	~61	1,046	123	274	670	2,060
	" Pusad	218	374	298	768	244	633	441	1,501	201	56	~61	1,954	127	364	781	3,134

TABLE VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age—Part B.—HINDU—*contd.*

(3) WIDOWED.	
AGE PERIODS.	
10-14	

TABLE VIII.

**Civil Condition by Religion and Age.—
Part C—MUSALMAN.**

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

TABLE VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion

		(a) MAR														
		TOTAL MARRIED.			Age											
DISTRICT AND TALUK.					0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29	
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DISTRICT AMRAOTI		21,475	11,144	10,331	25	27	26	108	110	594	277	1,238	804	2,031	1,635	1,772
"	AKOLA	23,669	12,321	11,348	9	24	25	123	116	744	305	1,514	1,025	2,160	1,601	1,965
"	ELLICHPUR	13,624	6,976	6,648	10	15	15	63	60	380	192	899	552	1,304	1,051	1,142
"	BULDANA	15,721	7,933	7,788	23	47	43	128	96	557	218	1,054	618	1,393	1,271	1,358
"	WUN	9,257	4,849	4,408	1	18	22	87	59	279	126	485	357	794	754	834
"	BASIM	10,268	5,380	4,888	14	20	19	93	80	355	146	587	413	892	824	907
Railway Passengers, etc.		38	34	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	...
Total		94,062	48,637	45,415	82	151	150	602	521	2,910	1,264	5,778	3,772	8,574	7,439	7,078
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.	Taluk Amraoti	8,583	4,474	4,109	11	11	11	33	50	232	106	503	359	817	660	688
	" Chandur	3,969	2,084	1,885	4	7	6	20	16	119	62	206	147	...	293	338
	" Morsi	4,044	2,042	2,002	3	3	6	23	22	120	48	248	134	371	270	325
	" Murtazapur	4,879	2,544	2,335	7	6	3	32	22	123	61	281	164	486	412	421
AKOLA DISTRICT.	Taluk Akola	5,741	2,984	2,757	3	8	9	21	28	154	64	349	228	517	421	516
	" Akot	5,964	3,033	2,931	3	4	5	30	19	173	72	391	238	604	473	510
	" Balapur	5,086	2,502	2,584	2	5	6	32	36	171	66	337	211	500	350	425
	" Jalgaon	3,259	1,783	1,476	...	4	1	14	13	110	36	216	158	260	302	270
	" Khamgaon	3,619	2,019	1,600	1	3	4	26	20	136	67	221	190	279	355	244
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.	Taluk Ellichpur	8,298	4,135	4,163	6	10	10	36	41	250	126	560	315	772	610	703
	" Daryapur	4,680	2,470	2,210	3	3	4	26	17	121	56	305	209	479	391	381
	" Melghat	646	371	275	1	2	1	1	2	9	10	34	28	53	50	58
BULDANA DISTRICT.	Taluk Chikhli	5,381	2,735	2,646	6	11	12	41	26	174	58	340	206	457	403	494
	" Malkapur	6,660	3,312	3,348	14	30	25	60	49	248	108	468	279	591	545	566
	" Mehkar	3,680	1,886	1,794	3	6	6	27	21	135	52	246	133	345	323	298
WUN DISTRICT.	Taluk Yeotmal	2,578	1,376	1,202	...	5	2	24	13	79	35	139	101	210	196	229
	" Darwha	4,299	2,244	2,055	1	8	14	31	24	122	63	224	170	371	352	380
	" Kelapur	1,332	695	637	...	3	6	19	13	46	15	66	47	118	117	114
	" Wun	1,048	534	514	...	2	...	13	9	32	13	56	39	95	89	111
BASIM DISTRICT.	Taluk Basim	4,226	2,265	1,961	8	6	9	32	36	158	65	245	186	345	325	346
	" Mangrul	2,105	1,082	1,023	1	8	3	12	11	65	27	126	89	188	162	172
	" Pusad	3,937	2,033	1,904	5	6	7	49	33	132	54	216	144	359	328	348

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

nd Age—Part C—MUSALMAN—contd.

PERIOD.														DISTRICT AND TALUK.	
PERIOD.															
30—34		35—39		40—44		45—49		50—54		55—59		60 and over.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
2,007	1,747	1,300	836	1,701	1,052	735	274	1,213	391	265	70	1,046	191	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.	
2,190	1,812	1,565	845	1,661	1,131	752	337	1,245	438	326	74	1,201	181	" AKOLA.	
1,259	1,054	779	517	994	630	452	185	686	271	171	46	755	142	" ELICHPUR.	
1,409	1,267	886	569	1,134	753	486	212	768	252	216	58	765	140	" BULDANA.	
859	744	591	397	776	401	328	112	464	158	101	29	411	70	" WUN.	
1,027	824	615	377	772	448	327	102	584	190	93	25	466	68	" BASIM.	
12	...	2	...	4	2	1	...	4	...	1	...	4	...	Railway Passengers, etc.	
8,768	7,448	5,788	3,541	7,042	4,417	3,081	1,222	4,964	1,700	1,178	302	4,648	792	Total.	
774	675	500	339	655	417	290	121	528	164	115	28	415	81	Taluk Amraoti .	
368	327	252	155	326	202	155	52	217	59	54	13	184	30	" Chandur .	
389	339	253	169	307	221	125	48	221	83	40	15	224	37	" Morsi .	
476	406	295	173	413	212	165	53	247	85	56	14	223	43	" Murtazapur .	
532	437	399	239	422	270	201	77	307	99	75	24	295	46	Taluk Akola .	
564	445	405	230	416	276	185	92	283	104	74	23	296	49	" Akot .	
438	448	313	163	300	270	139	70	276	110	80	10	285	43	" Balapur .	
324	229	228	107	254	133	107	46	165	62	49	9	146	16	" Jalgaon.	
332	253	220	106	269	182	120	52	214	63	48	8	179	27	" Khamgaon.	
700	661	457	348	571	414	277	115	437	164	102	26	483	104	Taluk Ellichpur .	
472	338	277	147	363	198	145	65	223	95	60	18	250	34	" Daryapur .	
87	55	45	22	60	18	30	5	26	12	9	2	22	4	" Melghat .	
508	444	311	225	439	239	175	70	277	95	74	20	240	36	Taluk Chikhli .	
549	502	378	228	428	342	192	103	297	105	97	29	351	76	" Malkapur .	
352	321	197	116	267	172	119	39	194	52	45	9	174	28	" Mehkar .	
243	201	173	101	217	97	100	44	148	47	27	8	121	18	Taluk Yeotmal .	
385	335	258	215	351	198	146	50	222	71	53	12	205	38	" Darwha .	
124	120	94	44	120	68	47	12	55	18	14	3	43	6	" Kelapur .	
107	88	66	37	88	38	35	6	39	22	7	6	42	8	" Wun .	
451	328	264	154	302	190	137	33	248	89	38	5	202	27	Taluk Basim .	
197	167	116	75	282	93	64	18	117	38	27	5	87	16	" Mangrul .	
379	329	235	148	288	165	126	31	219	63	28	15	177	25	" Pusad .	

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

TABLE VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		(3) WI														
		TOTAL WIDOWED.						Age								
					0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29	
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
DISTRICT AMRAOTI		5,434	1,385	4,049	7	9	6	20	10	17	9	27	34	66	83	141
" AKOLA		5,931	1,467	4,464	...	2	...	6	3	14	10	22	29	84	83	171
" ELLICHPUR		4,123	906	3,217	2	...	1	2	3	11	5	23	24	74	48	118
" BULDANA		3,389	693	2,696	...	1	...	3	3	12	2	16	11	54	35	91
" WUN		2,219	493	1,726	...	1	1	2	...	6	2	16	8	34	28	71
" BASIM		2,457	549	1,908	5	9	3	9	5	7	7	25	10	51	27	74
Railway Passengers, etc.		3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total		23,556	5,494	18,062	14	22	11	42	24	67	35	129	116	363	304	667
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.	Taluk Amraoti	2,148	549	1,599	6	5	3	12	4	6	5	14	15	22	36	57
	" Chandur	1,023	255	768	...	...	...	1	1	6	1	5	10	9	12	27
	" Morsi	1,095	253	842	...	3	3	4	3	1	2	3	3	14	16	26
	" Murtazapur	1,168	328	840	1	1	...	3	2	4	1	5	6	21	19	31
AKOLA DISTRICT.	Taluk Akola	1,454	356	1,098	...	...	...	2	...	3	4	3	8	21	18	34
	" Akot	1,625	390	1,235	...	1	...	2	1	3	3	9	9	16	22	48
	" Balapur	1,262	315	947	...	1	...	1	2	1	2	2	5	15	15	32
	" Jalgaon	788	205	583	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	4	13	12	24
	" Khamgaon	802	201	601	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	4	3	19	16	33
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.	Taluk Ellichpur	2,733	569	2,164	2	...	...	1	...	8	2	12	14	49	27	83
	" Daryapur	1,246	296	950	...	...	1	1	3	3	3	8	7	22	20	31
	" Melghat	144	41	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	1	4
BULDANA DISTRICT.	Taluk Chikhli	1,183	247	936	...	...	...	2	...	6	1	6	5	16	10	33
	" Malkapur	1,399	278	1,121	...	1	...	1	2	4	1	8	6	20	14	39
	" Mehkar	807	168	639	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	18	11	19
WUN DISTRICT.	Taluk Yeotmal	614	147	467	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	1	6	8	15
	" Darwaha	903	259	734	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	4	7	15	14	36
	" Kelapur	356	54	302	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	9	4	13
	" Wun	256	33	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	7
BASIM DISTRICT.	Taluk Basim	994	213	781	...	...	...	2	2	2	3	8	5	24	14	37
	" Mangrul	523	120	403	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	1	6	3	15
	" Pusad	940	216	724	5	9	3	6	3	3	4	14	4	21	10	22

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

and Age.—Part C—MUSALMAN—concl'd.

DOWED.

PERIOD.

30—34		35—39		40—44		45—49		50—54		55—59		60 and over.		DISTRICT AND TALUK.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
136	269	102	272	169	585	90	292	228	775	57	151	454	1,422	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.
140	315	101	273	196	668	109	311	232	835	75	192	489	1,571	" AKOLA.
71	236	70	174	138	455	68	212	149	661	39	117	288	1,134	" ELICHPUR.
54	185	48	183	94	387	50	190	114	528	37	127	245	919	" BULDANA.
55	138	31	129	70	216	45	122	80	338	24	80	149	573	" WUN.
57	159	32	116	75	290	37	120	103	355	21	64	167	629	" BASIM.
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Railway Passengers, etc.
513	1,302	384	1,147	742	2,602	399	1,247	906	3,492	254	734	1,792	6,248	Total.
48	96	45	106	64	223	31	99	98	312	17	68	177	579	Taluk Amraoti .
30	49	20	58	39	93	17	80	37	128	13	34	75	278	" Chandur .
29	67	11	64	22	131	15	56	41	152	15	30	88	291	" Morsi .
29	57	21	44	44	138	27	57	52	183	12	22	114	274	" Murtazapur .
32	70	22	72	46	160	28	78	55	184	24	59	119	412	Taluk Akola .
28	93	34	74	42	179	28	70	65	255	17	57	141	428	" Akot .
36	50	16	65	48	141	17	72	45	188	14	33	115	346	" Balapur .
24	52	17	36	36	96	19	49	29	112	13	22	50	173	" Jalgaon .
20	50	12	26	24	92	17	42	38	96	7	21	64	212	" Khamgaon .
41	149	42	119	94	311	42	129	91	444	23	74	191	785	Taluk Ellichpur .
23	76	27	48	37	130	23	77	49	197	15	41	88	316	" Daryapur .
7	11	1	7	7	14	3	6	9	20	1	2	9	33	" Melghat .
30	57	13	77	31	142	19	72	43	179	11	44	84	302	Taluk Chikhli .
8	77	18	70	39	140	18	76	47	216	21	62	104	407	" Malkapur .
16	51	17	36	24	105	13	42	24	133	5	21	57	210	" Mehkar .
14	35	8	33	15	59	18	32	27	104	6	16	50	157	Taluk Yeotmal .
28	51	15	57	42	95	24	52	38	135	15	38	73	246	" Darwha .
8	34	4	23	10	39	2	30	9	47	2	16	15	86	" Kelapur .
5	18	4	16	3	23	1	8	6	52	1	10	11	84	" Wun .
26	60	12	46	21	110	21	44	32	146	7	28	70	274	Taluk Basim .
17	28	6	20	15	76	6	23	22	79	7	17	43	133	" Mangrul .
14	71	14	50	39	104	10	53	49	130	7	19	54	222	" Pusad .

TABLE VIII.

**Civil Condition by Religion and Age.—
Part D—ANIMISTIC.**

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

TABLE VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		(1) UN-												
		TOTAL UNMARRIED.			Age									
		TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
DISTRICT AMRAOTI		7,162	3,962	3,200	974	1,023	1,008	1,092	837	628	359	100	257	86
" AKOLA		747	405	342	112	155	124	123	82	53	35	8	19	1
" ELLICHPUR		19,895	10,761	9,134	3,104	3,346	3,257	3,176	2,376	1,815	891	496	617	150
" BULDANA		1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" WUN		34,230	18,717	15,513	6,235	6,825	6,135	6,064	4,071	2,169	1,310	249	555	69
" BASIM		185	95	90	30	41	32	30	20	14	7	2	4	2
Railway Passengers, etc.		2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		62,222	33,941	28,281	10,456	11,391	10,556	10,486	7,886	4,679	2,602	855	1,452	308
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.	Taluk Amraoti	699	375	324	77	107	92	113	104	78	31	15	32	6
	" Chandur	2,674	1,545	1,129	423	419	439	447	354	226	142	19	58	4
	" Morsi	3,677	1,977	1,700	461	470	459	513	358	317	179	66	124	76
	" Murtazapur	112	65	47	13	21	18	19	21	7	7	...	3	...
AKOLA DISTRICT.	Taluk Akola	46	24	22	6	10	3	10	4	1	2	1	2	...
	" Akot	583	210	173	55	71	65	60	45	33	18	2	13	1
	" Balapur	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Jalgaon	305	160	145	47	72	55	47	32	19	14	5	3	...
	" Khamgaon	10	10	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.	Taluk Ellichpur	1,086	558	488	159	152	181	175	121	111	48	27	41	8
	" Daryapur	90	47	43	9	16	13	16	9	8	5	1	2	1
	" Melghat	18,719	10,116	8,603	2,936	3,178	3,063	2,985	2,246	1,696	838	468	574	141
BULDANA DISTRICT.	Taluk Chikhli	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Malkapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Mehkar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT.	Taluk Yeotmal	10,484	5,756	4,728	1,865	2,038	1,786	1,835	1,354	717	437	77	172	90
	" Darwha	3,671	2,067	1,604	704	751	675	644	443	164	133	17	67	9
	" Kelapur	12,403	6,753	5,740	2,299	2,562	2,260	2,228	1,398	770	453	96	201	30
	" Wun	7,582	4,141	3,441	1,367	1,474	1,414	1,357	876	518	287	59	115	10
BASIM DISTRICT.	Taluk Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Mangrul	12	5	7	2	2	2	4	...	1	...	...	1	...
	" Pusad	173	90	83	28	39	30	26	20	13	7	2	9	...

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

and Age.—Part D—ANIMISTIC.

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.

31

25—29		30—34		35—39		40—44		45—49		50—54		55—59		60 and over.		DISTRICT AND TALUK.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
149	72	112	60	71	52	69	37	42	16	30	19	21	8	33	7	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.
13	2	12	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" AKOLA.
288	61	115	39	47	9	35	19	10	8	10	5	...	1	11	9	" ELLICHPUR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" BULDANA.
230	45	82	29	36	14	33	21	6	12	14	7	2	...	8	9	" WUN.
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" BASIM.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Railway Passengers, etc
681	180	822	129	160	75	138	77	59	36	54	31	23	9	52	25	Total.
13	3	16	1	3	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	Taluk Amraoti
42	...	22	2	8	1	9	6	3	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	" Chandur
94	66	72	57	59	51	58	31	38	15	27	18	19	8	29	6	" Morsi
...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Murtazapur
1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Akola
6	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Akot
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Balapur
5	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Jalgaon
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Khamgaon
30	7	12	4	8	...	3	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	Taluk Ellichpur
4	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Daryapur
264	54	101	35	37	9	31	16	9	8	7	5	...	1	10	7	" Melghat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Chikhli
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Malkapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Mehkar
78	10	33	10	14	3	10	9	2	3	4	3	...	...	1	3	Taluk Yeotmal
19	7	12	4	8	3	3	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	1	" Darwha
79	20	24	10	11	6	16	5	2	6	5	2	2	...	3	5	" Kelapur
54	8	13	5	3	2	4	6	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	" Wun
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Basim
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Mangrul
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Pusad

AMRAOTI
DISTRICT.AKOLA
DISTRICT.ELLICHPUR
DISTRICT.BULDANA
DISTRICT.WUN
DISTRICT.BASIM
DISTRICT.

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

TABLE VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion

DISTRICT AND TALUK.	(a)												
	TOTAL MARRIED.			Age									
	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	0—4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	8,519	4,236	4,283	86	100	88	129	113	281	128	388	250	619
„ AKOLA	695	370	325	...	...	1	3	2	14	12	33	28	43
„ ELLICHPUR	17,544	8,679	8,865	31	41	54	63	104	365	263	1,007	764	1,521
„ BULDANA	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ WUN	38,088	18,870	19,218	37	62	126	459	476	1,502	829	2,169	1,526	2,960
„ BASIM	220	114	106	...	2	6	6	8	10	6	14	9	26
Total	66,069	32,270	32,799	154	205	275	660	708	2,172	1,238	3,611	2,577	5,170
AMRAOTI DISTRICT. { Taluk Amraoti	899	436	463	...	...	...	4	2	27	8	26	18	55
„ { „ Chandur	3,583	1,745	1,838	2	1	4	16	19	129	47	175	104	284
„ { „ Morsi	3,879	1,974	1,905	84	98	84	109	90	120	69	173	124	266
„ { „ Murtazapur	158	81	77	...	1	...	...	2	5	4	14	4	14
AKOLA DISTRICT. { Taluk Akola	83	49	34	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	4	4
„ { „ Akot	352	192	160	...	...	1	3	1	7	5	10	12	21
„ { „ Balapur	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Jalgaon	240	124	125	...	...	...	...	1	6	6	19	12	17
„ { „ Khamgaon	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT. { Taluk Ellichpur	915	455	460	1	2	3	2	3	26	6	31	19	72
„ { „ Daryapur	98	50	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ { „ Melghat	16,531	8,174	8,357	30	39	51	61	101	339	257	976	745	1,440
BULDANA DISTRICT. { Taluk Chikhli	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ { „ Malkapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Mehkar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT. { Taluk Yeotmal	12,080	5,989	6,091	11	10	20	112	92	410	225	727	420	980
„ { „ Darwha	4,457	2,206	2,251	4	7	18	68	66	189	104	261	181	324
„ { „ Kelapur	13,419	6,669	6,750	15	26	41	187	198	530	310	746	526	1,049
„ { „ Wun	8,132	4,006	4,126	7	19	47	92	120	373	190	435	330	607
BASIM DISTRICT. { Taluk Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Mangrul	22	10	12	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...
„ { „ Pusad	198	104	94	...	2	6	5	8	8	6	14	8	...

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.
and Age.—Part D—ANIMISTIC—contd.

MARRIED.																DISTRICT AND TALUK.	
PERIOD.																	
25—29		30—34		35—39		40—44		45—49		50—54		55—59		60 and over			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
483	743	692	714	524	421	659	436	304	157	452	193	105	33	352	69	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.	
43	67	57	58	54	44	75	33	29	12	44	8	6	5	19	5	" AKOLA.	
1,262	1,657	1,693	1,706	1,244	795	1,270	781	538	317	681	333	181	87	594	182	" ELLICHPUR.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" BULDANA.
2,688	3,340	3,244	3,209	2,177	1,625	2,808	1,847	1,149	558	1,735	933	386	169	1,689	385	" WUN.	
19	9	22	17	11	7	12	6	3	4	8	3	4	1	6	1	" BASIM.	
4,495	5,826	5,708	5,704	4,010	2,892	4,824	3,104	2,024	1,048	2,920	1,470	682	295	2,660	642	Total.	
47	96	77	115	61	42	97	47	33	14	46	23	12	2	35	12	Taluk Amraoti	
223	320	286	302	221	186	272	195	148	73	194	100	56	23	169	34	" Chandur	
202	311	312	289	234	187	275	188	118	65	204	68	34	8	144	23	" Morsi	
11	16	17	8	8	6	15	6	5	5	8	2	3	...	4	...	" Murtazapur	
5	8	5	5	8	4	9	6	5	...	6	...	3	...	3	2	Taluk Akola	
16	32	32	30	23	23	52	22	13	5	26	3	1	2	10	2	" Akot	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	" Balapur
20	26	20	20	23	17	12	5	11	7	11	4	2	3	6	1	" Jalgaon	
2	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Khamgaon
53	89	70	89	56	60	102	49	47	10	50	19	8	3	37	8	Taluk Ellichpur	
6	4	4	14	8	7	12	7	3	2	9	3	3	1	5	1	" Daryapur	
1,203	1,574	1,619	1,603	1,180	728	1,156	725	488	305	622	311	170	83	552	173	" Melghat	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Chikhli
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Malkapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Mehkar
858	1,048	1,012	993	734	557	898	595	390	191	583	296	139	53	547	119	Taluk Yeotmal	
312	379	370	382	250	193	321	226	142	57	204	97	39	17	195	51	" Darwaha	
956	1,220	1,154	1,179	780	518	983	608	390	179	576	332	148	44	592	132	" Kelapur	
562	693	708	655	413	357	606	418	227	131	372	208	60	55	355	83	" Wun	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Basim
...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	" Mangrul
19	9	18	14	10	7	12	6	3	1	6	3	3	1	5	1	" Pusad	

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

TABLE VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion

		(3) WI													
		Age—													
DISTRICT AND TALUK.		TOTAL WIDOWED.			0—4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		
		TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DIST	DISTRICT AMRAOTI	1,710	529	1,181	...	...	1	..	...	3	6	9	7	34
	.. AKOLA	103	38	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
	.. ELLICHPUR	2,306	661	1,645	...	1	...	3	4	6	5	23	22	34	
	.. BULDANA	3	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	.. WUN	5,650	1,390	4,260	3	1	6	20	11	47	15	33	39	63	
	.. BASIM	44	16	28	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
Railway Passengers, etc.		1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total		9,817	2,636	7,181	4	2	8	23	15	57	27	66	71	138	
A1 DI	AMRAOTI DISTRICT.	Taluk Amraoti	158	59	99	...	...	...	...	1	..	3	...	4
		.. Chandur	697	217	480	...	...	...	...	2	5	6	3	17
		.. Morsi	827	239	538	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	13
		.. Murtazapur	28	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 DI	AKOLA DISTRICT.	Taluk Akola	14	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		.. Akot	50	13	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
		.. Balapur	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		.. Jalgaon	35	15	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		.. Khamgaon	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EL DI	ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.	Taluk Ellichpur	212	80	132	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	6
		.. Daryapur	46	13	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		.. Melghat	2,068	568	1,500	...	1	...	2	3	6	5	22	20	27
B D	BULDANA DISTRICT.	Taluk Chikhli	3	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...
		.. Malkapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		.. Mehkar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D	WUN DISTRICT.	Taluk Yeotmal	1,770	478	1,292	...	...	4	2	6	3	6	9	18
		.. Darwaha	759	209	550	2	1	3	6	3	17	6	9	7	10
		.. Kelapur	1,924	439	1,485	1	...	2	6	4	13	3	10	12	25
		.. Wun	1,197	264	933	1	4	2	11	3	8	11	15
D	BASIM DISTRICT.	Taluk Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		.. Mangrul	5	2	3
		.. Pusad	39	14	25	1	1	...	1	...

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age and Age.—Part D—ANIMISTIC—concl'd.

DOWED.																DISTRICT AND TALUK.
PERIOD.																
25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60 and over.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
24	38	61	90	48	61	78	69	43	88	80	215	21	62	160	400	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.
1	2	7	3	5	2	5	11	2	4	5	15	2	1	9	24	" AKOLA.
44	71	75	114	56	83	100	216	54	120	94	305	35	74	172	589	" ELICHPUR
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	" BULDANA
59	132	124	263	102	195	183	565	79	266	205	824	61	170	503	1,676	" WUN.
2	2	1	3	3	...	1	6	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	11	" BASIM
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Railway Passengers, etc.
180	245	288	473	214	341	367	967	179	485	385	1,367	120	308	848	2,709	Total.
6	6	7	9	9	3	8	22	6	7	8	16	3	4	12	24	Taluk Amraoti
13	15	27	41	22	26	31	69	16	34	28	77	5	25	67	168	" Chandur
4	17	26	39	13	31	36	76	20	46	43	121	13	33	78	212	" Morsi
1	...	1	1	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	4	...	...	3	5	" Murtazapur
...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	Taluk Akola
1	...	...	2	3	...	1	6	...	...	3	10	1	1	3	15	" Akot
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	" Balapur
...	1	2	1	2	2	3	4	1	4	1	3	...	...	6	5	" Jalgaon
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	" Khamgaon
3	4	2	14	9	9	19	20	7	5	19	27	5	3	14	42	Taluk Ellichpur
...	...	3	3	1	1	4	2	2	...	1	3	1	...	...	3	" Daryapur
41	67	70	97	46	73	77	194	45	121	74	275	29	71	158	544	" Melghat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Taluk Chikhli
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Malkapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Mehkar
15	4	29	63	31	61	72	165	28	93	72	246	26	55	191	529	Taluk Yeotmal
6	19	27	38	26	32	28	68	10	44	30	84	4	26	57	196	" Darwha
22	42	43	102	28	65	54	204	31	82	65	295	16	57	158	584	" Kelapur
26	25	25	60	17	37	29	128	10	47	38	199	15	32	97	367	" Wun
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Basim
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	" Mangrud
2	2	1	2	...	...	2	6	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	9	" Pusad

TABLE VIII.

**Civil Condition by Religion and Age.—
Part E—JAIN.**

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

TABLE VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		Age												
		TOTAL UNMARRIED.			0—4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24	
		TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DISTRICT AMRAOTI		1,752	1,164	588	324	331	287	216	245	34	125	3	62	1
„ AKOLA		1,050	694	356	178	212	169	122	145	18	86	...	44	...
„ ELLICHPUR		383	263	115	72	64	82	41	53	9	22	...	14	...
„ BULDANA		1,333	866	467	242	238	209	180	180	32	74	4	42	1
„ WUN		597	403	194	77	98	99	72	104	20	41	2	28	...
„ BASIM		961	638	323	201	178	211	123	136	16	39	2	19	...
Total		6,078	4,083	2,043	1,094	1,121	1,057	763	863	129	387	11	209	2
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.	Taluk Amraoti	390	284	106	55	54	57	41	67	10	35	1	26	...
	„ Chandur	485	318	167	83	89	72	64	65	14	37	...	22	...
	„ Morsi	398	204	134	75	76	63	52	4	2	12	1	3	1
	„ Murtazapur	539	358	181	111	112	95	59	70	8	41	1	11	...
AKOLA DISTRICT.	Taluk Akola	288	176	112	48	74	48	35	38	3	19	...	6	...
	„ Akot	178	117	61	34	38	29	21	30	2	10	...	6	...
	„ Balapur	328	224	104	54	50	53	46	36	6	43	...	15	...
	„ Jalgaon	48	35	13	6	6	6	4	7	1	2	...	5	...
	„ Khamgaon	208	142	66	36	44	33	16	34	6	12	...	12	...
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.	Taluk Ellichpur	251	172	85	41	41	51	34	35	9	19	...	11	...
	„ Daryapur	125	95	30	31	23	31	7	18	...	3	...	2	...
	„ Melghat	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
BULDANA DISTRICT.	Taluk Chikhli	455	290	165	79	78	64	75	76	10	27	1	14	...
	„ Malkapur	470	297	173	89	88	80	69	50	11	23	2	14	1
	„ Mehkar	408	279	129	74	72	65	45	54	11	24	1	14	...
WUN DISTRICT.	Taluk Yeotmal	286	185	101	36	50	48	41	49	7	20	2	11	...
	„ Darwha	213	151	62	29	30	35	21	37	10	15	...	14	...
	„ Kelapur	79	55	24	8	13	14	8	16	3	5	...	2	...
	„ Wun	19	12	7	4	5	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...
BASIM DISTRICT.	Taluk Basim	591	395	196	121	108	127	74	91	11	23	1	15	...
	„ Mangrul	101	65	36	19	17	25	15	14	3	3	...	1	...
	„ Pusad	269	178	91	61	53	59	34	31	2	13	1	3	...

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

and Age—Part E—JAIN.

MARRIED.

PERIOD.

25—29		30—34		35—39		40—44		45—49		50—54		55—59		60 and over.		DISTRICT AND TALUK.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
47	2	27	...	13	1	14	...	6	...	9	...	1	...	4	...	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.
27	1	15	1	9	...	7	2	3	...	5	...	1	...	5	...	" AKOLA
10	...	3	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	" ELICHPUR.
53	...	19	2	17	...	13	...	4	...	5	1	1	...	7	...	" BULDNA.
22	1	13	...	9	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	" WUN.
15	...	3	2	4	1	1	1	4	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	" BASIM.
174	4	80	5	56	3	44	3	18	...	24	1	5	1	22	...	Total.
17	...	11	...	4	...	5	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	Taluk Amraoti
14	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	" Chandur
8	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	" Morsi
13	1	7	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	" Murtazapur
7	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	Taluk Akola
3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	" Akot
8	...	9	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	" Balapur
2	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	" Jalgaon
7	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	" Khamgaon
7	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	Taluk Ellichpur
3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	" Daryapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Melghat
13	...	6	1	4	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	Taluk Chikhli
19	...	5	1	5	...	3	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	4	...	" Malkapur
21	...	8	...	8	...	6	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	" Mehkar
10	1	6	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Yeotmal
7	...	5	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	" Darwha
4	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	" Kelapur
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Wun
10	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	Taluk Basim
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	" Mangrul
4	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	" Pusad

31

DISTRICT AMRAOTI.

AKOLA

ELICHPUR.

BULDNA.

WUN.

BASIM.

Total.

Taluk Amraoti

Chandur

Morsi

Murtazapur

Taluk Akola

Akot

Balapur

Jalgaon

Khamgaon

Taluk Ellichpur

Daryapur

Melghat

Taluk Chikhli

Malkapur

Mehkar

Taluk Yeotmal

Darwha

Kelapur

Wun

Taluk Basim

Mangrul

Pusad

AMRAOTI
DISTRICT.AKOLA
DISTRICT.ELICHPUR
DISTRICT.BULDANA
DISTRICT.WUN
DISTRICT.BASIM.
DISTRICT.

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

TABLE VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion

DISTRICT AND TALUK.	(2) MAR												
	TOTAL MARRIED.			Age									
	TOTAL	Males.	Females.	0—4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	3,085	1,585	1,500	3	5	5	103	68	200	118	186	164	244
" AKOLA	1,888	995	893	1	3	3	63	42	129	74	125	128	133
" ELLICHPUR	701	368	333	2	2	2	19	18	41	25	41	37	48
" BULDANA	2,085	1,018	1,067	...	4	5	67	45	146	88	132	104	183
" WUN	888	466	422	...	2	3	23	18	52	31	57	47	71
" BASIM	1,655	831	824	1	3	6	85	54	118	63	110	95	88
Total	10,302	5,283	5,039	7	19	24	360	245	686	399	651	575	767
AMRAOTI DISTRICT. { Taluk Amraoti	661	356	305	1	1	1	11	5	41	19	37	44	45
" Chandur	852	453	399	...	1	...	37	26	46	41	58	37	66
" Morsi	585	280	305	...	1	1	19	14	50	16	33	29	51
" Murtazapur	987	496	491	2	2	3	36	23	63	42	58	54	82
AKOLA DISTRICT. { Taluk Akola	560	297	263	1	2	1	24	10	36	23	31	42	49
" Akot	336	171	165	...	...	2	13	8	26	15	19	21	24
" Balapur	447	213	234	...	1	...	13	9	29	17	36	26	24
" Jalgaon	87	60	27	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	6	8	4
" Khamgaon	458	254	204	...	...	...	13	15	32	17	33	31	32
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT. { Taluk Ellichpur	419	223	196	2	2	1	7	7	26	16	20	20	27
" Daryapur	281	144	137	...	...	1	12	11	15	9	21	17	21
" Melghat	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT. { Taluk Chikhli	720	349	371	...	1	1	23	12	47	31	45	42	64
" Malkapur	765	376	389	...	2	2	26	19	60	42	49	32	62
" Mehkar	600	293	307	...	1	2	18	14	39	15	38	30	57
WUN DISTRICT. { Taluk Yeotmal	369	188	181	...	...	1	6	5	20	16	21	16	37
" Darwha	389	204	185	...	2	2	14	13	25	11	29	24	22
" Kelapur	105	58	47	...	...	...	3	...	7	3	6	6	8
" Wun	25	16	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4
BASIM DISTRICT. { Taluk Basim	994	504	490	...	1	6	46	24	74	41	66	65	57
" Mangrul	179	97	82	...	1	...	10	6	5	10	11	7	10
" Pusad	482	230	252	1	1	...	29	24	39	12	33	...	...

and Age.—Part E—JAIN—contd.

RIED.																DISTRICT AND TALUK			
PERIOD.		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60 and over.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				
209	212	270	221	194	110	193	102	92	33	114	47	29	19	126	18			DISTRICT AMRAOTI.	
166	138	131	104	116	60	111	78	59	20	77	29	31	4	56	7			" AKOLA.	
52	47	49	50	42	25	39	29	30	11	32	14	13	2	27	4			" ELICHPUR.	
146	140	146	113	90	95	120	83	84	42	81	30	28	12	81	20			" BULDANA.	
61	66	72	60	55	26	56	44	35	6	43	12	13	2	32	1			" WUN.	
128	135	112	97	85	64	84	74	51	24	66	14	19	4	67	8			" BASIM.	
762	738	780	645	582	380	608	410	351	156	418	146	133	43	389	58	Total.			
43	45	55	51	43	22	48	27	30	8	24	5	11	10	32	2	Taluk Amraoti .		ANRAOTI DISTRICT.	
71	55	72	56	64	25	52	24	23	9	30	14	7	5	30	3	" Chandur .			
43	41	52	43	31	17	33	21	12	8	17	14	2	1	30	6	" Morsi .			
52	71	91	71	56	46	60	30	27	8	43	14	9	3	34	7	" Murtazapur .			
51	46	43	26	39	13	25	23	16	4	19	6	8	1	19	2	Taluk Akola .		AKOLA DISTRICT.	
24	19	20	22	24	12	17	16	12	6	10	5	6	1	12	2	" Akot .			
24	46	22	33	19	17	33	19	16	6	26	8	7	1	14	1	" Balapur .			
20	6	12	2	5	1	4	2	3	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	" Jalgaon .			
47	21	34	21	29	17	32	18	12	4	19	10	8	1	10	2	" Khamgaon .			
31	29	31	37	26	14	72	16	17	9	24	6	6	2	15	1	Taluk Ellichpur .		ELICHPUR DISTRICT.	
21	18	18	13	15	11	12	13	13	2	8	8	7	...	12	3	" Daryapur .			
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Melghat .			
53	46	47	39	34	35	34	29	22	20	31	12	11	4	31	6	Taluk Chikhli .		BULDANA DISTRICT.	
46	47	51	42	32	38	50	27	32	14	28	11	13	4	29	7	" Malkapur .			
47	47	48	32	24	22	36	27	30	8	22	7	4	4	21	7	" Mehkar .			
26	31	30	28	26	12	21	15	12	3	15	6	5	2	15	...	Taluk Yeotmal .		WUN DISTRICT.	
23	27	29	24	20	12	26	22	15	2	21	6	5	...	15	...	" Darwaha .			
8	7	10	6	7	2	8	6	6	1	5	...	3	...	2	1	" Kelapur .			
4	1	3	2	2	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	" Wun .			
78	82	65	59	55	37	50	41	30	13	39	10	8	4	45	6	Taluk Basim .		BASIM DISTRICT.	
15	13	9	15	9	7	12	10	5	2	12	...	4	...	8	...	" Mangrul .			
35	40	38	23	21	10	22	23	16	9	15	4	7	...	14	2	" Pusad .			

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

TABLE VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		TOTAL WIDOWED.			(3) WI									
					Age									
					0—4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24	
		TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DISTRICT AMRAOTI		823	235	588	...	...	...	4	6	6	2	6	8	21
"	AKOLA	427	136	291	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	4	6	4
"	ELlichpur	185	48	137	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	2	7
"	BULDANA	465	139	326	...	...	...	2	1	6	...	3	5	11
"	WUN	217	68	149	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	4	...
"	BASIM	457	121	336	...	2	3	...	2	3	4	4	5	8
Total		2,574	747	1,827	...	3	3	7	10	19	10	25	80	53
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.	Taluk Amraoti	171	52	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	8
	" Chandur	259	90	169	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	3	3	5
	" Morsi	128	25	103	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	2
	" Murtazapur	265	68	197	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	2	4	6
AKOLA DISTRICT.	Taluk Akola	123	34	89	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
	" Akot	60	20	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	" Balapur	139	44	95	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	1	1
	" Jalgaon	16	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Khamgaon	89	32	57	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2
ELlichpur DISTRICT.	Taluk Ellichpur	124	32	92	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	5
	" Daryapur	61	16	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2
	" Melghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT.	Taluk Chikhli	156	43	113	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	3
	" Malkapur	150	48	111	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	5
	" Mehkar	150	48	102	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	3	3
WUN DISTRICT.	Taluk Yeotmal	67	20	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...
	" Darwha	111	38	73	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	1
	" Kelapur	35	10	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	" Wun	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT.	Taluk Basim	279	71	208	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	1	5
	" Mangrul	52	14	38	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	" Pusad	126	36	90	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

and Age.—Part E—JAIN—concl'd.

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

DOWED.																DISTRICT AND TALUK.	
PERIOD.																	
25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60 and over.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
15	19	13	45	19	42	27	81	25	44	37	109	18	30	65	181	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.	
11	16	10	18	16	10	15	36	10	29	25	53	10	19	31	99	" AKOLA.	
6	9	4	6	2	5	5	23	5	5	5	27	3	11	15	39	" ELICHPUR.	
9	16	18	21	11	27	18	49	14	19	14	53	10	21	39	98	" BULDANA.	
2	4	7	16	6	12	11	18	3	9	9	23	5	11	19	48	" WUN.	
7	22	7	22	10	24	12	47	8	25	18	48	7	23	38	108	" BASIM.	
50	86	59	128	64	120	88	254	65	13	108	313	53	115	207	573	Total.	
4	4	4	7	...	12	7	16	5	13	9	19	6	3	16	36	Taluk Amraoti	
5	3	5	18	9	8	12	24	8	12	17	28	4	9	25	55	" Chandur	
2	4	1	10	4	4	4	15	4	8	2	19	1	7	4	31	" Morsi	
4	8	3	10	6	18	4	26	8	11	9	43	7	11	20	59	" Multazapur	
2	4	1	5	4	1	2	13	3	8	5	15	2	4	13	37	Taluk Akola	
2	2	4	2	2	...	3	3	2	3	2	9	1	7	3	14	" Akot	
4	7	2	9	5	5	5	10	3	7	9	20	4	6	9	25	" Balapur	
...	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	" Jalgaon
3	2	1	1	4	4	5	9	1	8	7	8	3	2	6	20	" Khamgaon	
3	6	4	4	2	2	3	16	2	3	3	19	3	9	10	25	Taluk Ellichpur	
3	3	...	2	...	3	2	7	3	2	2	8	...	2	5	14	" Daryapur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Melghat
1	5	3	10	5	11	7	11	4	7	6	23	3	6	13	34	Taluk Chikhli	
3	7	6	3	4	10	4	15	3	6	3	13	4	13	20	36	" Malkapur	
5	4	9	8	2	6	7	23	7	6	5	17	3	2	6	28	" Mehkar	
1	...	3	4	...	4	1	11	...	2	2	9	2	1	8	14	Taluk Yeotmal	
1	3	3	7	5	3	9	7	2	4	5	9	1	10	9	26	" Darwha	
...	1	1	5	1	4	1	...	1	3	2	5	2	...	2	5	" Kelapur	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	" Wun
7	13	5	14	7	21	8	28	6	15	11	28	5	15	17	64	Taluk Basim	
...	5	1	3	...	1	1	7	1	1	3	5	1	2	3	12	" Mangrul	
...	4	1	5	3	2	3	12	1	9	4	15	1	6	18	32	" Pusad	

TABLE VIII.

**Civil Condition by Religion and Age.—
Part F—SIKH.**

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

TABLE VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion

DISTRICT AND TALUK.	(1) UNMAR												
	TOTAL UNMARRIED.			AGE									
				0—4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24	
	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	9	6	3	2	1	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...
„ AKOLA	22	17	5	2	1	2	3	4	1	1	...	2	...
„ ELLICHPUR	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ BULDANA	11	5	6	...	...	2	4	2	2	1	...	...	...
„ WUN	19	14	5	4	1	4	3	3	...	1	1	...	...
„ BASIM	5	4	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Total	67	47	20	9	4	10	12	12	3	4	1	3	...
AMRAOTI DISTRICT. { Taluk Amraoti . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Chandur	9	6	3	2	1	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...
„ { „ Morsi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Murtazapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AKOLA DISTRICT. { Taluk Akola	15	10	5	1	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	...
„ { „ Akot	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
„ { „ Balapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Jalgaon	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Khamgaon	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT. { Taluk Ellichpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Daryapur	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Melghat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT. { Taluk Chikhli . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Malkapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Mehkar	11	5	6	...	...	2	4	2	2	1	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT. { Taluk Yeotmal	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Darwaha . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Kelapur	18	13	5	4	1	4	3	3	...	1	1	...	...
„ { „ Wun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT. { Taluk Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Mangrul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Pusad	5	4	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

TABLE VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		(2) MAR												
		TOTAL MARRIED.			AGE									
					0—4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24	
		TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
DISTRICT AMRAOTI		14	6	8	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...
" AKOLA		36	21	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" ELLICHPUR . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" BULDANA		15	7	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2
" WUN		17	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
" BASIM		6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Total		88	45	43	...	1	...	1	1	4	1	2	2	6
AMRAOTI DISTRICT .	{ Taluk Amraoti	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Chandur	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Morsi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Murtazapur	7	2	5	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...
AKOLA DISTRICT .	{ Taluk Akola	29	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	" Akot	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Balapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Jalgaon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Khamgaon	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT	{ Taluk Ellichpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Daryapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Melghat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT .	{ Taluk Chikhli . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Malkapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Mehkar	15	7	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2
WUN DISTRICT .	{ Taluk Yeotmal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Darwha . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Kelapur	17	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
	" Wun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT .	{ Taluk Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Mangrul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Pusad	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...

and Age.—Part F—SIKH.

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

RIED.																DISTRICT AND TALUK	
PERIOD.																	
25—29		30—34		35—39		40—44		45—49		50—54		55—59		60 AND OVER.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
I	I	...	I	I	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	2	I	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.	
3	4	5	I	4	2	2	...	I	3	2	2	2	...	2	...	„ AKOLA.	
...	„ ELICHPUR.	
2	2	I	I	I	2	...	...	...	...	I	...	„ BULDANA.	
2	3	I	3	I	...	I	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ WUN.
...	2	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	„ BASIM.	
8	7	6	5	5	7	5	2	5	5	4	2	2	...	6	I	Total.	
...	I	I	Taluk Amraoti .	
I	I	...	...	...	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	„ Chandur .	
...	„ Morsi .	
...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ Murtazapur .	
2	4	5	I	4	2	I	...	I	2	I	I	I	...	2	...	Taluk Akola .	
I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ Akot .	
...	„ Balapur .	
...	„ Jalgaon .	
...	I	I	I	I	...	...	...	„ Khamgaon .	
...	Taluk Ellichpur .	
...	„ Daryapur .	
...	„ Melghat .	
...	Taluk Chikhli .	
...	„ Malkapur .	
2	2	I	I	I	2	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	„ Mehkar .	
...	Taluk Yeotmal .	
...	„ Darwha .	
2	3	I	3	I	...	I	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ Kelapur .
...	„ Wun .	
...	Taluk Basim .	
...	„ Mangrul .	
...	2	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	„ Fusad .	

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

TABLE VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		(3) WI												
		TOTAL WIDOWED.			Age									
					0—4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24	
		TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DISTRICT AMRAOTI		6	I	5	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...
" AKOLA		9	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
" ELICHPUR . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" BULDANA		4	I	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
" WUN		2	I	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" BASIM		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		22	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	I	I
AMRAOTI DISTRICT .	Taluk Amraoti . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Chandur	4	I	3	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...
	" Morsi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Murtazapur	2	.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AKOLA DISTRICT .	Taluk Akola	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Akot	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Balapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Jalgaon	3	I	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
	" Khamgaon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ELICHPUR DISTRICT .	Taluk Ellichpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Daryapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Melghat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT .	Taluk Chikhli	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
	" Malkapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Mehkar	3	I	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT .	Taluk Yeotmal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Darwaha	1	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Kelapur	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Wun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT .	Taluk Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Mangrul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Pusad	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

and Age.—Part F—SIKH.

PERIOD.															DISTRICT AND TALUK.	
15—20		20—34		35—39		40—44		45—49		50—54		55—59		60 AND OVER.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	I	..	..	1	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.
..	I	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	I	2	I	..	..	2	.. AKOLA.
.. ELICHPUR.
..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	I	..	.. BULDANA.
..	I	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. WUN.
..	I	..	..	..	..	.. BASIM.
..	I	..	2	..	I	..	I	1	..	I	6	2	..	I	3	Total.
..	Taluk Amraoti .
..	I	I	..	..	1	.. Chandur .
.. Morsi .
..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	.. Murtazapur .
..	I	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	I	..	I	..	..	1	Taluk Akola .
..	I	..	..	..	..	.. Akot .
.. Balapur .
..	I	..	..	..	1	.. Jalgaon .
.. Khamgaon .
..	Taluk Ellichpur .
.. Daryapur .
.. Melghat .
..	Taluk Chikhli .
.. Malkapur .
..	I	..	.. Mehkar .
..	Taluk Yeotmal .
..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. Darwha .
..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. Kelapur .
.. Wun .
..	Taluk Basim .
.. Mangrul .
..	I	..	..	..	..	.. Pusad .

TABLE VIII.

**Civil Condition by Religion and Age.—
Part G—CHRISTIAN.**

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

TABLE VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.—

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		(1) UNMARRIED.												
		TOTAL UNMARRIED.			AGE									
					0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24	
		TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DISTRICT AMRAOTI		330	167	163	37	46	30	40	16	30	22	20	27	8
„ AKOLA		168	111	57	18	14	15	16	18	9	17	8	14	9
„ ELICHPUR		65	40	25	13	8	6	5	4	5	4	3	3	3
„ BULDANA		55	32	23	8	10	7	8	3	3	1	1	3	...
„ WUN		51	28	23	5	6	4	4	5	3	1	5	4	3
„ BASIM		46	24	22	10	8	5	9	...	3	...	2	2	...
Railway Passengers, etc.		12	6	6	2	2	...	1	1	3	1	...	2	...
Total.		727	408	319	93	94	67	83	47	56	6	39	55	23
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.	Taluk Amraoti	311	150	161	34	46	27	39	16	30	21	20	24	8
	„ Chandur	6	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...
	„ Morsi	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Murtazapur	11	10	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AKOLA DISTRICT.	Taluk Akola	108	67	41	11	12	9	11	16	7	11	6	5	4
	„ Akot	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	„ Balapur	6	4	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...
	„ Jalgaon	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Khamgaon	51	37	14	6	2	6	4	...	2	5	1	7	5
ELICHPUR DISTRICT.	Taluk Ellichpur	60	36	24	13	8	5	5	2	4	4	3	3	3
	„ Daryapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Melghat	5	4	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT.	Taluk Chikhli	43	27	16	8	6	4	6	3	2	1	1	2	...
	„ Malkapur	11	5	6	...	3	3	2	...	1	...	...	1	...
	„ Mehkar	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT.	Taluk Yeotmal	51	28	23	5	6	4	4	5	3	1	5	4	3
	„ Darwha . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Kelapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Wun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT.	Taluk Basim	45	23	22	10	8	5	9	...	3	...	2	2	...
	„ Mangrul	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Pusad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

Part G—CHRISTIAN.

PERIOD.																60 AND OVER.		DISTRICT AND TALUK.
25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59						
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
9	9	8	5	6	5	5	..	8	...	1	...	2	...	1	..	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.		
13	...	8	...	1	1	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" AKOLA.
5	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" ELICHPUR.
4	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	" BULDANA.
4	1	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" WUN.
2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" BASIM.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Railway Passengers, etc.
87	11	26	7	11	6	15	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	Total.		
7	8	7	5	5	5	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	Taluk Amraoti
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Chandur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Morsi
1	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	" Murtazapur
8	...	3	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Akot
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Balapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Jalgaon
5	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Khamgaon
5	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Daryapur
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Melghat
3	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Taluk Chikhli
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Malkapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Mehkar
4	1	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Yeotmal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Darwha
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Kelapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Wun
2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Basim
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Mangrul
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Pusad

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

TABLE VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age—

(2) MAR													
DISTRICT AND TALUK.	TOTAL MARRIED.			AGE									
				0—4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24	
	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	259	139	120	...	...	I	...	I	3	I	11	5	24
„ AKOLA	120	67	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	6	7	14
„ ELLICHPUR	50	27	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	1
„ BULDANA	42	25	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
„ WUN	33	18	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	2
„ BASIM	36	21	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2
Railway Passengers, etc.	10	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	550	304	246	...	...	I	...	I	3	2	24	17	47
AMRAOTI DISTRICT { Taluk Amraoti	241	126	115	...	...	I	...	I	3	I	10	4	24
„ { „ Chandur	9	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
„ { „ Morsi	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Murtazapur	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
AKOLA DISTRICT { Taluk Akola	74	36	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	6	4	10
„ { „ Akot	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Balapur	2	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Jalgaon	1	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Khangaon	40	27	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT { Taluk Ellichpur	43	24	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I
„ { „ Daryapur	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Melghat	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT { Taluk Chikhli	29	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	3
„ { „ Malkapur	9	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
„ { „ Mehkar	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
WUN DISTRICT { Taluk Yeotmal	33	18	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	2
„ { „ Darwha . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Kelapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Wun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT { Taluk Basim	34	20	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2
„ { „ Mangrul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Pusad	2	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Part G—CHRISTIAN.

Condition by Religion and Age.

RIED.

PERIOD.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.

25—29		30—34		35—39		40—44		45—49		50—54		55—59		60 AND OVER.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
17	25	20	19	25	14	22	8	24	6	8	8	4	..	11	2	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.
4	9	17	9	11	3	6	6	6	3	6	1	3	...	6	2	.. AKOLA.
3	8	5	7	4	4	7	1	1	...	5	1	...	...	2	...	.. ELICHPUR.
2	3	4	5	5	3	4	2	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	.. BULDANA.
2	1	1	3	5	3	4	3	3	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	.. WUN.
5	2	5	3	2	1	2	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	.. BASIM.
1	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	Railway Passengers, etc.
4	49	54	47	54	23	5	23	38	10	27	11	9	...	22	4	Total.
15	23	18	19	23	14	21	7	21	5	8	8	4	...	9	2	Taluk Amraoti .
1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. Chandur .
1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. Morsi .
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	.. Murtazapur .
3	7	7	6	8	3	2	4	5	1	3	...	2	...	1	1	Taluk Akola .
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. Akot .
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. Balapur .
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. Jalgaon .
1	1	8	2	2	...	3	2	1	2	3	1	1	...	5	1	.. Khamgaon .
2	7	5	6	3	2	6	1	1	...	5	1	...	...	2	...	Taluk Ellichpur .
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. Daryapur .
1	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. Melghat .
...	2	2	3	4	3	4	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	Taluk Chikhli .
2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.. Malkapur .
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.. Mehkar .
2	1	1	3	5	3	4	3	3	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	Taluk Yeotmal .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. Darwha .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. Kelapur .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. Wun .
5	2	5	2	2	1	2	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Basim .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. Mangrul .
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. Pusad .

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

TABLE VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		TOTAL WIDOWED.			(3) WIDOW									
					AGE									
					0—4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DISTRICT	AMRACHI	40	11	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
"	AKOLA	17	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
"	ELlichpur	8	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
"	BULDANA	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
"	WUN	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	BASIM	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total		82	26	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.	Taluk Amraoti	40	11	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	" Chandur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Morsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Murtazapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AKOLA DISTRICT.	Taluk Akola	9	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	" Akot	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Balapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Jalgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Khamgaon	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
ELlichpur DISTRICT.	Taluk Ellichpur	8	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	" Daryapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Melghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT.	Taluk Chikhli	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	" Malkapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Mehkar	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT.	Taluk Yeotmal	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Darwha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Kelapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Wun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT.	Taluk Basim	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	" Mangrul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Pusad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table VIII. - Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

Age.—Part G—CHRISTIAN.

ED.		PERIOD.														60 AND OVER.		DISTRICT AND TALUK.
		25—29		30—34		35—39		40—44		45—49		50—54		55—59				
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
I	...	...	2	...	4	I	6	3	2	I	5	...	3	5	6		DISTRICT AMRAOTI.
...	2	...	...	...	1	I	1	I	...	I	2	...	2	I	2		" AKOLA.
...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	I	...	...	2		" ELICHPUR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1		" BULDANA.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	I	...	...	1	...	...	...	1		" WUN.
...	...	...	...	...	1	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...		" BASIM.
1	3	...	2	...	6	6	7	5	4	2	10	2	5	9	12		Total.	
I	...	...	2	...	4	I	6	3	2	I	5	...	3	5	6		Taluk Amraoti .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		" Chandur .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		" Moisi .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		" Murtazapur .
...	I	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2		Taluk Akola .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...		" Akot .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		" Balapur .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		" Jalgaon .
...	I	...	...	...	...	I	1	I	...	...	1	...	...	I	...		" Khamgaon .
...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	I	...	...	...	2		Taluk Ellichpur .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		" Daryapur .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		" Melghat .
...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...		Taluk Chikhli .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		" Malkapur .
...	1		" Mehkar .	
...	2	...	I	1	1		Taluk Yeotmal .	
...		" Darwaha .	
...		" Kelapur .	
...		" Wun .	
...	1	I	I	...	I		Taluk Basim .	
...		" Mangrul .	
...		" Pusad .	

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DISTRICT AMRAOTI.

" AKOLA.

" ELICHPUR.

" BULDANA.

" WUN.

" BASIM.

Total.

Taluk Amraoti .

" Chandur .

" Moisi .

" Murtazapur .

AMRAOTI DISTRICT.

Taluk Akola .

" Akot .

" Balapur .

" Jalgaon .

" Khamgaon .

AKOLA DISTRICT.

Taluk Ellichpur .

" Daryapur .

" Melghat .

ELICHPUR DISTRICT.

Taluk Chikhli .

" Malkapur .

" Mehkar .

BULDANA DISTRICT.

Taluk Yeotmal .

" Darwaha .

" Kelapur .

" Wun .

WUN DISTRICT.

Taluk Basim .

" Mangrul .

" Pusad .

BASIM DISTRICT

TABLE VIII.

**Civil Condition by Religion and Age.—
Part H.—PARSI.**

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

TABLE VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.—

(1) UNMARRIED.														
DISTRICT AND TALUK.		TOTAL UNMARRIED.			0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24	
		TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	112	69	43	17	19	18	12	11	10	6	2	11	...	
„ AKOLA	59	48	11	9	5	10	3	2	2	3	1	13	...	
„ ELICHPUR	5	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
„ BULDANA . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ WUN . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ BASIM . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	176	121	55	26	24	28	16	18	12	9	3	26	...	
AMRAOTI DISTRICT { Taluk Amraoti	105	62	43	16	19	18	12	10	10	6	2	10	...	
„ { „ Chandur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Morsi	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Murtazapur	6	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
AKOLA DISTRICT { Taluk Akola	27	19	8	4	3	6	2	1	2	...	1	4	...	
„ { „ Akot	4	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Balapur	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
„ { „ Jalgaon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Khambgaon	26	24	2	2	1	4	1	1	...	3	...	8	...	
ELICHPUR DISTRICT. { Taluk Ellichpur	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
„ { „ Daryapur	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Melghat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT { Taluk Chikhli . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Malkapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Mehkar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT { Taluk Yeotmal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Darwha . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Kelapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Wun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT { Taluk Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Mangrul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Pusad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table VII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

Part H—PARSI.

RIED.		PERIOD.																DISTRICT AND TALUK.	
		25—29		30—34		35—39		40—44		45—49		50—54		55—59		60 AND OVER.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				
3	...	1	...	2				
7	...	2	1	...	1				
2				
...				
...				
...				
12	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	1				
1	1				
...				
...	...	1				
2	1				
3	...	1				
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Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

TABLE VIII.—Civil Condition by

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		(2) MAR												
		TOTAL MARRIED.			AGE									
					0—4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24	
		TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
DISTRICT AMRAOTI		112	59	53	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	8	14
" AKOLA		77	56	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	5	
" ELlichPUR		17	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	
" BULDANA		4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
" WUN		4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" BASIM . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		214	37	77	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	17	21
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.	Taluk Amraoti	105	54	51	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	8	13
	" Chandur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Morsi	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Murtazapur	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
AKOLA DISTRICT.	Taluk Akola	37	25	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	
	" Akot	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	" Balapur	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Jalgaon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Khamgaon	34	27	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	
ELlichPUR DISTRICT.	Taluk Ellichpur	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
	" Daryapur	9	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
	" Melghat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT.	Taluk Chikhli	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Malkapur	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	" Mehkar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT.	Taluk Yeotmal	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Darwha . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Kelapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Wun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT.	Taluk Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Mangrul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Pusad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

Religion and Age.—Part H—PARSI.

RIED.																DISTRICT AND TALUK.	
PERIOD.																	
25—29		30—34		35—39		40—44		45—49		50—54		55—59		60 AND OVER.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
13	10	11	6	8	6	9	4	4	2	...	1	2	2	4	2	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.	
13	4	14	6	6	1	3	1	4	...	4	1	...	...	6	1	" AKOLA.
3	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	" ELICHPUR.
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	" BULDANA.
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	" WUN.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" BASIM.
29	14	29	12	16	8	16	5	11	2	6	2	2	2	11	3	Total.	
12	10	11	6	8	6	8	4	4	2	...	1	1	1	2	2	Taluk Amraoti . . .	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Chandur . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	" Morsi . . .
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	" Murtazapur . . .
5	...	5	5	3	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	6	1	Taluk Akola . . .
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Akot . . .
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Balapur . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Jalgaon . . .
8	3	7	1	2	...	2	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	" Khamgaon . . .
1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Ellichpur . . .
2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Daryapur . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Melghat . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Taluk Chikhli . . .
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Malkapur . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Mehkar . . .
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Yeotmal . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Darwha . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Kelapur . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Wun . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Basim . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Mangrut . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Pusad . . .

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

TABLE VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		(3) WIDOWED.													
		TOTAL WIDOWED.			0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		
		TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DISTRICT AMRAOTI		11	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" AKOLA		9	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
" ELLICHPUR . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" BULDANA		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" WUN		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" BASIM . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		22	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
AMRAOTI DISTRICT	{ Taluk Amraoti	10	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ " Chandur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ " Morsi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ " Murtazapur	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AKOLA DISTRICT	{ Taluk Akola	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ " Akot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ " Balapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ " Jalgaon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ " Khamgaon	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT	{ Taluk Ellichpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ " Daryapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ " Melghat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT	{ Taluk Chikhli . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ " Malkapur	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ " Mehkar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT	{ Taluk Yeotmal	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	{ " Darwha . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ " Kelapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ " Wun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT	{ " Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ " Mangrul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ " Pusad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

and Age.—Part H—PARSI.

DOWED.																DISTRICT AND TALUK.	
PERIOD.																	
25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60 AND OVER.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
...	...	I	...	I	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	I	...	I	I	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.	
3	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	2	" AKOLA.	
...	" ELlichPUR.	
...	I	...	...	...	...	...	" BULDANA.	
...	" WUN.	
...	" BASIM.	
3	...	2	...	I	...	...	...	...	3	I	3	I	...	2	3	Total.	
...	...	I	...	I	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	I	...	I	I	Taluk Amraoti . . .	
...	" Chandur . . .	
...	" Morsi . . .	
...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Murtazapur . . .	
...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	2	Taluk Akola . . .	
...	" Akot . . .	
...	" Balapur . . .	
...	" Jalgaon . . .	
3	" Khamgaon . . .	
...	Taluk Ellichpur . . .	
...	" Daryapur . . .	
...	" Melghat . . .	
...	Taluk Chikhli . . .	
...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Malkapur . . .	
...	" Mehkar . . .	
...	Taluk Yeotmal . . .	
...	" Darwha . . .	
...	" Kelapur . . .	
...	" Wun . . .	
...	Taluk Basim . . .	
...	" Mangrul . . .	
...	" Pusad . . .	

TABLE VIII.

**Civil Condition by Religion and Age.—
Part I—OTHERS.**

NOTE.—There are no widowed "Others."

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

TABLE VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion

(1) UNMAR													
DISTRICT AND TALUK.	TOTAL UNMARRIED.			AGE									
				0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24	
	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ AKOLA	4	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
„ ELLICHPUR	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ BULDANA . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ WUN . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ BASIM	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	6	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
AMRAOTI DISTRICT. { Taluk Amraoti	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Chandur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Morsi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Murtazapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AKOLA DISTRICT. { Taluk Akola	2	1	1	1 Buddhist	...	...	1 Buddhist	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Akot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Balapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Jalgaon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Khamgaon	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Jew	...
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT. { Taluk Ellichpur	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Daryapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Melghat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT. { Taluk Chikhli . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Malkapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Mehkar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT. { Taluk Yeotmal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Darwha . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Kelapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Wun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT. { Taluk Basim	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Mangrul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Pusad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

and Age.—Part I—OTHERS.

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

RIED.																DISTRICT AND TALUK.
PERIOD.																
25—29		30—34		35—39		40—44		45—49		50—54		55—59		60 AND OVER.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
I	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.
...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ AKOLA.
I	„ ELlichPUR.
...	„ BULDANA.
...	„ WUN.
...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ BASIM.
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total.
I Jew.	Taluk Amraoti
...	„ Chandur
...	„ Morsi
...	„ Murtazapur.
...	Taluk Akola
...	„ Akot
...	„ Balapur
...	„ Jalgaon
...	...	I Unspecified.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ Khamgaon
I Deist	Taluk Ellichpur
...	„ Daryapur
...	„ Melghat
...	Taluk Chikhli
...	„ Malkapur
...	„ Mehkar
...	Taluk Yeotmal
...	„ Darwha
...	„ Kelapur
...	„ Wun
...	...	I Agnostic.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Basim
...	„ Mangrul
...	„ Pusad

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

TABLE VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		(2) MAR												
		TOTAL MARRIED.			Age									
					0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24	
		TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DISTRICT AMRAOTI . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„	AKOLA	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
„	ELLICHPUR . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„	BULDANA . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„	WUN . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„	BASIM	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
AMRAOTI DISTRICT { Taluk Amraoti . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Chandur . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Morsi . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Murtazapur . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AKOLA DISTRICT { Taluk Akola		3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Buddhist.	...
„ Akot . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Balapur . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Jalgaon . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Khamgaon . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT { Taluk Ellichpur . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Daryapur . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Melghat . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT { Taluk Chikhli . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Malkapur . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Mehkar . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT { Taluk Yeotmal . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Darwha . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kelapur . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Wun . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT { Taluk Basim . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Mangrul . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Pusad		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table VIII.—Civil Condition by Religion and Age.

and Age.—Part I—OTHERS—*contd.*

PERIOD.																DISTRICT AND TALUK.
25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60 AND OVER.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
...	31
...	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.
...	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" AKOLA.
...	" ELlichPUR.
...	" BULDANA.
...	" WUN.
...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" BASIM
...	...	1	...	...	I	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total.
...	Taluk Amraoti
...	" Chandur
...	" Morsi
...	" Murtazapur
...	I Buddhist.	...	...	I Positivist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Akola
...	" Akot
...	" Balapur
...	" Jalgaon
...	" Khamgaon
...	Taluk Ellichpur
...	" Daryapur
...	" Melghat
...	Taluk Chikhli
...	" Malkapur
...	" Mehkar
...	Taluk Yeotmal
...	" Darwha
...	" Kelapur
...	" Wun
...	Taluk Basim
...	" Mangrul
...	" Pusad
...	...	I Unspecified.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IX.

Education by Religion and Age.—Part A
—TOTAL POPULATION.

Table IX.—Education by Religion and Age.

TABLE IX.—Education by Religion and Age.—Part A—TOTAL POPULATION.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.	TOTAL BY EDUCATION.										AGE PERIODS.									
	TOTAL POPULATION.					LEARNING.					ILLITERATE.					0-14				
	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.		Total.	LEARNING.		ILLITERATE.		Total.	LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.		Total.
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	655,445	340,235	315,410			9,627	240	22,976	611		307,632	314,559	119,975	117,818	8,306	213	1,143	114	110,526	117,491
" AKOLA	574,782	297,011	277,771			10,114	365	21,084	445		264,613	276,961	104,990	102,816	9,093	348	873	82	95,024	102,386
" ELLICHUR	315,798	162,969	152,829			4,976	80	10,866	115		147,127	152,564	57,913	56,818	4,316	76	360	26	53,237	56,716
" BULDANA	481,021	244,799	236,222			6,347	127	13,673	200		224,779	235,805	95,066	95,113	5,718	121	623	24	88,755	94,968
" WUN	471,613	241,688	229,925			3,702	93	8,732	154		229,194	229,678	66,988	64,075	3,378	82	408	28	93,202	93,965
" BASIM	398,181	204,798	193,383			3,370	71	8,829	121		102,599	193,191	81,993	79,271	3,020	65	472	16	78,501	79,190
Railway Passengers, etc.	451	326	125			6	...	68	6		252	119	46	57	6	...	2	3	38	54
Total	2,897,491	1,491,826	1,405,665			38,502	976	87,128	1,722		1,366,196	1,402,667	557,001	545,968	33,837	905	3,881	293	519,283	544,770
AMRAOTI DISTRICT. { Taluk Amraoti	183,598	95,536	87,972			3,604	150	8,729	431		83,203	87,391	32,547	31,972	2,982	131	384	81	29,181	31,760
" " Chandur	198,106	102,885	95,221			2,651	31	5,912	62		94,202	95,128	37,358	36,515	2,389	28	376	10	34,593	36,477
" " Morsi	152,374	78,451	73,923			1,878	13	4,367	48		72,206	73,562	28,011	27,692	1,057	10	199	3	26,155	27,679
" " Murtaapur	121,657	63,363	58,294			1,404	46	3,968	70		57,931	58,178	22,959	21,639	1,278	44	184	20	20,597	21,575
AKOLA DISTRICT. { Taluk Akola	137,988	71,744	66,244			2,674	127	5,539	177		63,531	65,940	24,831	24,318	2,162	116	197	30	22,472	24,172
" " Akot	137,720	70,630	67,090			2,043	81	5,331	117		62,056	66,892	24,178	24,014	2,349	80	106	17	21,033	23,917
" " Balapur	101,673	51,941	49,732			1,604	77	3,297	46		47,040	49,609	19,499	19,073	1,443	75	201	15	17,855	18,983
" " Jalgaon	97,616	50,323	47,203			1,701	29	3,592	33		45,030	47,231	18,081	17,818	1,532	28	117	8	16,432	17,752
" " Khamgaon	99,785	52,373	47,412			1,792	51	4,225	72		46,356	47,289	18,401	17,593	1,607	49	162	12	16,632	17,532
ELLICHUR DISTRICT. { Taluk Ellichpur	146,215	75,271	70,944			2,807	53	6,523	141		65,941	70,750	25,772	25,347	2,360	50	222	21	23,190	25,276
" " Darvapur	122,552	63,329	59,223			2,172	25	3,876	36		57,321	59,162	21,080	21,465	1,924	24	118	4	19,947	21,437
" " Neighat	47,031	24,369	22,662			37	2	467	8		23,895	22,652	10,152	10,006	32	2	20	1	10,100	10,003
BULDANA DISTRICT. { Taluk Chikhli	150,098	76,540	73,558			1,678	53	4,014	77		70,848	73,428	29,884	29,529	1,483	48	173	9	28,228	29,472
" " Malkapur	177,877	90,215	87,662			3,285	61	6,241	78		80,680	87,523	34,684	34,604	2,990	60	202	10	31,396	34,534
" " Mehkar	153,046	78,044	75,002			1,384	13	3,118	45		73,242	74,944	30,528	30,980	1,239	13	158	5	29,131	30,962
WUN DISTRICT. { Taluk Yeotmal	124,429	64,275	60,154			1,36	26	2,029	54		60,010	60,074	24,628	23,702	1,209	26	145	8	23,274	23,668
" " Darwha	156,380	80,746	75,834			1,320	39	3,210	41		76,207	75,754	31,819	30,876	1,185	29	128	6	30,506	30,841
" " Kelapur	105,926	53,845	52,081			673	3	1,472	27		51,760	52,051	22,286	21,790	558	3	75	5	21,053	21,782
" " Wun	84,678	42,822	41,856			484	25	1,121	32		41,217	41,799	18,255	17,707	426	24	60	9	17,769	17,674
BASIM DISTRICT. { Taluk Basim	177,250	91,200	86,050			1,542	31	4,331	80		85,327	85,939	35,454	34,512	1,374	28	224	11	33,856	34,473
" " Mangrul	82,446	42,773	39,673			730	29	1,058	21		40,385	39,623	16,753	15,981	665	27	91	4	15,997	15,950
" " Pusad	138,485	70,825	67,600			1,098	11	2,840	20		66,887	67,629	29,786	28,778	981	10	157	1	28,048	28,767

Table IX.—Education by Religion and Age.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		AGE PERIODS.															
		15-24					25 AND OVER.										
		TOTAL.		LEARNING.		LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.		TOTAL.		LEARNING.		LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
19		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
DISTRICT	AMRAOTI	44,867	49,417	1,225	14	5,822	199	37,820	49,204	175,393	148,175	96	13	16,011	298	159,286	147,864
"	AKOLA	41,105	45,055	1,255	12	5,787	165	34,153	44,878	150,826	129,900	66	5	15,324	198	135,436	129,697
"	ELICHUR	22,034	24,836	601	4	2,749	62	20,334	24,770	82,372	71,175	59	...	7,757	97	74,556	71,078
"	BULDANA	33,304	38,825	596	3	3,326	68	20,382	34,754	116,399	102,284	33	3	9,724	108	106,042	102,173
"	WUN	29,474	33,803	303	7	2,216	56	26,895	33,740	115,226	102,047	21	4	6,108	70	109,097	101,973
"	BASIM	25,286	29,522	315	4	2,084	53	22,887	29,465	97,519	84,590	35	2	6,273	52	91,211	84,536
Railway Passengers, etc.		42	11	...	...	16	...	26	11	238	57	...	...	50	3	188	54
Total		196,852	221,469	4,355	44	22,000	603	170,497	220,822	787,973	638,228	310	27	61,247	826	676,416	637,375
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.	Taluk Amraoti	13,271	14,189	585	9	2,201	155	10,485	14,025	49,718	41,811	37	10	6,144	195	43,537	41,606
	" Chandur	13,221	14,461	269	2	1,634	13	11,318	14,446	52,306	44,245	23	1	3,902	39	48,381	44,205
	" Narsi	10,018	11,339	203	1	1,034	16	8,781	11,322	40,422	34,892	18	2	3,134	29	37,270	34,861
	" Murtazapur	8,357	9,428	168	2	953	15	7,236	9,411	32,947	27,227	18	...	2,831	35	30,098	27,192
AKOLA DISTRICT.	Taluk Akola	9,806	10,582	497	6	1,434	66	7,965	10,510	37,017	31,344	15	5	3,908	81	33,004	31,258
	" Akot	9,744	11,039	272	1	1,435	43	8,037	10,995	36,708	32,037	22	...	3,700	57	32,086	31,980
	" Balapur	9,682	7,897	153	2	877	13	7,882	25,460	25,460	22,762	8	...	2,210	18	23,233	22,744
	" Jalgaon	7,154	7,931	103	1	927	14	6,064	7,616	25,038	21,844	6	...	2,548	11	22,534	21,833
"	Khamgaon	7,419	7,906	170	2	1,114	29	6,135	7,875	26,553	21,913	15	...	2,949	31	23,589	21,882
ELICHUR DISTRICT.	Taluk Ellichpur	10,599	11,251	393	3	1,608	46	8,598	11,202	38,900	34,346	54	...	4,693	74	34,153	34,272
	" Daryapur	8,856	9,837	204	1	1,038	12	7,614	9,824	32,484	27,921	4	...	2,720	20	20,700	27,901
	" Neighat	3,229	3,748	4	...	103	4	3,122	3,744	10,988	8,908	1	...	344	3	10,043	8,995
BULDANA DISTRICT.	Taluk Chikhli	10,231	11,823	186	2	924	28	9,121	11,793	36,425	32,206	9	3	2,917	40	33,499	32,163
	" Malkapur	12,484	14,347	274	1	1,584	25	10,626	14,321	43,017	38,711	15	...	4,365	43	38,667	38,668
	" Mehkar	10,589	12,055	136	...	818	15	9,635	12,640	36,927	31,367	9	...	2,442	25	34,476	31,342
WUN DISTRICT.	Taluk Yeotmal	7,867	9,098	121	...	757	22	6,089	9,076	31,780	27,354	6	...	2,027	24	29,747	27,330
	" Darvha	9,827	11,315	132	7	796	15	8,899	11,293	39,100	33,643	12	3	2,286	20	36,802	33,620
	" Kelapur	6,424	7,590	52	...	363	8	6,000	7,582	25,135	22,701	3	...	1,034	14	24,098	22,637
"	Wun	5,356	5,800	58	...	300	11	4,998	5,789	19,211	18,349	...	...	761	12	18,450	18,336
BASIM DISTRICT.	Taluk Basim	11,474	13,487	149	3	1,056	36	10,269	13,448	44,272	38,051	19	...	3,051	33	41,232	38,018
	" Mangrul	5,046	5,864	58	1	394	7	4,594	5,856	20,974	17,225	7	1	1,173	10	19,794	17,817
	" Pusad	8,766	10,171	108	...	634	10	8,024	10,161	32,273	28,711	9	...	2,049	9	30,215	28,701

TABLE IX.

**Education by Religion and Age.—
Part B—HINDU.**

Table IX.—Education by Religion and Age.

TABLE IX.—Education by Religion and Age.—Part B—HINDU.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		TOTAL BY EDUCATION.										AGE PERIODS.									
		TOTAL HINDU.						LITERATE.				ILLITERATE.		0-14							
		Total.	Males.	Females.	LEARNING.		Total.	LITERATE.		Total.	LEARNING.		LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.						
					Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
DISTRICT AMRAOTI		584,178	303,130	281,048	8,258	133	19,658	295	275,214	280,620	106,010	105,030	7,136	113	935	55	98,839	104,862			
" AKOLA		518,046	267,316	250,730	9,117	272	18,773	301	239,426	250,157	94,763	92,709	7,985	259	705	63	86,073	92,387			
" ELICHPUR		243,992	126,423	117,569	4,255	43	9,289	106	112,879	117,420	43,301	42,540	3,725	43	208	15	39,368	42,482			
" BULDANA		442,388	225,016	217,572	5,391	95	11,658	144	207,967	217,333	87,515	87,758	4,872	90	514	17	82,129	87,651			
" WUN		371,684	190,766	180,318	3,178	75	7,455	99	180,144	180,577	75,505	72,768	2,858	64	327	19	72,320	72,685			
" BASIM		371,537	190,873	180,664	2,796	25	7,491	62	180,586	180,577	76,702	74,225	2,507	21	394	9	73,801	74,195			
Railway Passengers, etc.		366	261	105	4	...	46	...	211	105	3	46	4	...	...	...	32	46
Total		2,531,791	1,303,785	1,228,006	32,989	643	74,370	1,007	1,196,416	1,226,356	484,822	475,076	29,087	590	3,173	178	452,562	474,308			
AMRAOTI District. { Taluk Amraoti		161,331	83,853	77,478	3,019	79	7,318	173	73,516	77,226	28,594	28,241	2,492	65	204	32	25,808	28,144			
" " Chandur		180,463	93,700	86,763	2,399	24	5,179	48	86,122	86,691	34,113	33,354	2,148	22	323	8	31,642	33,324			
" " Morsi		133,708	69,017	64,691	1,631	9	3,890	32	63,496	64,650	24,552	24,161	1,439	6	171	2	22,942	24,153			
" " Murazapur		168,676	56,560	52,116	1,209	21	3,271	42	52,080	52,053	19,051	19,274	1,057	20	147	13	18,447	19,241			
AKOLA District. { Taluk Akola		124,098	64,430	59,668	2,252	97	4,588	101	57,590	59,470	22,355	21,938	1,822	88	160	25	20,373	21,825			
" " Akot		123,010	63,087	59,923	2,371	56	4,966	103	56,020	59,764	21,508	21,342	2,106	55	167	15	19,235	21,272			
" " Balapur		89,399	45,726	43,673	1,295	63	2,676	24	41,755	43,586	17,154	16,739	1,177	62	145	6	15,832	16,671			
" " Jalgaon		89,937	46,177	43,700	1,600	26	3,279	29	41,298	43,705	16,667	16,456	1,442	25	104	7	15,121	16,424			
" " Khangaon		91,602	47,896	43,706	1,599	30	3,534	44	42,763	43,632	17,079	16,234	1,438	29	129	10	15,512	16,195			
ELICHPUR District. { Taluk Ellichpur		124,059	64,174	59,885	2,351	24	5,491	74	56,322	59,787	21,847	21,410	1,998	24	179	13	19,670	21,373			
" " Daryapur		111,595	57,515	54,080	1,881	19	3,426	31	52,208	54,030	20,045	19,653	1,706	19	105	2	18,234	19,632			
" " Melghat		8,338	4,734	3,604	23	...	372	1	4,339	3,603	1,499	1,477	21	...	14	...	1,404	1,477			
BULDANA District. { Taluk Chikhl		136,828	69,694	67,134	1,368	42	3,352	62	64,074	67,030	27,274	26,997	1,205	38	142	8	25,027	26,951			
" " Malkapur		162,064	82,146	79,918	2,875	43	5,393	46	73,878	79,329	31,546	31,558	2,643	42	249	5	28,054	31,511			
" " Mehkar		143,696	73,176	70,520	1,148	10	2,913	36	69,115	70,474	28,695	29,203	1,024	10	123	4	27,548	29,189			
WUN District. { Taluk Yeotmal		93,683	48,599	45,084	1,144	23	2,441	29	45,014	45,032	18,203	17,445	1,038	23	105	4	17,150	17,418			
" " Darwaha		137,182	70,651	66,531	1,101	28	2,689	22	66,861	66,481	27,836	27,665	983	18	104	4	26,749	27,043			
" " Kelapur		74,783	38,276	36,507	524	2	1,313	21	36,439	36,484	15,410	14,841	478	2	62	5	14,876	14,834			
" " Wun		65,436	33,240	32,196	409	22	1,012	27	31,819	32,147	13,960	13,417	359	21	56	6	13,545	13,390			
BASIM District. { Taluk Basim		165,987	85,247	80,740	1,268	13	3,590	38	80,389	80,689	33,253	32,448	1,130	12	191	5	31,932	32,431			
" " Mangrul		77,356	40,129	37,227	603	5	1,433	14	38,093	37,208	15,774	15,037	553	3	69	3	15,152	15,031			
" " Pusad		128,194	65,497	62,697	925	7	2,468	10	62,104	62,680	27,675	26,740	824	6	134	1	26,717	26,733			

DISTRICT AND TALUK.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.																														
	TOTAL.			LEARNING.		LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.		TOTAL.			LEARNING.		LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.													
	Males.	Females.	20	21	22	Males.	Females.	23	24	25	Males.	Females.	26	27	Males.	Females.	28	29	30	Males.	Females.	31	32	33	Males.	Females.	34	35		
19																														
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	39,689	43,949			1,045	8	5,008	105	33,636	43,836					156,531	132,069	77	12	13,715	135	142,739	131,922								
" AKOLA	36,668	40,556			1,080	8	4,934	101	30,654	40,447					135,885	117,465	52	5	13,124	137	122,699	117,323								
" ELLICHUR	17,574	19,029			492	...	2,335	34	14,747	18,995					65,458	56,000	38	...	6,656	57	58,764	55,943								
" BULDANA	30,520	35,771			496	3	2,811	52	27,213	35,716					106,981	94,043	23	2	8,333	75	98,625	93,966								
" WUN	23,526	26,647			304	7	1,887	37	21,335	26,603					91,735	80,903	16	4	5,241	43	86,478	80,856								
" BASIM	23,397	27,539			264	2	1,724	23	21,409	27,314					90,774	78,900	25	2	5,373	30	85,376	78,868								
Railway Passengers, etc.	31	10			...	...	10	...	21	10					194	49	...	...	36	...	158	49				
Total	171,405	193,501			3,681	28	18,709	352	149,015	193,121					647,558	559,429	231	25	52,488	477	594,839	558,927								
AMRAOTI District. { Taluk Amraoti	11,539	12,459			501	5	1,859	75	9,179	12,379					43,720	36,778	26	9	5,165	66	38,520	36,703								
" " Chandur	11,976	13,164			231	1	1,433	12	10,312	13,151					47,011	40,445	20	1	3,423	28	44,168	40,216								
" " Morsi	8,785	9,950			175	1	917	9	7,603	9,040					35,680	30,580	17	2	2,802	21	32,861	30,557								
" " Murtazapur	7,389	8,376			138	1	799	9	6,452	8,366					29,520	24,466	14	...	2,325	20	27,181	24,446								
AKOLA District. { Taluk Akola	8,803	9,500			420	4	1,193	29	7,190	9,467					33,272	28,230	10	5	3,235	47	30,027	28,178								
" " Akot	8,593	9,835			245	1	1,252	39	7,096	9,795					32,986	28,746	20	...	3,277	49	29,689	28,697								
" " Balapur	6,032	6,896			112	1	714	6	5,206	6,889					22,540	20,038	6	...	1,817	12	20,717	20,026								
" " Jalgaon	6,552	7,052			156	1	851	12	5,545	7,039					22,958	20,252	2	...	2,324	10	20,632	20,242								
" " Khangaon	6,688	7,473			147	1	924	15	5,617	7,257					24,129	20,199	14	...	2,481	19	21,034	20,180								
ELLICHUR District. { Taluk Ellichpur	8,957	9,547			317	...	1,340	22	7,300	9,525					33,370	28,928	36	...	3,972	39	29,362	28,889								
" " Daryapur	7,900	8,905			173	...	909	11	6,867	8,894					29,521	25,522	2	...	2,412	18	27,107	25,504								
" " Melghat	668	577			2	...	86	1	580	576					2,567	1,550	...	...	272	...	2,295	1,550						
BULDANA District. { Taluk Chikhli	9,278	10,830			158	2	738	23	8,382	10,805					33,142	29,307	5	2	2,472	31	30,665	29,274								
" " Malkapur	11,313	13,053			221	1	1,377	16	9,715	13,036					39,287	35,307	11	...	3,767	25	35,590	35,282								
" " Mehkar	9,927	11,888			117	...	696	13	9,116	11,875					34,552	29,429	7	...	2,094	19	32,451	29,410								
WUN District. { Taluk Yeotmal	6,061	6,805			103	...	633	13	5,325	6,792					24,245	20,834	3	...	1,703	12	22,539	20,822								
" " Darwaha	8,501	9,954			107	7	650	8	7,744	9,939					34,314	29,512	11	3	1,935	10	32,368	29,499								
" " Kelapur	4,702	5,395			41	...	327	6	4,331	5,389					18,158	16,271	2	...	924	10	17,232	16,261								
" " Wun	4,262	4,493			50	...	277	10	3,935	4,483					15,013	14,286	...	1	679	11	14,339	14,274								
BASIM District. { Taluk Basim	10,619	12,665			123	1	848	16	9,648	12,648					41,375	35,627	15	...	2,551	17	38,809	35,610								
" " Mangrul	4,688	5,484			46	1	342	6	4,300	5,177					19,667	16,706	4	1	1,022	5	18,641	16,700								
" " Pusad	8,090	9,390			95	...	534	1	7,461	9,389					29,732	26,567	6	1	1,800	8	27,926	26,558								

Table IX.—Education by Religion and Age.

TABLE IX.

**Education by Religion and Age.—
Part C—MUSALMAN.**

Table IX.—Education by Religion and Age.

TABLE IX.—Education by Religion and Age.—Part C—MUSALMAN.

DISTRICT AND TALUK	TOTAL MUSALMAN.				TOTAL BY EDUCATION.						AGE PERIODS.							
	Total.	Males.	Females.		LEARNING.		LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.		TOTAL.		LEARNING.		LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	47,522	24,931	22,591	1,036	64	1,943	100	21,952	22,427	8,884	8,464	881	60	135	16	7,868	8,388	
" AKOLA	51,302	26,717	24,585	1,073	54	2,184	70	23,460	24,461	9,287	9,154	914	52	110	15	8,257	9,087	
" ELLICHPUR	30,645	15,671	14,974	637	34	1,280	43	13,754	14,897	5,339	5,265	511	30	51	7	4,777	5,228	
" BULDANA	34,405	17,679	16,726	710	26	1,161	41	15,808	16,659	6,873	6,643	623	25	68	5	6,182	6,613	
" WUN	20,727	10,932	9,795	459	16	838	31	9,635	9,748	4,057	3,873	406	16	44	3	3,607	3,854	
" BASIM	23,020	12,053	10,967	387	43	787	33	10,879	10,891	4,503	4,392	340	41	58	2	4,165	4,349	
Railway Passengers, etc.	60	52	8	2	...	11	...	39	8	7	3	2	...	1	...	4	3	
Total	207,687	108,035	99,646	4,304	237	8,204	318	95,527	99,091	39,010	37,794	3,677	224	473	48	34,860	37,522	
Taluk Amraoti	18,384	9,712	8,672	461	29	840	56	8,411	8,587	3,369	3,083	383	27	65	8	2,921	3,048	
" Chandur	9,060	4,704	4,266	222	7	373	11	4,199	4,248	1,751	1,661	190	6	25	1	1,536	1,654	
" Morsi	9,225	4,720	4,496	203	4	337	13	4,189	4,479	1,723	1,695	176	4	17	...	1,530	1,691	
" Nurtazapur	10,853	5,656	5,157	150	24	393	20	5,153	5,113	2,041	2,025	132	23	28	7	1,881	1,995	
Taluk Akola	12,463	6,545	5,918	335	8	648	29	5,562	5,881	2,265	2,140	265	8	25	3	1,975	2,129	
" Akot	13,330	6,804	6,526	246	24	523	10	6,035	6,492	2,395	2,391	217	24	23	1	2,155	2,366	
" Balapur	11,340	5,722	5,618	256	6	368	19	5,098	5,593	2,189	2,185	225	5	38	8	1,926	2,172	
" Jalgaon	6,933	3,742	3,191	98	3	247	4	3,397	3,184	1,266	1,221	87	3	9	1	1,164	1,197	
" Khamgaon	7,236	3,904	3,332	138	13	398	8	3,368	3,311	1,178	1,237	120	12	21	2	1,037	1,223	
Taluk Ellichpur	19,020	9,464	9,556	409	26	851	36	8,204	9,494	3,299	3,330	317	23	38	5	2,944	3,302	
" Daryapur	10,263	5,439	4,824	220	6	351	3	4,868	4,815	1,820	1,714	187	5	10	2	1,023	1,707	
" Melghat	1,362	768	594	8	2	78	4	682	588	220	221	7	2	3	...	210	219	
Taluk Chikhli	11,853	6,112	5,741	234	8	380	6	5,498	5,727	2,360	2,281	210	7	15	...	2,135	2,274	
" Makapur	14,395	7,334	7,061	323	15	535	27	6,476	7,019	2,895	2,781	277	15	32	4	2,586	2,762	
" Mehkar	8,157	4,233	3,924	153	3	246	8	3,834	3,913	1,618	1,581	136	3	21	1	1,461	1,577	
Taluk Yeotmal	5,595	3,006	2,589	137	3	269	4	2,600	2,582	1,052	988	123	3	18	...	911	985	
" Durwaha	9,797	5,219	4,578	191	9	365	16	4,663	4,553	1,949	1,861	166	9	14	...	1,769	1,852	
" Kelapur	3,052	1,564	1,488	63	1	115	6	1,386	1,481	603	589	56	1	8	...	530	588	
" Wun	2,283	1,143	1,140	68	3	89	5	986	1,132	453	435	61	3	4	3	388	429	
Taluk Basim	9,313	4,936	4,377	155	15	367	17	4,414	4,345	1,817	1,728	132	13	19	1	1,666	1,714	
" Mangrul	4,718	2,450	2,268	103	24	184	7	2,163	2,237	908	881	91	24	21	1	796	856	
" Pusad	8,989	4,667	4,322	129	...	236	9	4,302	4,309	1,838	1,753	117	4	18	...	1,703	1,779	

Table IX.—Education by Religion and Age.

AGE PERIODS.																								
25 AND OVER.																								
15-24																								
DISTRICT AND TALUK.	TOTAL.						LEARNING.			ILLITERATE.			TOTAL.		LEARNING.		ILLITERATE.							
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35								
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	3,610	3,686	140	3	487	31	2,083	3,652	12,437	10,441	15	1	1,321	53	11,101	10,387								
" AKOLA	4,021	4,095	146	2	573	26	3,302	4,067	13,400	11,336	13	...	1,405	29	11,901	11,307								
" ELLICHUR	2,436	2,467	106	4	350	20	1,980	2,443	7,866	7,242	20	...	879	16	6,997	7,226								
" BULDANA	2,463	2,709	78	...	316	14	2,069	2,605	8,343	7,374	9	1	777	22	7,557	7,351								
" WUN	1,514	1,456	51	...	220	11	1,243	1,415	5,301	4,466	2	...	574	17	4,785	4,449								
" BASIN	1,029	1,716	40	2	215	18	1,374	1,696	5,861	4,859	7	...	514	13	5,340	4,846								
Railway Passengers, etc.	8	1	...	...	3	...	5	1	37	4	...	...	7	...	30	4				
Total	15,681	16,130	581	11	2,164	120	12,956	15,999	53,344	45,722	66	2	5,567	150	47,711	45,570								
AMRAOTI DISTRICT	1,444	1,446	70	1	206	20	1,168	1,425	4,899	4,143	8	1	569	28	4,322	4,114								
" Taluk Amraoti	700	660	30	1	105	1	505	658	2,343	1,945	2	...	243	9	2,098	1,936								
" Chandur	670	707	26	...	02	6	552	701	2,336	2,094	1	...	228	7	2,107	2,087								
" Murtazapur	796	873	14	1	84	4	698	868	2,859	2,259	4	...	281	9	2,574	2,250								
AKOLA DISTRICT	961	958	66	...	105	13	730	945	3,319	2,820	4	...	458	13	2,857	2,807								
" Taluk Akola	1,045	1,123	27	...	143	3	870	1,120	3,364	3,012	2	...	352	6	3,010	3,006								
" Akot	844	935	29	1	86	6	729	928	2,689	2,498	2	...	244	5	2,443	2,493								
" Balapur	549	528	7	...	65	2	477	526	1,933	1,462	4	...	173	1	1,756	1,461								
" Jalgaon	622	551	17	1	109	2	490	548	2,104	1,544	1	...	268	4	1,835	1,540								
ELLICHUR DISTRICT	1,448	1,497	74	3	228	17	1,146	1,477	4,717	4,729	18	...	585	14	4,114	4,715								
" Taluk Ellichur	867	873	31	1	106	...	730	872	2,752	2,237	2	...	235	1	2,515	2,236								
" Darvapur	121	97	1	...	16	3	104	94	427	276	...	...	59	1	368	275						
BULDANA DISTRICT	834	873	20	...	109	4	705	869	2,918	2,557	4	1	256	2	2,658	2,584								
" Taluk Chikhli	1,057	1,174	43	...	139	8	875	1,166	3,382	3,126	3	...	304	15	3,015	3,091								
" Malkapur	572	662	15	...	68	2	489	660	2,043	1,681	2	...	157	5	1,884	1,676								
WUN DISTRICT	408	302	13	...	70	1	325	391	1,546	1,209	1	...	181	3	1,364	1,206								
" Taluk Yeornal	761	677	24	...	105	7	632	670	2,509	2,040	1	...	246	9	2,262	2,031								
" Darwaha	200	219	7	...	27	2	166	217	761	680	...	...	80	4	681	676						
" Kelapur	145	168	7	...	18	1	120	167	545	537	...	...	67	1	478	536						
WUN	703	685	20	2	110	8	573	675	2,416	1,964	3	...	238	8	2,175	1,956								
" Taluk Basim	334	358	10	...	45	1	279	357	1,208	1,029	2	...	118	5	1,088	1,024								
" Mangrul	592	673	10	...	60	9	522	664	2,237	1,866	2	...	158	...	2,077	1,866								
BASIN DISTRICT.																								
" Taluk Basim																								
" Mangrul																								
" Pusad																								

TABLE IX.

**Education by Religion and Age.—
Part D—ANIMISTIC.**

Table IX.—Education by Religion and Age.

TABLE IX.—Education by Religion and Age.—Part D—ANIMISTIC.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.	TOTAL BY EDUCATION.										AGE PERIODS.									
	TOTAL ANIMISTIC.					LEARNING.					0-14					LITERATE.				
	Total.		Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.	Females.	Females.	Males.		Females.	Females.	Females.	Males.		Females.	Females.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
DISTRICT ANAOTI	17,391	8,727	8,664	21	...	10	...	8,664	8,664	3,107	3,256	15	...	2	...	3,090	3,256	...	...	...
" AKOLA	1,545	813	732	2	...	...	...	811	732	321	348	1	...	...	...	320	348	...	...	...
" ELICHUR	39,745	20,101	19,644	7	...	...	...	20,083	19,644	8,930	8,816	5	...	1	...	8,924	8,816	...	...	...
" BULDANA	77,968	38,977	38,991	38	...	39	...	38,900	38,991	17,100	17,149	33	...	4	...	17,063	17,149	...	...	...
" WUN	449	225	224	...	...	...	...	225	224	96	104	...	...	...	...	96	104	...	...	...
" BASIM	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Railway Passengers, etc.	137,108	68,847	68,261	68	...	60	...	68,719	68,261	29,557	29,675	54	...	7	...	29,498	29,675	...	...	...
Total	137,108	68,847	68,261	68	...	60	...	68,719	68,261	29,557	29,675	54	...	7	...	29,498	29,675	...	...	...
ANNAOTI DISTRICT.	1,756	870	886	9	...	...	...	861	886	275	330	5	...	...	...	270	330	...	...	...
" Taluk Annaoti	6,954	3,507	3,447	3	...	4	...	3,500	3,447	1,241	1,240	2	...	1	...	1,238	1,240	...	...	...
" Chander	8,383	4,190	4,193	8	...	6	...	4,176	4,193	1,537	1,633	7	...	1	...	1,529	1,633	...	...	...
" Morsi	298	160	138	1	...	...	...	159	138	54	53	1	...	...	...	53	53	...	...	...
" Murazapur	143	80	63	2	...	...	...	78	63	13	22	1	...	...	...	12	22	...	...	...
" Akola	785	415	370	...	...	...	...	415	370	167	180	...	...	...	...	167	180	...	...	...
" Balapur	8	3	5	...	...	...	...	3	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
" Jalgaon	589	299	290	...	...	...	...	299	290	135	144	...	...	...	...	135	144	...	...	...
" Khamgaon	20	16	4	...	...	...	...	16	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
ELICHUR DISTRICT	2,213	1,133	1,080	1	...	...	...	1,132	1,080	468	469	1	...	...	...	467	469	...	...	...
" Taluk Ellichpur	214	110	104	...	...	...	...	110	104	32	40	...	...	...	...	32	40	...	...	...
" Daryapur	37,318	18,858	18,460	6	...	11	...	18,841	18,460	8,430	8,307	4	...	1	...	8,425	8,307	...	...	...
" Melghat	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Taluk Chikhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Malkapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Mehkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT	24,334	12,223	12,111	17	...	18	...	12,188	12,111	5,130	5,132	15	...	1	...	5,114	5,132	...	...	...
" Taluk Yeotmal	8,887	4,482	4,405	1	...	7	...	4,474	4,405	1,918	1,847	1	...	2	...	1,915	1,847	...	...	...
" Kelapur	27,836	13,861	13,975	15	...	7	...	13,839	13,975	6,218	6,322	13	...	1	...	6,204	6,322	...	...	...
" Wun	16,911	8,411	8,500	5	...	7	...	8,399	8,500	3,834	3,848	4	...	...	...	3,830	3,848	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Taluk Basim	39	17	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	4	10	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	...
" Mangrul	410	208	202	...	...	...	...	208	202	92	94	...	...	...	...	92	94	...	...	...
" Pusad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table IX.—Education by Religion and Age.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.	AGE PERIODS—contd.									
	15—24					25 AND OVER.				
	TOTAL.		LEARNING.		ILLITERATE.		TOTAL.		LEARNING.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	1,007	1,236	4	...	1	...	1,002	1,236	4,613	4,172
" AKOLA	96	88	1	...	...	...	95	88	396	296
" ELLICHPUR	2,562	3,231	1	...	...	...	2,560	3,231	8,009	7,597
" BULDANA	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
" WUN	4,274	5,548	4	...	13	...	4,257	5,548	17,603	16,294
" BASIM	28	44	...	...	...	...	28	44	101	76
Railway Passengers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	7,967	10,148	10	...	15	...	7,942	10,148	31,323	28,438
ANRAOTI DISTRICT	89	109	2	...	...	...	87	109	506	447
{ Taluk Amraoti	390	595	1	...	...	...	397	595	1,867	1,752
{ " Chandur	501	594	1	...	...	...	500	594	2,152	1,966
{ " Mursi	18	28	...	...	...	...	18	28	88	57
AKOLA DISTRICT	10	9	1	...	...	...	9	9	57	32
{ Taluk Akola	49	37	...	...	...	...	49	37	199	153
{ " Akot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
{ " Balapur	35	41	...	...	...	...	35	41	129	105
{ " Jalgaon	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	9	3
{ " Khangaon	116	145	...	...	...	...	116	145	549	466
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT	7	12	...	...	...	...	7	12	71	52
{ Taluk Ellichpur	2,439	3,074	1	...	1	...	2,437	3,074	7,989	7,979
{ " Daryapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Melghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Taluk Chikhli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Malkapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Mehkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT	1,326	1,828	2	...	8	...	1,316	1,828	5,767	5,151
{ Taluk Yeotmal	498	630	...	...	2	...	496	630	2,066	1,928
{ " Darwaha	1,505	1,956	1	...	2	...	1,502	1,956	6,138	5,697
{ " Kelapur	945	1,134	1	...	1	...	943	1,134	3,632	3,518
{ " Wun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	11	9
{ Taluk Basim	26	41	...	...	...	...	26	41	90	67
{ " Mangrul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Pusad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IX.

**Education by Religion and Age.—
Part E—JAIN.**

Table IX.—Education by Religion and Age.

TABLE IX.—Education by Religion and Age.—Part E—JAIN.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		TOTAL BY EDUCATION.						AGE PERIODS.											
		TOTAL JAIN.						LEARNING.						0-14					
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			LEARNING.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
AMRAOTI DISTRICT	1,222	602	1,824	530	2	322	4	308	524	186	158	344	2	13	1	121	155	279	
	1,596	861	2,457	735	...	346	3	460	732	248	255	...	27	1	173	254	427		
	1,051	509	1,560	542	...	131	2	342	540	197	203	...	10	1	152	202	354		
	1,791	922	2,713	869	1	285	1	536	867	307	253	...	9	...	213	282	495		
	971	507	1,478	464	2	204	...	247	462	146	175	...	9	...	89	173	262		
AKOLA DISTRICT	374	308	682	266	1	104	1	179	264	103	100	...	5	1	73	93	166		
	914	481	1,395	433	8	247	...	183	425	152	146	...	18	...	95	138	233		
	151	101	252	50	...	64	...	34	50	10	17	...	4	...	12	17	29		
	755	428	1,183	327	6	209	1	178	320	118	112	...	11	...	68	106	174		
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT	800	427	1,227	373	1	130	3	253	369	138	121	...	3	...	93	120	213		
	467	255	722	212	...	90	...	134	212	92	57	...	3	...	58	57	115		
	2	2	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT	1,331	682	2,013	649	...	259	...	351	649	232	237	...	15	...	153	237	490		
	1,394	721	2,115	673	2	305	1	331	670	240	259	...	11	1	155	256	411		
	1,158	620	1,778	538	...	257	1	280	537	210	188	...	14	...	117	188	295		
WUN DISTRICT	722	393	1,115	329	...	164	1	195	328	139	124	...	17	...	93	124	217		
	713	393	1,106	320	2	149	3	208	315	116	103	...	8	2	73	99	172		
	219	123	342	96	...	37	...	75	96	38	34	...	4	...	23	34	57		
BASIM DISTRICT	48	28	76	20	...	13	...	13	20	8	7	6	7	13	19	
	1,864	970	2,834	894	...	347	3	505	891	369	316	...	13	...	245	316	661		
	352	176	528	156	...	40	...	112	156	67	53	...	1	...	45	53	98		
Total	877	444	1,321	433	...	33	...	269	432	178	159	...	5	...	135	159	294	353	

Table IX.—Education by Religion and Age.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		AGE PERIODS—contd.											
		15-24						25 AND OVER.					
		TOTAL.		LEARNING.		ILLITERATE.		TOTAL.		LEARNING.		ILLITERATE.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
19													
DISTRICT AMRAOTI		479	461	32	...	262	3	1,567	1,316	2	...	802	1,312
" AKOLA		340	266	21	...	229	1	947	724	1	...	394	724
" ELICHPUR		100	99	2	...	52	1	354	308	...	...	101	306
" BULDANA		313	334	22	...	196	...	1,028	842	1	...	442	841
" WUN		153	137	4	...	92	...	483	360	2	...	239	358
" BASIM		225	212	11	...	138	2	751	743	3	...	385	741
Total		1,610	1,509	92	...	969	7	5,130	4,293	9	...	2,453	4,282
20													
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.		125	92	9	...	78	2	381	270	1	...	149	279
Taluk Amraoti		140	132	6	...	91	...	473	348	1	...	244	346
" Chandur		62	88	1	...	25	1	250	251	...	...	154	251
" Morsi		152	149	16	...	68	...	403	437	...	...	255	436
Murtazapur													
AKOLA DISTRICT.		92	81	7	...	53	...	269	225	1	...	126	223
Taluk Akola		53	43	...	...	34	...	152	123	...	...	87	123
" Akot		104	65	12	...	75	...	225	222	...	...	71	222
" Balapur		17	10	...	...	10	...	65	23	...	...	15	23
" Jalgaon		74	67	2	...	57	1	236	148	...	...	95	148
" Khamgaon													
ELICHPUR DISTRICT.		67	53	2	...	30	1	222	199	...	...	125	197
Taluk Ellichpur		32	46	...	...	22	...	131	109	...	...	66	109
" Daryapur		1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" Melghat													
BULDANA DISTRICT.		115	113	8	...	74	...	335	299	...	...	165	299
Taluk Chikhli		112	119	10	...	68	...	369	295	1	...	142	295
" Melkapur		86	122	4	...	54	...	324	248	...	...	135	247
" Mehkar													
WUN DISTRICT.		66	62	3	...	42	...	188	143	2	...	81	142
Taluk Yeotmal		67	54	1	...	39	...	210	163	...	...	108	162
" Dawha		16	16	...	...	7	...	69	46	...	...	43	46
" Kelapur		4	5	...	...	4	...	16	8	...	...	7	8
" Wun													
BASIM DISTRICT.		147	126	6	...	93	2	454	452	1	...	212	451
Taluk Basim		22	19	2	...	7	...	87	84	1	...	54	84
" Mangrul		56	67	3	...	38	...	210	207	1	...	119	206
" Pu-avi.													

TABLE IX.

**Education by Religion and Age.—
Part F—SIKH.**

Table IX.—Education by Religion and Age.

TABLE IX.—Education by Religion

DISTRICT AND TALUK.	TOTAL SIKH.			TOTAL BY EDUCATION.								AGE							
				LEARNING.		LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.		TOTAL.		0—14							
	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	29	13	16	1	...	2	...	10	16	5	8	1	...	...	...	4	8		
„ AKOLA	67	41	26	3	...	13	2	25	24	8	5	3	...	1	...	4	5		
„ ELLICHPUR	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ BULDANA	30	13	17	...	...	2	...	11	17	5	7	...	...	...	...	5	7		
„ WUN	38	23	15	...	...	...	...	23	15	11	4	...	...	...	...	11	4		
„ BASIM	12	7	5	2	...	3	...	2	5	3	2	2	...	...	...	1	2		
Total	177	98	79	6	...	20	2	72	77	32	26	6	...	1	...	25	26		
AMRAOTI DISTRICT. { Taluk Amraoti	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Chandur	18	10	8	1	...	...	...	9	8	5	4	1	...	...	...	4	4		
„ { „ Morsi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Murtazapur	9	2	7	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4		
AKOLA DISTRICT. { Taluk Akola	49	29	20	2	...	9	1	18	19	4	5	2	...	...	...	2	5		
„ { „ Akot	7	6	1	1	...	3	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
„ { „ Balapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Jalgaon	4	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Khamgaon	7	4	3	...	...	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...		
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT. { Taluk Ellichpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Daryapur	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Melghat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT. { Taluk Chikhli	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Malkapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Mehkar	29	13	16	...	...	2	...	11	16	5	7	...	...	...	...	5	7		
WUN DISTRICT. { Taluk Yeotmal	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Darwha	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Kelapur	36	21	15	...	...	...	...	21	15	11	4	...	...	...	...	11	4		
„ { „ Wun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT. { Taluk Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Mangrul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Pusad	12	7	5	2	...	3	...	2	5	3	2	2	...	...	...	1	2		

Table IX.—Education by Religion and Age.

and Age.—Part F.—SIKH.

PERIODS.																DISTRICT AND TALUK.	
15--24								25 AND OVER.									
TOTAL.		LEARNING.		LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.		TOTAL.		LEARNING.		LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		
2	...	...	...	I	...	I	...	6	8	...	...	I	...	5	8	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.
4	3	...	...	I	I	3	2	20	18	...	...	II	I	18	17	" AKOLA.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	" ELLICHPUR.
2	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	6	7	...	...	2	...	4	7	" BULDANA.
I	4	...	...	...	...	I	4	II	7	...	...	...	...	II	7	" WUN.
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	I	...	I	3	" BASIM.
11	10	...	...	4	I	7	9	55	43	...	...	15	I	40	42	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	1	...	...	...	...	I	1	Taluk Amraoti .
I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	" Chandur .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Morsi .
I	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	3	...	...	I	...	...	3	" Murtazapur .
I	2	...	...	...	...	I	2	24	13	...	...	9	I	15	12	Taluk Akola .
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	" Akot .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Balapur .
I	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	2	...	...	...	...	I	2	" Jalgaon .
...	I	...	...	...	I	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	" Khamgaon .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Ellichpur .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	" Daryapur .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Melghat .
...	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Chikhli .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Malkapur .
2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	7	...	...	2	...	4	7	" Mehkar .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	Taluk Yeotmal .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	" Darwha .
I	4	...	...	...	...	I	4	9	7	...	...	...	...	9	7	" Kelapur .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Wun .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Basim .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Mangrul .
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	I	...	I	3	" Pusad .

TABLE IX.

**Education by Religion and Age.—
Part G—CHRISTIAN.**

Table IX.—Education by Religion and Age.

TABLE IX.—Education by Religion and Age.—Part G—CHRISTIAN.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.	TOTAL BY EDUCATION.						AGE PERIODS.											
	TOTAL CHRISTIAN.						LEARNING.						ILLITERATE.					
	Total.			Females.			Learning.			Literate.			Illiterate.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	317	312	629	33	31	201	155	83	126	85	119	32	29	11	29	42	61	
" AKOLA	183	122	305	30	17	100	53	53	52	51	34	26	15	3	3	22	21	
" ELLICHUR	68	55	123	6	2	44	32	22	21	23	18	6	2	4	4	17	12	
" BULDANA	60	43	103	6	4	27	12	27	27	18	21	6	4	1	1	11	16	
" WUN	40	40	80	4	...	33	20	12	20	14	13	4	...	4	4	6	9	
" BASIM	48	40	88	1	3	27	22	20	15	15	20	1	3	1	5	13	12	
Railway passengers, etc.	13	9	22	...	...	11	6	2	3	3	6	...	...	1	3	2	3
Total	738	621	1359	76	57	443	300	219	264	209	236	71	53	25	49	113	134	
AMRAOTI DISTRICT	287	305	592	30	31	180	150	77	124	79	118	30	29	11	29	38	60	
{ Taluk Amraoti	13	2	15	1	...	10	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
{ " Chandur	5	4	9	...	...	2	1	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
{ " Murtazapur	13	4	17	2	...	9	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AKOLA DISTRICT	104	87	191	20	16	58	36	26	35	36	30	18	14	3	2	15	14	
{ Taluk Akola	5	1	6	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Akot	2	3	5	2	...	2	3	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	...
{ " Balapur	8	2	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Jalgaon	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Khangaon	67	31	98	8	1	36	13	23	17	12	8	6	1	...	...	6	7
ELLICHUR DISTRICT	61	50	111	2	2	39	28	20	20	20	17	2	2	2	3	16	12	
{ Taluk Ellichur	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Darvapur	7	4	11	...	...	5	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...
{ " Melghat																		
BULDANA DISTRICT	47	30	77	4	3	22	9	21	18	15	14	4	3	1	1	10	10	
{ Taluk Chikhli	11	9	20	2	1	5	3	4	5	3	6	2	1	...	...	1	5
{ " Malkapur	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
{ " Mehkar																		
WUN DISTRICT	49	40	89	4	...	33	20	12	20	14	13	4	...	4	4	6	9	
{ Taluk Yeornal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Jarwaha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Kelapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Wun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT	46	39	85	1	3	26	22	19	14	15	20	1	3	1	5	13	12	
{ Taluk Basim	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Mangrul				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ " Pusad				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table IX.—Education by Religion and Age.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		AGE PERIODS—cont'd.											
		15—24						25 AND OVER.					
		LEARNING.			LITERATE.			TOTAL.			ILLITERATE.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Females.
19		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
DISTRICT ANRAOTI		55	64	1	2	43	44	11	18	177	129	...	...
" AKOLA		40	39	4	2	20	28	7	9	92	44	...	...
" ELLICHPUR		7	0	...	...	6	6	1	3	38	23	...	...
" BULDANA		6	6	...	...	3	8	3	5	36	16	...	...
" WUN		5	11	...	...	3	8	2	3	30	16	...	...
" BASIM		5	11	...	...	5	10	...	1	23	9	...	...
Railway Passengers, etc.		3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	7	3	...	...
Total		121	140	5	4	92	97	24	39	408	245	...	...
ANRAOTI DISTRICT		50	63	...	2	39	43	11	18	158	124	...	...
" Taluk Amraoti		5	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	8	1	...	...
" " Chandur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
" " Morsi		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	3	...	...
" " Murtazapur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AKOLA DISTRICT		22	27	2	2	18	19	2	6	46	3	...	...
" Taluk Akola		2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...
" " Akot		1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
" " Balapur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
" " Jalgaon		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
" " Khamgaon		15	11	2	...	9	8	4	3	40	12	...	...
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT		7	9	...	...	6	6	1	3	34	24	...	...
" Taluk Ellichpur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" " Daryapur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" " Meihat		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT		4	5	...	...	3	1	1	4	28	11	...	...
" Taluk Chikhli		2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	3	...	...
" " Malkapur		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...
" " Mehkar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT		5	11	...	...	3	8	2	3	30	16	...	...
" Taluk Yeotmal		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Darwaha		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Kelapur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Wun		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT		5	11	...	...	5	10	...	1	26	8	...	...
" Taluk Basim		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" " Mangrul		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" " Pusad		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

TABLE IX.

**Education by Religion and Age.—
Part H—PARSI.**

Table IX.—Education by Religion and Age.

TABLE IX.—Education by Religion

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		TOTAL BY EDUCATION.										AGE							
		TOTAL PARSI.			LEARN- ING.		LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.		0-14								
		TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.		LEARNING.		LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.		
											Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
DISTRICT AMRAOTI		235	132	103	24	9	78	51	30	43	46	42	21	8	1	11	24	23	
" AKOLA		145	111	34	13	5	84	17	14	12	21	10	10	5	1	...	10	5	
" ELLICHPUR		22	20	2	...	...	20	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" BULDANA		5	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" WUN		5	4	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" BASIM . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		412	271	141	37	14	190	70	44	57	67	53	31	13	2	11	34	29	
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.	Taluk Amraoti	220	120	100	23	9	69	48	28	43	44	42	20	8	1	11	23	23	
	" Chandur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Morsi	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Murtazapur	13	10	3	1	...	8	3	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
AKOLA DISTRICT.	Taluk Akola	68	46	22	7	4	31	10	8	8	11	7	6	4	...	...	5	3
	" Akot	8	5	3	...	...	2	2	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
	" Baiapur	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Jalgaon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Khamgaon	65	56	9	6	1	47	5	3	3	7	2	4	1	1	..	2	1	
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.	Taluk Ellichpur	11	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Daryapur	11	9	2	...	...	9	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	" Melghat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT.	Taluk Chikhli	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Malkapur	4	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Mehkar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT.	Taluk Yeotmal	5	4	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Darwha . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Kelapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Wun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT.	Taluk Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Mangrul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Pusad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table IX.—Education by Religion and Age.

and Age.—Part H—PARSI.

PERIODS.																DISTRICT AND TALUK.
15—24.								25 and over.								
TOTAL.		LEARNING.		LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.		TOTAL.		LEARNING.		LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
25	21	3	1	20	16	2	4	61	40	...	...	57	24	4	16	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.
24	8	3	...	21	8	...	...	66	16	...	...	62	9	4	7	" AKOLA.
5	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	" ELLICHPUR.
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	" BULDANA.
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	" WUN.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" BASIM.
55	31	6	1	47	26	2	4	19	157	...	...	141	33	8	24	Total.
24	20	3	1	19	15	2	4	52	38	...	...	49	22	3	16	Taluk Amraoti . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Chandur . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	" Morsi . . .
1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	2	...	...	7	2	...	...	" Murtazapur . . .
6	5	1	...	5	5	...	...	29	10	...	...	26	5	3	5	Taluk Akola . . .
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	" Akot . . .
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	" Balapur . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Jalgaon . . .
17	2	2	...	15	2	...	...	32	5	...	...	31	3	1	2	" Khamgaon . . .
4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	Taluk Ellichpur . . .
1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	" Daryapur . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Melghat . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Taluk Chikhli . . .
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	" Malkapur . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Mehkar . . .
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	Taluk Yeotmal . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Darwha . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Kelapur . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Wun . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Basim . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Mangrul . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Pusad . . .

TABLE IX.

**Education by Religion and Age.—
Part I—OTHERS.**

Table IX.—Education by Religion and Age.

TABLE IX.—Education by Religion and

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		TOTAL. BY EDUCATION.								AGE								
		TOTAL OTHERS.			LEARNING.		LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.		0-14							
											TOTAL.		LEARNING.		LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.	
		TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
DISTRICT Amraoti		1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, AKOLA		7	5	2	...	...	2	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
,, ELLICHPUR		1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, BULDANA . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, WUN . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, BASIM		2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		11	9	2	...	...	4	...	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.	Taluk Amraoti	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Chandur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Morsi . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Murtazapur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AKOLA DISTRICT.	Taluk Akola	5	3	2	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
	,, Akot . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Balapur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Jalgaon . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Khamgaon	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.	Taluk Ellichpur	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Daryapur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Melghat . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT.	Taluk Chikhli . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Malkapur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Mehkar . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT.	Taluk Yeotmal . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Darwha . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Kelapur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Wun . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT.	Taluk Basim	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Mangrul . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Pusad	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table IX.—Education by Religion and Age.

and Age, Part I.—OTHERS.

PERIODS.																DISTRICT AND TALUK.
15-24								25 AND OVER.								
TOTAL.		LEARNING.		LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.		TOTAL.		LEARNING.		LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.
2	2	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	" AKOLA.
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	" ELICHPUR.
...	" BULDANA.
...	" WUN.
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	" BASIM.
2	2	...	6	1	...	...	4	...	2	1	Total.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 Jew.	...	Taluk Amraoti
...	" Chandur
...	" Morsi
...	" Murtazapur
1	Buddhist 1	...	1	1	...	...	Positi- vist. 1	...	Buddhist 1	1	Taluk Akola
...	" Akot
...	" Balapur
...	" Jalgaon
1	Jew. 1	...	1	...	...	...	Unspeci- fied. 1	...	...	...	" Khamgaon
...	1	...	...	...	1 Deist.	...	...	...	Taluk Ellichpur
...	" Daryapur
...	" Melghat
...	Taluk Chikhli
...	" Malkapur
...	" Mehkar
...	Taluk Yeotmal
...	" Darwha
...	" Kelapur
...	" Wun
...	1	...	...	...	Agnos- tic. 1	...	...	...	Taluk Basim
...	" Mangrul
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Unspeci- fied. 1	...	" Pusad

TABLE—X.
Parent-tongue.

Table X.—Languages.

TABLE X.—

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		TOTAL POPULATION.			VERNACULARS						
		TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	MARATHI.			URDU.			
					TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
DISTRICT AMRAOTI		655,645	340,235	315,410	541,623	276,777	264,846	70,704	40,043	30,661	
„ AKOLA		574,782	297,011	277,771	482,440	245,386	237,054	62,832	34,258	28,574	
„ ELICHPUR		315,798	162,969	152,829	218,584	111,083	107,501	44,764	24,515	20,249	
„ BULDANA		481,021	244,799	236,222	416,645	210,817	205,828	42,695	22,120	20,575	
„ WUN		471,613	241,688	229,925	311,426	158,773	152,653	26,256	14,531	11,725	
„ BASIM		398,181	204,798	193,383	331,627	168,873	162,754	26,703	14,291	12,412	
Railway Passengers, &c.		451	326	125	243	158	85	148	125	23	
Total		2,897,491	1,491,826	1,405,665	2,302,588	1,171,867	1,130,721	274,102	149,883	124,219	
DISTRICT AMRAOTI.		Taluk Amraoti	183,508	95,536	87,972	142,823	72,599	70,224	28,260	16,069	12,191
		„ Chandur	198,106	102,885	95,221	170,197	87,056	83,141	14,989	8,844	6,145
		„ Morsi	152,374	78,451	73,923	127,882	65,496	62,386	13,273	7,173	6,100
		„ Murtazapur	121,657	63,363	58,294	100,721	51,626	49,095	14,182	7,957	6,225
DISTRICT AKOLA.		Taluk Akola	137,988	71,744	66,244	113,239	57,890	55,349	16,066	8,693	7,373
		„ Akot	137,720	70,630	67,090	113,711	57,221	56,490	17,630	9,611	8,019
		„ Balapur	101,673	51,941	49,732	86,427	43,769	42,658	11,361	5,979	5,382
		„ Jalgaon	97,616	50,323	47,293	84,529	43,076	41,453	8,478	4,686	3,792
		„ Khamgaon	99,785	52,373	47,412	84,534	43,430	41,104	9,297	5,289	4,008
DISTRICT ELICHPUR.		Taluk Ellichpur	146,215	75,271	70,944	110,934	56,331	54,603	26,131	13,781	12,350
		„ Daryapur	122,552	63,320	59,223	104,330	52,954	51,376	14,221	8,080	6,141
		„ Melghat	47,031	24,369	22,662	3,320	1,798	1,522	4,412	2,654	1,758
DISTRICT BULDANA.		Taluk Chikhli	150,098	76,540	73,558	131,374	66,618	64,756	14,857	7,774	7,083
		„ Malkapur	177,877	90,215	87,662	153,421	77,397	76,024	17,277	8,952	8,325
		„ Mehkar	153,046	78,044	75,002	131,850	66,802	65,048	10,561	5,394	5,167
DISTRICT WUN.		Taluk Yeotmal	124,429	64,275	60,154	83,809	42,841	40,968	8,342	4,778	3,564
		„ Darwha	156,580	80,746	75,834	112,502	57,286	55,216	11,438	6,332	5,106
		„ Kelapur	105,626	53,845	52,081	55,869	28,552	27,347	3,620	1,993	1,627
		„ Wun	84,678	42,822	41,856	59,216	30,094	29,122	2,856	1,428	1,428
DISTRICT BASIM.		Taluk Basim	177,250	91,200	86,050	152,228	77,671	74,557	11,380	6,179	5,201
		„ Mangrul	82,446	42,773	39,673	69,327	35,633	33,694	5,422	2,906	2,516
		„ Pusad	138,485	70,825	67,660	110,072	55,569	54,503	9,901	5,206	4,695

Table X.—Languages.

Parent-tongue.

OF INDIA.

MARWADI.			GIPSY DIALECTS.			OTHER HINDI DIALECTS.			KONKANI.			DISTRICT AND TALUK.
TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
9,131	5,632	3,499	4,687	2,467	2,220	966	532	434	2	...	2	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.
11,019	7,183	3,836	2,760	1,602	1,158	681	369	312	11	3	8	" AKOLA
4,165	2,726	1,439	590	310	280	3,409	1,769	1,640	...	...	...	" ELICHPUR.
5,407	3,376	2,031	7,661	3,981	3,680	491	277	214	...	...	...	" BULDANA.
1,879	1,170	709	30,264	15,923	14,341	189	108	81	87	52	35	" WUN.
5,002	3,082	1,920	28,869	15,136	13,633	224	127	97	...	...	...	" BASIM.
5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Railway Passengers, &c.
36,608	23,174	13,434	74,831	39,510	35,312	5,960	3,182	2,778	100	66	45	Total.
3,909	2,387	1,522	1,045	526	519	242	139	103	2	...	2	Taluk Amraoti .
2,194	1,391	803	1,582	857	725	340	187	153	...	...	...	" Chandur .
1,363	816	547	557	281	276	102	60	42	...	...	...	" Morsi .
1,665	1,038	627	1,503	803	700	282	146	136	...	...	...	" Murtazapur .
2,482	1,689	793	1,517	882	635	189	112	77	...	...	...	Taluk Akola .
2,445	1,620	825	475	278	197	209	115	94	11	3	8	" Akot .
1,132	711	421	548	324	224	220	116	104	...	...	...	" Balapur .
1,641	1,024	617	85	46	39	60	25	35	...	...	...	" Jalgaon .
3,319	2,139	1,180	135	72	63	3	1	2	...	...	...	" Khamgaon .
2,831	1,825	1,006	437	231	206	1,026	565	461	...	...	...	Taluk Ellichpur .
1,297	874	423	74	36	38	8	6	2	...	...	...	" Daryapur .
37	27	10	79	43	36	2,375	1,198	1,177	...	...	...	" Melghat .
1,031	628	403	955	511	444	95	60	35	...	...	...	Taluk Chikhli .
1,932	1,189	743	374	188	186	313	168	145	...	...	...	" Malkapur .
2,444	1,559	885	6,332	3,252	3,080	83	49	34	...	...	...	" Mehkar .
826	518	308	5,179	2,758	2,421	95	51	44	...	...	...	Taluk Yeotmal .
717	435	282	19,127	10,125	9,002	30	19	11	...	...	...	" Darwha .
254	165	89	5,368	2,718	2,650	49	30	19	38	27	11	" Kelapur .
82	52	30	590	322	268	15	8	7	49	25	24	" Wun .
3,596	2,183	1,413	7,799	3,902	3,897	9	4	5	...	...	...	Taluk Basim .
567	347	220	6,234	3,347	2,887	141	77	64	...	...	...	" Mangrul .
839	552	287	14,836	7,987	6,849	74	46	28	...	...	...	" Pusad .

Table X.—Languages.

TABLE X.—

DISTRICT AND TALUK.	VERNACULARS OF											
	GOND DIALECTS.			KORRU.			BHIL DIALECTS.			GUJARATHI DIALECTS.		
	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	18,622	9,417	9,205	480	241	239	27	16	11	4,454	2,454	2,000
„ AKOLA	1,442	776	666	1,434	731	703	152	78	74	7,671	4,284	3,387
„ ELLICHPUR	4,427	2,285	2,142	35,010	17,687	17,323	252	141	111	2,953	1,563	1,390
„ BULDANA	81	38	43	23	12	11	82	47	35	4,635	2,361	2,274
„ WUN	71,094	35,798	35,296	179	96	83	286	139	147	752	467	285
„ BASIM	448	241	208	...	...	...	371	167	204	476	315	161
Railway Passengers, &c.	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...
Total	96,118	48,655	47,563	37,126	18,767	18,359	1,170	588	582	20,954	11,457	9,497
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.	Taluk Amraoti	1,713	892	821	218	104	114	...	...	2,256	1,244	1,012
	„ Chandur	7,665	3,889	3,770	5	3	2	10	5	386	240	146
	„ Morsi	8,481	4,232	4,240	257	134	123	17	11	145	83	62
	„ Murtazapur	763	404	359	...	...	...	...	...	1,667	887	780
AKOLA DISTRICT.	Taluk Akola	387	203	184	1	1	...	8	8	1,993	1,183	810
	„ Akot	522	278	241	674	319	325	...	...	1,669	930	739
	„ Balapur	162	82	80	...	...	...	...	...	1,346	687	659
	„ Jalgaon	334	185	149	759	381	378	142	69	1,498	767	731
	„ Khamgaon	37	28	9	...	...	...	2	1	1,165	717	448
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.	Taluk Ellichpur	1,560	782	778	1,197	654	543	5	2	745	402	343
	„ Daryapur	349	171	178	8	6	2	...	...	2,116	1,099	1,017
	„ Melghat	2,518	1,332	1,186	33,805	17,027	16,778	247	139	92	62	30
BULDANA DISTRICT.	Taluk Chikhli	22	9	13	23	12	11	54	31	373	198	175
	„ Malkapur	9	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	3,886	1,915	1,971
	„ Mehkar	50	25	25	...	...	...	28	16	376	248	128
WUN DISTRICT.	Taluk Yeotmal	23,279	10,758	11,521	...	...	...	169	86	228	157	71
	„ Darwha	8,268	4,221	4,047	...	...	...	107	49	376	223	153
	„ Kelapur	25,944	13,049	12,895	103	50	53	10	4	127	71	56
	„ Wun	13,603	6,770	6,833	76	46	30	...	...	21	16	5
BASIM DISTRICT.	Taluk Basim	29	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	322	191	131
	„ Mangrul	94	51	43	...	...	...	...	...	45	36	9
	„ Pusad	325	171	154	...	...	...	371	167	109	88	21

Table X.—Languages.

Parent-tongue.

INDIA—contd.

KACHHI.			KANARI.			TELUGU.			TAMIL.			DISTRICT AND TALUK.
TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
52	40	12	296	183	113	3,593	1,834	1,759	194	93	101	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.
185	149	36	275	147	128	3,170	1,535	1,635	131	70	61	" AKOLA.
27	25	2	62	33	29	1,225	615	610	58	30	28	" ELLICHPUR.
12	11	1	159	82	77	2,753	1,392	1,361	9	5	4	" BULDANA.
51	27	24	57	39	18	28,641	14,242	14,399	34	19	15	" WUN.
17	15	2	239	171	68	3,761	2,001	1,760	13	9	4	" BASIM.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	11	7	...	...	...	Railway Passengers, &c.
344	267	77	1,088	656	433	43,161	21,630	21,531	439	226	213	Total.
31	25	6	202	121	81	2,077	1,034	1,043	170	79	91	Taluk Amraoti . .
10	7	3	15	12	3	593	311	282	9	5	4	" Chandur . .
...	...	...	12	7	5	254	136	118	7	5	2	" Morsi . .
11	8	3	67	43	24	669	353	316	8	4	4	" Murtazapur . .
13	11	2	113	56	57	1,680	815	865	74	40	34	Taluk Akola . .
8	8	...	47	25	22	173	83	90	1	1	...	" Akot . .
10	10	...	83	48	35	323	164	159	1	1	...	" Balapur . .
7	4	3	19	11	8	45	35	10	2	1	1	" Jalgaon . .
147	116	31	13	7	6	949	438	511	53	27	26	" Khamgaon . .
7	7	...	58	29	29	1,026	506	520	45	21	24	Taluk Ellichpur . .
20	18	2	3	3	...	67	31	36	11	7	4	" Daryapur . .
...	...	...	1	1	...	132	78	54	2	2	...	" Melghat . .
2	2	...	90	49	41	1,132	551	581	1	1	...	Taluk Chikhli . .
10	9	1	29	13	16	405	216	189	8	4	4	" Malkapur . .
...	...	...	40	20	20	1,216	625	591	...	...	...	" Mehkar . .
7	5	2	5	3	2	2,308	1,194	1,114	25	16	9	Taluk Yeotmal . .
19	15	4	37	29	8	3,826	1,914	1,912	2	1	1	" Darwha . .
...	...	...	2	2	...	14,404	7,102	7,302	1	1	...	" Kelapur . .
25	7	18	13	5	8	8,103	4,032	4,071	6	1	5	" Wun . .
9	7	2	98	57	41	1,595	869	726	8	5	3	Taluk Basim . .
...	...	...	99	82	17	455	252	203	...	...	...	" Mangrul . .
8	8	...	42	32	10	1,711	880	831	5	4	1	" Pusad . .

Table X.—Languages.

TABLE X.—

VERNACULARS OF INDIA—contd.												
DISTRICT AND TALUK.	MALAYALUM.			GOMANTAKI.			PUNJABI DIALECTS.			SINDHI.		
	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	2	2	...	69	47	22	63	40	28	...	...	...
„ AKOLA	38	28	10	94	72	22	...	...	...
„ ELLICHPUR	1	1	...	6	3	3	53	29	24	...	...	...
„ BULDANA	2	2	...	40	24	16	...	...	...
„ WUN	11	7	4	64	38	26	5	4	1
„ BASIM	8	2	6	50	34	16	...	...	...
Railway Passengers, etc.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	3	...	135	80	45	369	237	132	5	4	1
AMRAOTI DISTRICT. { Taluk Amraoti	2	2	...	65	44	21	16	12	4	...	...	...
„ { „ Chandur	39	21	18	...	...	...
„ { „ Mursi	2	...	2	...	...	...
„ { „ Murtazapur	4	3	1	11	7	4	...	...	...
AKOLA DISTRICT. { Taluk Akola	15	8	7	27	17	10	...	...	...
„ { „ Akot	54	43	11	...	...	...
„ { „ Balapur	4	4	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Jalgaon	4	3	1	...	...	...
„ { „ Khamgaon	23	20	3	5	5	...	...	...	...
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT. { Taluk Ellichpur	6	3	3	45	24	21	...	...	...
„ { „ Daryapur	6	3	3	...	...	...
„ { „ Melghat	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT. { Taluk Chikhli	2	2	...	13	10	3	...	...	...
„ { „ Malkapur	11	5	6	...	...	...
„ { „ Mehkar	16	9	7	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT. { Taluk Yeotmal	11	7	4	21	13	8	3	2	1
„ { „ Darwha	2	2	...
„ { „ Kelapur	42	24	18	...	...	...
„ { „ Wun	1	1	...	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT. { Taluk Basim	7	1	6	23	16	7	...	...	...
„ { „ Mangrul	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Pusad	26	17	9	...	...	...

Table X.—Languages.

Parent-tongue.

VERNACULARS OF ASIATIC COUNTRIES BEYOND INDIA.												DISTRICT AND TALUK.
BENGALI.			SANSKRIT.			KASHMIRI.			PASHTU DIALECTS.			
TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	
59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	
6	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	134	132	2	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.
7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	191	14	" AKOLA.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	77	...	" ELlichPUR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	194	38	" BULDANA.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	171	21	" WUN.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	213	139	74	" BASIM.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	Railway Passengers, etc..
14	8	6	2	2	...	1	1	...	1,064	906	149	Total.
6	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	49	48	1	Taluk Amraoti . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31	...	" Chandur . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	" Morsi . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	42	1	" Murtazapur . . .
6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	65	5	Taluk Akola . . .
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	37	2	" Akot . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	36	2	" Balapur . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	" Jalgaon . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	47	5	" Khamgaon . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	51	...	Taluk Ellichpur . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	" Daryapur . . .
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Melghat . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	Taluk Chikhli . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	128	38	" Malkapur . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	" Mehkar . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	56	4	Taluk Yeotmal . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	72	15	" Darwha . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	43	2	" Kelapur . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Wun . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	30	30	...	Taluk Basim . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	20	10	" Mangrul . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	89	64	" Pusad . . .

Table X.—Languages.

TABLE X.—

VERNACULARS OF ASIATIC COUNTRIES BEYOND INDIA—contd.												
DISTRICT AND TALUK.	ARABIC.			PERSIAN.			ARMENIAN.			CHINESE.		
	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
DISTRICT AMRAOTI	87	41	46	107	64	43	...	...	...	1	1	...
„ AKOLA	26	20	6	74	39	35	1	1	...	7	4	3
„ ELLICHPUR	16	6	10	49	30	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ BULDANA	12	9	3	45	33	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ WUN	14	11	3	72	42	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ BASIM	46	22	24	81	51	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Passengers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	201	109	92	428	259	169	1	1	...	8	6	3
AMRAOTI DISTRICT { Taluk Amraoti	57	21	36	47	28	19	...	...	...	1	1	...
„ { „ Chandur	8	5	3	27	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Morsi . . . . .	...	...	...	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Murtazapur	22	15	7	23	16	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
AKOLA DISTRICT { Taluk Akola	17	15	2	10	6	4	1	1	...	7	4	3
„ { „ Akot	4	3	1	42	20	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Balapur	1	1	...	16	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Jalgaon	4	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Khamgaon . . . . .	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT { Taluk Ellichpur	14	5	9	35	16	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Daryapur	2	1	1	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Melghat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT { Taluk Chikhli	7	5	2	9	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Malkapur	3	3	...	28	22	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Mehkar	2	1	1	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT { Taluk Yeotmal . . . . .	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Darwha	7	5	2	35	18	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Kelapur	6	5	1	14	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Wun	1	1	...	21	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT { Taluk Basim	45	21	24	39	23	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Mangrul	1	1	...	29	19	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { „ Pusad . . . . .	...	...	...	13	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table X.—Languages.

Parent-tongue.

EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.												UNSPECIFIED.			DISTRICT AND TALUK.
ENGLISH.			FRENCH.			GERMAN.			GREEK.			TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	
TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.				
85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
314	165	149	14	1	13	4	3	1	1	1	...	5	4	1	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.
124	78	46	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	" AKOLA.
69	40	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" ELICHPUR.
36	17	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	" BULDANA.
60	31	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" WUN.
32	22	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" BASIM.
18	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Railway Passengers, &c.
653	364	289	14	1	13	5	4	1	4	4	...	5	4	1	Total.
291	147	144	14	1	13	4	3	1	1	1	...	5	4	1	Taluk Amraoti . . .
6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Chandur . . .
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Morsi . . .
16	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Murtazapur . . .
73	42	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Akola . . .
5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Akot . . .
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Balapur . . .
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Jalgaon . . .
43	29	14	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	" Khamgaon . . .
62	36	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Ellichpur . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Daryapur . . .
7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Melghat . . .
31	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Taluk Chikhli . . .
5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Malkapur . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Mehkar . . .
60	31	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Yeotmal . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Darwha . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Keltur . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Wun . . .
32	22	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taluk Basim . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Mangrul . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Pusad . . .

TABLE XI.

Birth-place.

Table XI.—Birth-place.

TABLE XI.—Birth-place.

DISTRICT																									
TOTAL OF PROVINCE.					AMRAOTI.			AKOLA.			ELLICHPUR.			BULDANA.			WUN.			BASIM.			Railway Passengers, &c.		
Total		Males	Females		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
A.—Districts within the Province—																									
AMRAOTI	599,425	261,138	248,287	456,595	235,550	217,855	8,319	3,393	4,921	19,717	7,533	12,184	835	377	458	18,163	8,555	9,575	5,807	2,538	3,269	79	54	25	
AKOLA	543,632	274,135	268,797	10,591	4,400	6,382	485,655	250,444	235,211	14,227	5,252	8,774	22,121	9,311	12,81	1,615	825	870	8,887	4,361	4,526	55	37	25	
ELLICHPUR	286,189	143,016	137,473	23,754	9,867	13,887	10,036	4,117	5,919	245,203	128,237	116,966	367	101	176	706	396	321	417	215	202	6	3	3	
BULDANA	417,906	214,605	203,301	1,145	604	541	17,415	7,135	10,283	686	351	335	389,257	202,501	185,756	409	272	222	8,873	3,667	5,206	29	23	6	
WUN	356,718	181,624	175,094	10,843	4,534	6,309	505	259	366	415	193	222	263	127	141	337,384	173,254	64,066	7,205	3,211	3,994	8	4	4	
BASIM	338,406	174,949	163,457	5,390	2,391	2,999	4,762	2,041	2,721	491	214	277	7,418	3,053	4,365	9,767	4,753	5,014	310,518	162,407	148,051	...	...	...
Total	2,446,576	1,250,167	1,196,409	508,628	260,455	248,173	526,782	267,454	259,328	280,739	141,982	138,757	420,298	215,566	204,738	368,214	188,112	180,102	341,737	176,489	165,218	178	115	63	
B.—Provinces or States in India beyond the Province—																									
BOMBAY	59,805	31,376	28,429	9,556	5,565	3,961	16,015	8,852	7,163	1,731	1,040	691	21,568	9,532	11,986	4,343	2,512	1,831	6,532	3,742	2,790	60	47	13	
CENTRAL PROVINCES	216,488	109,495	106,993	111,377	55,540	55,737	7,245	3,960	3,285	20,231	10,273	9,958	1,311	632	679	74,662	37,708	36,954	1,622	933	689	70	46	21	
HYDERABAD TERRITORY	110,905	53,264	57,641	5,713	3,171	2,542	8,595	4,689	3,906	3,713	2,088	1,625	32,031	14,759	17,292	18,024	8,263	9,156	42,744	19,533	23,111	35	26	9	
CENTRAL INDIA	5,302	3,459	1,833	2,211	1,487	724	818	551	267	365	265	100	388	281	107	936	549	388	559	324	245	15	13	2	
RAJPUTANA	26,774	13,700	8,074	7,023	4,052	2,971	8,245	5,795	2,489	3,210	2,273	937	3,456	2,405	1,091	1,781	1,169	615	3,007	2,127	880	9	0	...	
BARODA	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH-WEST PROVINCES	24,660	19,826	4,834	8,824	7,153	1,671	5,662	4,615	1,077	4,748	3,376	872	1,145	908	237	2,814	2,139	684	1,382	1,008	284	55	46	9	
ODISH	3,699	2,002	707	1,322	1,053	269	718	666	112	649	555	91	322	270	52	456	359	137	180	136	44	12	10	2	
PUNJAB	505	695	210	213	167	46	187	141	46	176	131	45	100	72	28	74	57	17	153	125	28	2	2	...	
PATIALA	22	16	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	15	6	...	...	...
MADRAS	823	473	350	332	177	155	192	112	74	117	59	58	35	27	8	56	35	21	91	57	34	...	...	...
GOA	37	35	2	25	23	2	6	6	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
MYSORE	43	31	12	14	12	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	8	4	4	16	13	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
BENGAL	419	343	76	181	156	25	86	60	17	44	34	10	59	36	3	23	11	12	45	36	9	1	1	...	
ANDAMAN ISLANDS	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BURMA	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KASHMIR	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,449,894	2,407,723	2,042,171	1,466,791	79,586	67,205	47,806	29,376	18,430	34,958	20,898	14,060	60,496	29,016	31,481	103,235	53,417	49,818	56,349	28,228	28,121	259	203	56	

DISTRICT.

Table XI.—Birth-place

DISTRICT, STATE, PROVINCE, OR COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	DISTRICT.												RAILWAY PASSENGERS, etc.																	
	TOTAL OF PROVINCE.				AMRAOTI.				AKOLA.						ELLICHPUR.				BULDANA.				WUN.				BASIM.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.			Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.				
C.—Countries in Asia beyond India—																														
Nepal	14	8	6	4	2	2	144	11	8	1	5	2	3	207	2	143	110	4	81	2	71	10	1	1	1					
Afghanistan	803	777	26	153	151	1	11	11	1	1	74	1	1	205	2	15	15	1	4	4	4	1	1	1	1					
Beluchistan	34	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Ceylon	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Arabia	23	20	3	11	9	2	5	5	1	2	2	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Syria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Persia	5	5	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
China	8	4	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Total	895	866	39	173	165	8	167	157	10	82	79	3	223	220	3	159	155	4	89	78	11	2	2	2	2					
D.—Countries in Europe—																														
England and Wales	72	45	27	23	14	9	11	10	1	16	8	8	2	2	2	4	3	1	4	2	2	12	6	6	6					
Scotland	12	11	2	5	5	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Ireland	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Guernsey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
France	13	11	12	13	7	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Germany	4	3	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Greece	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Europe (undefined)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Total	116	73	43	52	28	24	23	2	2	17	9	8	4	4	4	4	3	1	4	2	2	12	6	6						
E.—Countries in Africa—																														
Egypt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Africa (undefined)	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Total	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
—Countries in America—																														
America (undefined)	7	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3						
Total Population	2,897,491	1,491,826	1,405,665	655,645	340,235	315,410	574,782	297,011	277,771	315,798	162,969	152,859	481,021	244,799	236,222	471,613	241,688	229,925	398,181	264,788	193,383	451	451	451						

TABLE XII.

Persons of Unsound Mind by Age.

Table XII.—Persons of Unsound Mind by Age.

[illegible]

TABLE XIIA.

**Persons of Unsound Mind by Caste, Tribe,
or Race.**

Mind by Caste, Tribe, or Race.

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TABLE XIII.

Deaf-mutes by Age.

Table XIII.—Deaf-mutes by Age.

TABLE XIII.—Deaf-mutes by Age.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		TOTAL AFFLICTED.		DISTRIBUTION BY AGE.																								60 AND OVER.			
				0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59					
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
DISTRICT	ANRAOTI	124	60	55	4	6	12	8	8	6	8	4	7	5	8	4	5	6	7	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	6	9	
"	AKOLA	124	78	46	1	3	9	4	6	4	8	4	6	4	6	7	10	3	4	2	4	4	5	2	2	3	2	10	5		
"	ELLICHPUR	97	58	39	...	1	4	3	6	4	6	2	5	5	6	7	8	5	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	10	9		
"	BULDANA	51	29	22	1	1	4	4	4	4	5	2	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	
"	WUN	72	42	30	2	1	6	1	7	3	6	3	2	2	3	5	5	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	4	4	1	2	3	3	
"	BASIM	62	41	21	3	...	7	6	5	3	1	...	3	1	6	3	3	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	4	4	3	
Total		530	317	213	11	12	42	26	38	25	37	15	26	19	32	22	33	20	20	9	15	11	12	11	15	10	5	33	31		
ANRAOTI DISTRICT	{ Taluk Amraoti	33	17	16	...	...	4	3	2	...	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	" Chandur	33	17	16	...	2	3	2	2	...	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	
	" Morsi	26	19	7	2	2	4	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
	" Murtazapur	32	16	16	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	4	2	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
AKOLA DISTRICT	{ Taluk Akola	28	15	13	...	1	1	...	1	1	4	4	...	...	...	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	6	3
	" Akot	36	24	12	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	4
	" Balapur	18	12	6	...	1	3	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
	" Jalgaon	13	9	4	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT	{ Taluk Ellichpur	19	10	9	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	2	3	1	2	5	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	8
	" Daryapur	67	40	27	1	1	4	3	2	1	5	1	3	2	5	2	5	4	5	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	8	1
	" Melghat	11	8	3	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA DISTRICT	{ Taluk Chikhli	10	3	7	1	1	...	3	1	...	1	2	1	1	1	...
	" Malkapur	36	25	11	1	1	2	1	4	2	7	1	3	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN DISTRICT	{ Taluk Yeotmal	22	12	10	3	...	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	...
	" Darwaha	22	12	10	1	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Kelapur	11	8	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM DISTRICT	{ Taluk Wun	17	10	7	2	...	1	3	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
	" Basim	24	13	11	...	...	2	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Mangrul	14	7	7	3	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Taluk Pusad	24	21	3	4	2	3	...	1	4	...	2	...	1	2	1	...

TABLE XIII A.

Deaf-Mutes, by Caste, Tribe, or Race.

Table XIII A.—Deaf-Mutes, by Caste.

TABLE XIII A.—Deaf-Mutes,

CASTE, TRIBE, OR RACE.	DISTRIBUTION																						
	TOTAL.			DISTRICT AMRAOTI.								DISTRICT AKOLA.								DISTRICT			
				Taluk Amraoti.		Taluk Chandur.		Taluk Morsi.		Taluk Murtazapur.		Taluk Akola.		Taluk Akot.		Taluk Baiapur.		Taluk Jalgaon.		Taluk Khamgaon.		Taluk Ellichpur.	
	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1. ANDH	15	9	6																				
2. BAIRAGI	1	1																					
3. BANJARI	6	5	1		1																		
4. BARI	3	1	2	1	1																		
5. BELDAR	1	1																					
6. BHIL	1	1																					
7. BHOI	4	3	1																				
8. BRAHMAN	11	7	4																				
9. CHAMBHAR	9	7	2																				
10. DHANGAR	20	9	11		1							1	1	1		1				1			
11. GAOLI	7	4	3									2	1			1							
12. GARPAGARI	2	2																					
13. GAWARI	4	3	1	1		1		1															
14. GOND	14	8	6		1							1											
15. GOPAL	2	2										1											
16. GOSAVI	7	3	4									1				1							
17. GUJRATHI	1		1																				
18. GURAO	2	2						1															
19. HATGAR	2	2																					
20. JINGAR	1		1					1															
21. JIRAVAT	2	1	1											1	1								
22. KAHAR	1		1																				
23. KALAL	2	1	1																				
24. KANARI	1		1													1							
25. KASTH	2	1	1									1											
26. KHATIK	2	2		1																			
27. KOLAM	4	2	2																				
28. KOLHATI	1	1																					
29. KOLI	3	2	1																				
30. KOMTI	2	1	1																				
31. KORRU	7	5	2	1																			
32. KOSHTI	4	3	1					2	1														
33. KUMBHAR	4	1	3																				
34. KUNBI	110	66	53	3	3	6	3	6	3	4	5	2	5	5	3					1	2	6	4
35. LOHAR	6	1	5							1	3												
36. MAHAR	78	52	26	2	3	4	5	3	1	3	3	5	2	7		1				1	2	1	1
37. MALI	37	25	12	3		2	2	5		1			1	1	1	1				1	2	1	1
38. MANG	10	5	5		1					1			1	1	1								
39. MARATHA	3	1	2					1															
40. MHALI	5	3	2											3	1								
41. MUNARWAR	1	1																					
42. MUSALMAN	10	5	5																				
43. NATH	1	1																					
44. NATIVE CHRISTIAN	1	1																					
45. NINAI	2	2																					
46. OTARI	1		1																				
47. PAKHALI	1	1																					
48. PANGUL	1	1																					
49. PARDHAN	5	3	2					1															
50. PATHAN	4	2	2																				
51. RAJPUT	17	9	8	1	1		1					2	1	1									
52. RANGARI	1		1																				
53. SALI	2	2																					
54. SHAKH	17	5	12	1	3							2				1	1		2	1	1	1	1
55. SIMPI (HINDU)	4	1	3					1															
56. SIMPI (JAIN)	1	1																					
57. SONAR	5	4	1	1																			
58. SUTAR	8	8						1		1													
59. SYED	2	2																					
60. TAKANKAR	2	2																					
61. TELI	8	4	4	1	1		1																
62. THAKUR	3	2	1																				
63. VIDUR	1	1																					
64. WADHAR	1		1																				
65. WANI (HINDU)	12	9	3																				
66. WANI (JAIN)	1		1																				
67. WANI (MUSALMAN)	5	4	1																				
68. WARTHI	5	2	3																				
UNSPECIFIED	1		1																				
TOTAL	680	347	333	17	16	17	16	10	7	18	16	15	13	24	13	12	4	9	4	18	17	15	15

-by Caste, Tribe, or Race.

Background

ELLICHPUR.				DISTRICT BULDANA.				DISTRICT WUN.				DISTRICT BASIM.				CASTE, TRIBE, OR RACE.										
Taluk Daryapur.		Taluk Melghat.		Taluk Chikhli.		Taluk Malkapur.		Taluk Mehkar.		Taluk Yeotmal.		Taluk Darwha.		Taluk Kelapur.				Taluk Wun.		Taluk Basim.		Taluk Mangul.		Taluk Pusad.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	5	1	1	1	ANDH.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	BAIRAGI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	BANJARI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	BAR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	BELDAR.
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	BHIL.
3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	BHOL.
1	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	8	BRÁHMÁN.
2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	GAOLI.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	GARPAGARI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	GAWARI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	GOND.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	GOPÁL.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	GOSÁVI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	GUJRÁTHI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	GURAO.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	HATGAR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	JINGAR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	JIRÁYAT.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	KAHAR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	KALÁL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	KÁNARI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	KÁSTH.
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...														

TABLE XIV.

Blind Persons, by Age.

Table XIV.—Blind, by Age.

TABLE XIV.—Blind Persons, by Age.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		TOTAL AFFLICTED.		DISTRIBUTION BY AGE.														60 AND OVER.											
				0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34				35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4																									
DISTRICT ANRAOTI		1,434	763	670	33	18	56	28	46	30	39	22	44	23	48	65	35	36	46	51	48	42	31	80	24	26	192	238	
" AKOLA		1,417	698	719	37	26	51	37	40	24	40	26	48	38	58	47	51	46	39	41	67	28	46	61	19	31	182	229	
" ELLICHPUR		819	433	386	22	11	28	17	19	14	14	16	19	6	37	28	20	26	15	29	38	27	22	32	52	16	134	144	
" BULDANA		1,290	628	662	49	39	47	34	54	39	37	26	35	38	59	49	73	36	41	48	46	28	26	51	57	14	12	121	183
" WUN		865	405	460	12	11	36	21	19	16	23	16	24	27	30	35	39	29	31	28	37	16	21	32	45	18	24	93	150
" BASIM		944	453	491	40	34	45	31	34	34	23	22	27	24	34	32	31	18	30	50	45	15	18	50	10	22	175	120	
Total		6,768	3,380	3,388	193	139	263	168	212	157	176	128	197	156	266	256	249	191	202	247	281	156	164	308	356	103	131	814	1,064
ANRAOTI District.		399	225	174	8	7	17	5	13	8	13	4	12	4	8	23	11	11	11	11	12	13	14	25	20	11	9	58	69
" Taluk Amraoti		398	206	192	10	2	21	13	11	10	11	9	16	10	14	19	11	9	18	16	9	9	18	24	20	4	5	39	54
" " Morsi		359	187	172	6	4	14	4	12	8	10	5	13	5	14	8	7	6	9	13	14	8	5	17	29	5	9	61	64
" " Murtaapur		277	145	132	9	5	4	6	7	4	5	4	3	4	12	15	6	10	8	10	12	11	8	14	16	4	3	41	51
AKOLA District.		295	159	136	8	1	11	11	6	7	7	5	12	4	15	12	6	13	8	8	14	6	13	15	11	3	4	43	45
" Taluk Akola		331	158	173	8	7	6	5	7	3	9	4	14	12	10	11	13	11	6	10	16	7	13	15	14	8	6	42	62
" " Akot		252	129	123	5	6	12	9	8	3	6	3	10	8	10	9	10	6	6	8	9	8	7	9	13	2	6	36	33
" " Jalgaon		283	136	147	8	3	8	7	10	5	8	7	6	6	11	8	15	4	9	12	12	2	6	15	13	2	10	41	49
" " Khangaon		256	116	140	8	9	14	5	9	6	10	6	5	8	12	7	7	12	10	3	16	5	7	7	16	4	3	20	40
ELLICHPUR District.		366	207	159	6	3	14	4	10	5	4	3	8	3	18	14	9	8	9	10	15	4	11	22	20	6	7	83	67
" Taluk Ellichpur		351	186	165	15	6	8	10	6	5	8	7	3	3	13	11	6	15	5	16	17	21	9	10	23	9	5	47	61
" " Daryapur		102	40	62	1	2	6	3	3	4	2	5	4	...	6	3	5	3	1	3	6	2	2	...	9	3	4	4	16
BULDANA District.		433	208	225	14	12	17	13	18	11	12	10	15	16	6	16	29	13	12	19	16	10	5	20	26	5	6	43	52
" Taluk Chikhli		476	246	230	21	14	18	8	19	12	14	9	14	10	29	20	23	12	17	16	17	11	13	16	19	8	3	48	71
" " Malkapur		381	174	207	14	13	12	13	17	16	11	7	6	12	24	13	21	11	12	13	13	7	8	15	12	1	3	30	60
WUN District.		239	117	122	3	4	14	8	6	3	7	6	4	8	11	7	7	8	8	10	12	5	6	10	14	7	5	25	38
" Taluk Yeotmal		329	160	169	5	5	15	4	7	9	1	9	6	10	10	13	18	9	10	13	16	7	8	13	12	6	10	38	48
" " Darwaha		135	61	74	3	1	4	5	2	3	1	2	6	4	4	8	4	6	6	2	4	1	2	5	7	5	2	12	30
" " Kelapur		162	67	95	1	1	4	4	4	1	...	3	6	3	5	7	10	6	7	3	5	3	5	4	12	...	7	28	34
" " Wun																													
BASIM District.		511	242	269	22	20	23	10	20	19	8	13	14	20	20	14	16	10	17	23	31	10	14	27	25	6	15	46	62
" Taluk Basim		155	68	87	3	3	9	5	4	6	5	4	3	3	3	4	7	2	3	8	7	1	3	7	7	1	2	18	33
" " Mangrul		278	143	135	15	11	13	16	10	9	10	11	7	11	11	14	8	6	10	19	19	4	1	16	18	3	5	11	25

TABLE XIV A.

Blind, by Caste, Tribe, or Race.

Table XIVA.—Blind, by Caste.

TABLE XIVA.—Blind, by Caste,

CASTE, TRIBE, OR RACE.	DISTRIBUTION BY																						
	TOTAL.			DISTRICT AMRAOTI.								DISTRICT AKOLA.								DISTRICT			
				Taluk Amraoti.		Taluk Chandur.		Taluk Morsi.		Taluk Murtazapur.		Taluk Akola.		Taluk Akot.		Taluk Balapur.		Taluk Jalgaon.		Taluk Khamgaon.		Taluk Ellichpur.	
	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1. ANDH	58	28	30									1				3	1						
2. BAIRĀGI	6	5	1	2				1												1		1	
3. BANJĀRI	43	21	22		1	1		1															
4. BĀRI	68	45	23	8	3	3		6						1	5	2	2		2	7		2	6
5. BASOD	2	2																					
6. BEDAR	7	1	6											4									
7. BELDĀR	48	16	12	3	1	1	2					1	1	2		1	1	1				2	
8. BHĀMTI	5	2	3									1	1			1	1			1			
9. BHANGI	3	2	1													1							
10. BHARĀDI	2		2																				
11. BHĀT	6	4	2			1			1														
12. BHIL	5	3	2																				
13. BHOI	54	20	34	5	7	4	5		1	1	1	1	1	3	2			1	1			1	2
14. BRĀHMAN	143	75	68	7	5	1	4	1	1	3	1	7	3	9	2	4	3	2	5	5	6	3	4
15. BUNKAR	1	1																				1	
16. BURAD	3	3				1										1						1	
17. CHĀMBHĀR	50	26	30	1	1	2			2		3	1		1	2	1	3	3	2	1	1		
18. CHHIPĀ	1		1						1														
19. CHITĀRI	1	1																1					
20. CHITRAKATHI	1		1							1													
21. DĀNGAT	2	2																					
22. DHANGAR	248	104	144	5	5	8	8	3	8	2	7	2	2	1	9	3	10	4	12	4	7	7	4
23. DOHOB	15	8	7			1				1						2	1					2	
24. ELĀMĀ	1	1																					
25. EURASIAN	1	1																					
26. FAKIR	12	7	5		1									2		1						2	
27. GAULĀN	3		2																				
28. GAOLI	30	20	10			2		6	1			1	4	2			1					1	1
29. GAONDI	3	1	2																				
30. GĀRPAGĀRI	10	4	6		1	1		1	2					1									2
31. GAWĀRI	18	9	9	2		1	2	1	1														
32. GHISĀDI	1	1																					
33. GOLAK	1	1																					
34. GOLKAR	2	1	1																				
35. GOND	137	56	81	3	2	6	5	11	8		2				1								2
36. GONDHALI	7	1	6		3		1																
37. GOPĀL	8	6	2			1								1									
38. GOSĀWI	46	30	16	3		1	1	1		2	1	2	3	1		1	1			2		1	1
39. GUJAR	2	2				1																	
40. GUJRĀTHI	3	2	1													1							
41. GURUD KĀPUWĀR	1	1																					
42. GURAO	27	14	13	2	2	2	2	2	1				1		2					1			
43. HALBI	4	2	2																			2	2
44. HAMĀL	1		1																				1
45. HATGAR	12	9	3									1	1										
46. INJHWAR	1		1																				
47. JĀT	1	1																					
48. JOGI	4	1	3																				
49. KAIKĀDI	2	1	1																				
50. KALĀL	31	14	17	1	3	1		1		1	4	2		1			1				1	1	1
51. KALSUTRI	1		1																				
52. KALWANT	1		1																				
53. KĀNARI	5	2	3																				
54. KĀSĀR	26	16	10			2				1	1			3				2		1			1
55. KĀSTH	1		1												1								
56. KĀYET	1	1																				1	
57. KHĀTIK	10	6	4	2			1									1						1	1
58. KHATRI	2		2				1																
59. KOLĀM	21	6	15																				
60. KOLHATI	1	1																					
61. KOLI	71	30	41	5	5					1	2	2	5	4	2	1	1	2	5	1	1		
62. KOMTI	7	4	3		2																		
63. KORKU	87	39	48		2										1			3				4	1
64. KOSHTI	48	23	25	2		4	4	1	5					1								5	3
65. KUMBHĀR	49	28	21	1	2	1	1	1	1			2		2		1	1	2	1	3		3	3
66. KUNBI	2,227	1,131	1,096	45	41	53	55	56	47	58	42	60	51	54	70	48	30	46	50	42	52	56	56
67. LABHĀNI	20	11	9			1		1				1											
68. LAJJHAR	3	2	1			1		1															
69. LODH	4	2	2			1									1								

Tribe, or Race—*contd.*

C 3

Table XIVA.—Blind, by Caste.

TABLE XIV A.—Blind, by Caste,

CASTE, TRIBE, OR RACE.	DISTRIBUTION																							
	TOTAL			DISTRICT AMRAOTI.								DISTRICT AKOLA.								Dis				
				Taluk Amraoti.		Taluk Chandur.		Taluk Morsi.		Taluk Murtaza-pur.		Taluk Akola.		Taluk Akot.		Taluk Balapur.		Taluk Jalgaon.		Taluk Kham-gaon.		Taluk Ellich-pur.		
	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
70. LOHAR	36	22	14	1	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	1	...
71. LONARI	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72. LUNIJA	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
73. MADGI	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74. MAHAR	761	384	378	32	26	28	27	25	25	24	15	24	17	10	19	10	13	15	11	8	11	27	29	
75. MALI	565	293	272	24	15	19	19	42	37	12	15	10	8	19	14	14	14	16	12	14	10	22	27	
76. MANA	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77. MANBHAO	12	2	10	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
78. MANG	107	50	57	10	3	...	4	...	1	5	...	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	4	...	1	2	...	
79. MANYAR	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80. MARAL	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
81. MARATHA	50	20	30	2	2	3	5	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
82. MARWARI	16	11	5	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83. MHALI	79	41	38	2	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	3	1	3	4	1	4	2	2	3	2	6	1	
84. MOGHUL	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
85. MUDLIYAR	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86. MUNARWAR	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87. MUSALMAN	90	41	49	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	5	...	2	6	4	2	...	4	...	...
88. NATH	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
89. NATIVE CHRISTIAN	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90. NIHAL	12	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91. OTARI	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92. PAHAD	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93. PANCHAL	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94. PANGUL	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95. PARRHU	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96. PARDESI	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97. PARDHAN	26	12	14	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98. PARDHI	19	11	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	...
99. PARSU	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100. PATHAN	79	42	37	5	2	2	3	1	...	...	3	2	1	3	2	4	...	2	2	2	14	4	1
101. PATHRAT OR PATHAR	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
102. PATWI	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
103. PERKI	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104. RAJPUT	134	73	61	14	4	9	4	1	3	...	...	2	2	3	3	3	1	2	8	6	2	2	2
105. RANGARI	24	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	2
106. SALI	20	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
107. SARODE	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108. SHEKH	191	90	101	5	7	2	2	6	6	7	3	2	2	2	10	7	9	4	1	5	9	17	13	
109. SIKALGAR	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110. SIMPI	36	16	20	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	1	2	2	1	...
111. SONAR	75	39	36	1	1	3	2	...	3	2	...	3	3	2	3	4	2	2	...	2	...	2	1	
112. SUGANDHI	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113. SUTAR	70	34	35	4	1	3	4	2	2	1	2	3	...	2	1	2	2	2	5	2	2	2	2	
114. SYED	26	11	15	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	2
115. TAKANKAR	9	3	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
116. TAMBATKAR	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
117. TAMBOLI	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
118. TELI	204	102	102	6	10	18	9	3	3	3	9	4	...	4	1	1	2	4	7	5	2	3	6	
119. THAKUR	10	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120. UDASI	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121. VIDUR	30	13	17	1	3	3	2	3	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	1
122. WADDAR	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123. WANI (HINDU)	127	66	61	5	4	8	2	3	2	2	9	3	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	...	5	...	
124. WANI (JAIN)	24	9	15	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
125. WANJARI	94	35	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
126. WARTHI	54	26	28	3	2	1	2	2	...	1	...	1	3	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
127. WASUDEO	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6,768	3,380	3,388	228	174	206	192	187	172	145	132	159	136	158	173	129	123	138	147	116	140	207	199	

Table XIVA.—Blind, by Caste.

Tribe, or Race—concl'd.

BY DISTRICTS.

TRICT ELLICHPUR.		DISTRICT BULDANA.					DISTRICT WUN.					DISTRICT BASIM.					CASTE, TRIBE, OR RACE.							
Taluk Daryapur.	Taluk Melghat.	Taluk Chikhli.	Taluk Malkapur.	Taluk Mehkar.	Taluk Yeotmal.	Taluk Darwha.	Taluk Kelapur.	Taluk Wun.	Taluk Basim.	Taluk Mangul.	Taluk Pusad.													
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.								
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	1	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	70. LOHAR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71. LONARI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72. LONIA.
23	25	1	2	23	22	29	32	14	17	8	12	15	13	4	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	73. MADOL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74. MAHAR.
17	20	...	...	9	8	17	11	13	23	12	9	12	7	2	4	...	2	7	7	9	7	3	3	75. MAIL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	76. MANA.
3	1	...	...	3	9	4	6	2	6	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	10	8	...	...	3	5	77. MANBHAO.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78. MANG.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79. MANYAR.
2	1	...	...	1	2	2	1	2	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	2	1	2	80. MARAL.
6	2	...	...	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	...	4	1	1	1	...	1	...	81. MARATHA.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82. MARWARI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83. MIHALI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84. MOGHUL.
4	5	1	...	10	3	5	3	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	2	4	1	85. MUDLIYAR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86. MUNARWAR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87. MUSALMAN.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88. NAIH.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89. NATIVE CHRISTIAN.
...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90. NIHAI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91. OTARI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92. PAHAD.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93. PANCHAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94. PANGUL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95. PARBU.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96. PARDESI.
1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97. PARDHAN.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98. PARDHI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99. PARSI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100. PATHAN.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101. PATHRAT OR PATHAR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102. PATWI.
3	1	...	2	9	10	8	9	...	2	2	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	2	2	103. PERKI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104. RAJPUT.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105. RANGARI.
1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	106. SALI.
6	...	...	...	2	7	13	11	2	3	1	4	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107. SARODE.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108. SHEKH.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109. SIKALGAR.
1	2	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	110. SIMPL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111. SONAR.
6	1	...	...	1	2	3	4	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	112. SU ANDHI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113. SUTAR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114. SYED.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115. TAKANKAR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116. TAMBATRAR.
3	4	...	...	2	7	7	8	5	4	5	5	7	5	2	1	2	1	8	10	4	3	6	5	117. TAMBOLI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118. TELI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119. THAKUR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120. UDASI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121. VIDUR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122. WANDAR.
2	1	...	...	2	2	5	3	4	9	2	3	6	5	...	1	1	...	4	2	2	3	8	5	123. WANI (HINDU).
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124. WANI (JAIN).
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125. WANJARI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126. WARTHI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127. WASUDEO.
186	165	40	62	208	225	246	230	174	207	117	122	160	169	61	74	67	95	242	269	68	87	143	135	Total

TABLE XV.
Lepers, by Age.

Table XV.—Lepers, by Age.

TABLE XV.—Lepers, by Age.

DISTRICT AND TALUK.		TOTAL AFFLICTED.		DISTRIBUTION BY AGE.														60 AND OVER.														
				0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34				35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59				
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
DISTRICT ANRAOTI				932	743	189	...	...	5	...	15	10	19	10	41	52	16	101	31	90	20	126	36	66	9	108	22	22	9	98	16
" AKOLA				910	606	214	1	1	4	...	20	12	11	4	45	54	15	101	34	94	20	104	34	79	17	85	20	24	6	67	23	
" ELLICHPUR				524	415	129	...	...	...	...	4	6	18	9	20	28	13	60	14	44	12	68	15	41	10	66	11	18	4	55	11
" BULDANA				779	601	178	...	...	...	...	8	9	23	12	43	56	21	75	28	70	18	109	26	61	5	77	14	20	7	57	22
" WUN				377	285	92	...	...	...	...	6	1	9	6	11	22	6	28	7	35	16	42	13	24	10	59	13	15	4	34	11
" BASIM				176	140	30	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	6	5	7	11	3	16	4	27	3	14	6	29	2	3	...	25	3
Total				3,698	2,886	812	2	3	10	...	56	40	85	43	166	219	73	376	117	849	90	476	127	285	57	424	82	102	30	386	86	
ANRAOTI DISTRICT.				207	170	37	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	2	10	1	4	25	8	19	2	32	8	13	2	32	5	5	2	19	2
" Taluk Anraoti				237	188	49	...	...	2	...	1	3	1	4	6	3	3	24	6	22	7	29	6	22	4	30	3	8	4	31	6
" " Chandur				297	233	64	...	...	3	...	2	3	13	2	20	5	18	32	10	27	6	33	11	21	...	29	13	4	3	31	4
" " Mursi				191	152	39	...	...	...	...	7	3	5	2	5	1	12	20	7	22	5	32	11	10	3	17	1	5	...	17	4
AKOLA DISTRICT.				200	157	43	...	...	2	...	4	3	2	1	7	6	8	18	6	15	6	23	9	25	1	31	3	4	1	18	4
" Taluk Akola				205	156	49	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	1	6	5	12	22	8	23	5	31	5	14	3	19	5	7	2	14	7
" " Akot				198	150	48	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	2	16	3	13	25	7	19	3	25	7	11	4	13	6	3	1	20	8
" " Balapur				165	121	44	...	...	2	...	6	2	5	6	8	4	13	19	5	18	5	13	8	12	4	14	4	6	2	4	3
" " Jalgaon				142	112	30	...	...	...	...	7	1	1	1	8	3	8	17	8	19	1	12	5	17	5	8	2	4	...	11	1
" " Khangaon				244	186	58	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	7	5	13	24	8	11	6	40	8	17	6	32	4	10	4	27	7
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.				222	182	40	...	...	...	...	3	4	6	3	10	3	14	27	6	23	5	22	4	19	4	29	5	5	...	24	3
" Taluk Ellichpur				58	47	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	1	9	...	10	1	6	3	5	...	5	2	3	...	4	1
" " Darvapur				275	210	65	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	7	19	4	20	30	13	21	3	45	8	16	1	30	5	5	1	14	6
" " Melghat				385	293	92	...	...	1	...	5	3	15	5	21	8	29	39	15	37	9	42	15	31	4	32	6	13	6	28	12
" " Mehkar				119	98	21	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	2	7	6	...	12	6	22	3	14	...	15	3	2	...	15	4
BULDANA DISTRICT.				138	106	32	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	5	1	9	10	3	12	7	17	4	8	3	22	5	2	...	16	6
" Taluk Yeotmal				136	106	30	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	1	3	1	9	13	2	17	5	11	4	7	3	24	6	5	...	10	4
" " Darwaha				55	41	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	2	3	1	7	3	6	3	9	1	1	2	4	...
" " Kelapur				48	32	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	2	3	...	3	3	7	2	3	1	4	1	4	...	4	...
" " Wun				74	60	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	2	3	1	5	1	6	4	13	1	4	2	16	1	...	...	10	1
BASIM DISTRICT.				49	40	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	5	1	7	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	10	2
" Taluk Basim				53	46	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	7	...	7	...	9	...	...	...	5	...
" " Mangrul						
" " Pusad						

TABLE XVA.

Lepers, by Caste, Tribe, or Race.

TABLE XVA—Lopers, by

CASTE, TRIBE, OR RACE.	DISTRIBUTION																							
	TOTAL.				DISTRICT AMRAOTI.								DISTRICT AKOLA.										Dis.	
					Taluk Amraoti.		Taluk Chandur.		Taluk Morsl.		Taluk Murta-zapur.		Taluk Akola.		Taluk Akot.		Taluk Balapur.		Taluk Jalgaon.		Taluk Khamgaon.				Taluk Ellichpur.
	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1. ANIR	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. ANDH	31	25	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. BAIRAGI	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4. BALAI	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. BANJARI	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. BARI	57	49	8	8	..	8	1	8	1	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	4	1
7. BEDAR	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
8. BELDAR	7	6	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. BHAMTI	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
10. BHANGI	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
11. BHARADI	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. BHAT	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. BHIL	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. BHIL (MUSALMAN)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. BHOI	34	21	13	1	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
16. BOPCHI	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. BRAHMAN	63	50	13	7	2	3	1	..	..	6	2	1	..	2	..	4	1	..	1	..	2	..	..
18. CHAMBHAP	38	32	6	5	..	1	..	5	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
19. CHITRAKATHI	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. DANGAT	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. DANGUR	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. DHANGAR	73	57	16	3	1	6	2	2	1	7	1	6	..	2	..	5	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	
23. DOHOR	12	7	5	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
24. FAKIR	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
25. GAOLI	23	16	7	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	3	..
26. GAULAN	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
27. GARPAGARI	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
28. GAWARI	30	24	6	1	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29. GRISADI	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30. GOND	77	57	20	4	..	3	3	6	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	3	..	..
31. GONDHALI	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
32. GOSAWI	38	29	9	2	1	2	1	..	1	5	..	2	..	6	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..
33. GUJAR	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34. GUJRATHI	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35. GURAO	25	17	8	3	1	3	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..
36. HALBI	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
37. JANGAM	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38. JAT	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39. JINGAR	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40. JOGI	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41. KAHAR	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42. KAWAR	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43. KALAL	17	12	5	1	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
44. KANARI	4	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45. KANGAR	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46. KASAI (MUSALMAN)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47. KASAR	20	15	5	..	1	2	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
48. KHATIR	8	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
49. KHATRI	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50. KOLAN	9	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51. KOLHATI	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52. KOLI	37	28	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	3	2	..	1	4	2	..	1	..	..
53. KONTI	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54. KORRU	43	35	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
55. KOSHTI	22	19	3	2	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
56. KUMBHAR	28	21	7	..	..	3	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57. KUNBI	1,150	938	221	45	6	61	11	67	23	51	15	48	7	70	20	51	9	37	11	43	10	21	..	
58. LABHANI	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59. LAJJHAR	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60. LAD	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61. LODHI	6	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62. LONAR	27	20	7	..	..	4	2	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..
63. LONARI	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64. MANAR	363	270	93	19	13	13	6	18	4	13	6	22	5	9	5	13	6	12	12	12	12	12	..	
65. MALI	414	313	101	15	2	20	4	48	13	13	3	10	5	20	1	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	..	
66. MANDAL	8	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67. MARA	52	42	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68. MARATHA	18	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69. MARWARI	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70. MRAWLI	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table XVA.—Lepers.

Caste, Tribe or Race.

BY DISTRICTS.

TRICT ELLICHPUR.				DISTRICT BULDANA.						DISTRICT WUN.								DISTRICT BASIM.						CASTE, TRIBE, OR RACE.
Taluk Darya-pur.		Taluk Melghat.		Taluk Chikhli.		Taluk. Malkapur.		Taluk Mehkar.		Taluk Yeotmal.		Taluk Darwaha.		Taluk Kelapur.		Taluk Wun.		Taluk Basim.		Taluk Mangrul.		Taluk Pusad.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
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Table XVA. - Lepers.

TABLE XVA.—Lepers, by

CASTE, TRIBE, OR RACE.	DISTRIBUTION																							
	TOTAL			DISTRICT AMRAOTI.								DISTRICT AKOLA.										DISTRICT .		
				Taluk Amraoti.		Taluk Chandur.		Taluk Morsi.		Taluk Murta-zapur.		Taluk Akola.		Taluk Akot.		Taluk Balapur.		Taluk Jalgaon.		Taluk Khamgaon.				
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
71. MOGHUL	5	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72. MUNARWÁR	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73. MUSALMÁN	48	37	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
74. NÁTH	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75. Nihál	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76. OTÁRI	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77. PÁNGUL	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78. PÁRDHÁN	24	10	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79. PÁRDHI	0	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
80. PATHÁN	48	41	7	1	..	..	1	4	..	1	1	3	..	4	1	3	2	1	..	3	..	5	2	..
81. PÁTHRAT	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82. PATWÍ	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83. PERKÍ	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84. PINJÁRI	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
85. RAJPUT	70	59	20	3	..	7	2	5	1	2	..	2	1	2	1	2	..	3	..	3	..	3	2	..
86. RANGÁRI	14	10	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87. SÁLI	17	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
88. SHEKH	105	87	18	12	1	1	..	7	..	7	3	5	2	4	1	6	1	..	..	1	..	15	3	..
89. SIMPI	17	13	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..
90. SONÁR	31	25	6	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	..
91. SUTÁR	44	38	6	4	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	3	..
92. SYED	13	10	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
93. TÁKANKÁR	15	10	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
94. TÁMBATKÁR	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95. TELI	162	116	46	10	3	16	5	8	3	12	4	5	4	2	1	4	2	8	4	2	..	6	4	..
96. THÁKUR	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
97. TIRMALE	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98. VIDUR	20	17	3	2	1	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
99. WADDAR	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100. WANJÁRI	36	24	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
101. WÁNI (HINDU)	30	32	7	..	..	1	..	5	..	5	..	..	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102. WÁNI (JAIN)	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103. WARTHI	45	28	17	1	..	3	1	3	2	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	..	2	1	..	2	..
TOTAL	3,698	2,886	812	170	37	188	49	233	64	152	39	157	43	156	49	150	48	121	44	112	30	186	58	..

Table XVA.—Lepers.

Caste, Tribe or Race--contd.

BY DISTRICTS.

ELLICHPUR.				DISTRICT BULDANA.				DISTRICT WUN.								DISTRICT BASIM.						CASTE, TRIBE, OR RACE		
Taluk Daryapur.		Taluk Melghat.		Taluk Chikhli.		Taluk Malkapur.		Taluk Mehkar.		Taluk Yeotmal.		Taluk Darwaha.		Taluk Kelapur.		Taluk Wun.		Taluk Basim.		Taluk Mangrul.			Taluk Pusad.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	71. MOGHUL.
8	2	...	...	9	6	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	72. MUNARWAR.
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	73. MUSALMAN.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74. NATH.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75. NIHAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	76. OFARI.
1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	5	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	77. PANGUL.
...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78. PARDHAN.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	79. PARDHI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80. PATHAN.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81. PATHRAT.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82. PATWL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83. PERKI.
3	4	...	1	8	3	10	1	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	84. PINJARI.
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85. RAJPUT.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86. RANGARI.
1	1	...	...	9	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	87. SALI.
1	...	...	...	10	...	10	3	1	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	88. SHERKH.
5	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	89. SIMPI.
6	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	90. SONAR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91. SUTAR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92. SYED.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93. TAKANKAR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94. TAMBATKAR.
4	1	...	...	10	3	12	6	1	...	3	2	7	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	95. TELI.
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96. THAKUR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	97. TIRMALE.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98. VIDUR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99. WADDAR.
1	...	...	...	3	4	4	1	9	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100. WANJARI.
2	...	...	...	3	...	8	1	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	101. WANI (HINDU).
3	2	...	...	1	...	2	4	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	102. WANI (JAIN).
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103. WARTHI.
182	40	47	11	210	65	293	92	98	21	106	32	106	30	41	14	32	16	60	14	40	9	46	7	TOTAL.

TABLE XVI.

**Castes, Tribes, and Races, by Nationality
or Traditional Occupation.**

Table XVI.—Castes [Multáni—Káchi].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				PROVINCIAL TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION	
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.		AMRAGTI.	AKOLA.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—AGRICULTURAL.	1.—MILITARY AND DOMINANT.	MULTÁNI	Musalman . . .	T. 9 M. 4 F. 5	...	...
		Sikh	Hindu	T. 202 M. 105 F. 97	T. 50 M. 24 F. 26	T. 14 M. 9 F. 5
		Do.	Sikh	T. 114 M. 60 F. 54	T. 27 M. 12 F. 15	T. 13 M. 9 F. 4
		Total Group 1 . . .		T. 325 M. 169 F. 168	T. 77 M. 38 F. 41	T. 27 M. 18 F. 9
	2.—OTHER AGRICUL- TURAL— (a) CULTIVATORS.	AYÁWÁR	Hindu	T. 132 M. 65 F. 67	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	...
		BÁGWÁN	Musalman . . .	T. 124 M. 58 F. 66	...	...
		BARAI	Hindu	T. 142 M. 66 F. 76	...	T. 5 M. 4 F. 1
		BÁRI	Do.	T. 25,920 M. 13,190 F. 12,730	T. 7,839 M. 3,947 F. 3,892	T. 8,532 M. 4,375 F. 4,157
		BHANÁRI	Do.	T. 21 M. 9 F. 12	...	...
		BHOVER	Do.	T. 30 M. 26 F. 4	T. 24 M. 21 F. 3	...
		BHUTE	Do.	T. 1 M. 1	...	...
		BHUVÁSH	Do.	T. 6 M. 2 F. 4	...	...
		GUJAR	Do.	T. 981 M. 522 F. 459	T. 580 M. 310 F. 270	T. 280 M. 144 F. 136
		Do.	Jain	T. 9 M. 4 F. 5	...	T. 9 M. 4 F. 5
		GURUD KÁPUWÁR	Hindu	T. 501 M. 241 F. 260	...	...
		JÁT	Do.	T. 513 M. 292 F. 221	T. 235 M. 117 F. 118	T. 56 M. 36 F. 20
		Do.	Musalman . . .	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...	...
		Do.	Jain	T. 5 M. 3 F. 2	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...
		Do.	Sikh	T. 7 M. 5 F. 2	...	...
		KACHHWÁR	Hindu	T. 1 M. 1	T. 1 M. 1	...
		KÁCHI	Do.	T. 28 M. 22 F. 6	T. 16 M. 11 F. 5	T. 4 M. 4

Table XVI.—Castes [Multáni—Káchi].

Nationality or traditional Occupation.

BY DISTRICT.					DISTRICT AMRAOTI.				
ELLICHPUR.	BULDANA.	WUN.	BANIM.	RAILWAY PAS. SENGERS, ETC.	AMRAOTI.	CHANDUR.	MORSI.	MURTAZAPUR.	
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
T. 7 M. 3 F. 4	...	...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...	...	...	...	...
T. 11 M. 5 F. 6	T. 77 M. 43 F. 34	T. 23 M. 10 F. 13	T. 27 M. 14 F. 13	...	T. 8 M. 3 F. 5	T. 23 M. 11 F. 12	...	T. 19 M. 10 F. 9	
T. 1 M. 1 ...	T. 30 M. 13 F. 17	T. 37 M. 22 F. 15	T. 6 M. 3 F. 3	...	...	T. 18 M. 10 F. 8	...	T. 9 M. 2 F. 7	
T. 19 M. 9 F. 10	T. 107 M. 68 F. 61	T. 80 M. 32 F. 28	T. 36 M. 18 F. 17	...	T. 8 M. 3 F. 6	T. 41 M. 21 F. 20	...	T. 28 M. 12 F. 16	
...	...	T. 124 M. 62 F. 62	T. 5 M. 1 F. 4	...	...	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	...	...
...	T. 49 M. 24 F. 25	...	T. 75 M. 34 F. 41	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	T. 136 M. 61 F. 75	...	T. 1 M. 1 ...	...	...	...	...
T. 5,602 M. 2,846 F. 2,756	T. 677 M. 340 F. 331	T. 2,309 M. 1,200 F. 1,109	T. 960 M. 475 F. 485	T. 1 M. 1 ...	T. 2,789 M. 1,390 F. 1,393	T. 2,158 M. 1,081 F. 1,077	T. 2,832 M. 1,436 F. 1,396	T. 60 M. 34 F. 26	
...	...	T. 21 M. 9 F. 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 4 M. 4 ...	...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...	...	T. 1 M. 1 ...	...	T. 23 M. 20 F. 3	...	
T. 1 M. 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	T. 6 M. 2 F. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 12 M. 10 F. 2	T. 43 M. 22 F. 21	T. 60 M. 31 F. 29	T. 6 M. 5 F. 1	...	T. 369 M. 201 F. 168	T. 35 M. 24 F. 11	T. 176 M. 85 F. 91	...	
...	
...	...	T. 501 M. 241 F. 260	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 19 M. 17 F. 2	T. 188 M. 108 F. 80	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	T. 12 M. 12 ...	...	T. 114 M. 57 F. 57	T. 10 M. 7 F. 3	T. 17 M. 10 F. 7	T. 94 M. 43 F. 51	
...	...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	...	...	...	...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...	...
...	...	T. 1 M. 1 ...	T. 6 M. 4 F. 2	...	...	...	...	...
T. 7 M. 6 F. 1	...	T. 1 M. 1 ...	...	...	T. 13 M. 8 F. 5	T. 2 M. 2 ...	T. 1 M. 1 ...	...

Table XVI.—Castes [Multáni—Káchi].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				DISTRICT AKOLA.					DISTRICT ELLICHPUR.
				AKOLA.	AKOT.	BALAPUR.	JALGAON.	KHAMGAON.	
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A.—AGRICULTURAL.	1.—MILITARY AND DOMI- NANT.	MULTÁNI	Musalman . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		SIKH	Hindu	T. 5 M. 3 F. 2	...	...	T. 9 M. 6 F. 3	...	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2
		Do.	Sikh	T. 4 M. 4 F. ...	...	...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	T. 7 M. 4 F. 3	...
		Total Group 1		T. 9 M. 7 F. 2	...	...	T. 11 M. 7 F. 4	T. 7 M. 4 F. 3	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2
		AYÁWÁR	Hindu . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.—OTHER AGRI- CULTURAL— (a) CULTIVA- TORS.	BÁGWÁN	Musalman . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		BARAI	Hindu	T. 5 M. 4 F. 1	...	...	...	...	...
		BÁRI	Do.	T. 229 M. 124 F. 105	T. 2,611 M. 1,354 F. 1,257	T. 277 M. 128 F. 149	T. 5,188 M. 2,650 F. 2,538	T. 227 M. 119 F. 108	T. 3,148 M. 1,624 F. 1,524
		BHANÁRI	Do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		BHOYER	Do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	T. 3 M. 3
		BHUTE	Do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		BHUVÁSH	Do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GUJAR	Do.	T. 31 M. 15 F. 16	T. 163 M. 86 F. 77	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	T. 3 M. 1 F. 2	T. 82 M. 41 F. 41	T. 7 M. 7 F. ...
		Do.	Jain. . . . .	...	...	T. 9 M. 4 F. 5	...	...	...
		GURUD KÁPUWÁR .	Hindu . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		JAT	Do.	T. 10 M. 8 F. 2	T. 16 M. 11 F. 5	T. 5 M. 4 F. 1	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	T. 21 M. 10 F. 11	T. 8 M. 8 F. ...
		Do.	Musalman . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Jain. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Sikh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KACHHWÁHA . . .	Hindu . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KÁCHI	Do.	T. 2 M. 2 F. ...	T. 2 M. 2 F. ...	...	...	...	...

Table XVI.—Castes [Multáni—Káchi].

Nationality or traditional Occupation.

ELLICHPUR.		DISTRICT BULDANA.					DISTRICT WUN.				DISTRICT BASIM.		
DARYAPUR.	MELGHAT.	CHIKHLI.	MALKAPUR.	MRIHAR.	YEOMAL.	DARWAHA.	KELAPUR.	WUN.	BASIM.	MANGRUL.	PUSAD.		
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.		
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38		
...	T. 7 M. 3 F. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1
...	T. 7 M. 3 F. 4	T. 13 M. 9 F. 4	T. 29 M. 15 F. 14	T. 35 M. 19 F. 16	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	T. 16 M. 7 F. 9	...	T. 11 M. 9 F. 2	...	T. 16 M. 5 F. 11		
T. 1 M. 1	...	T. 1 F. 1	...	T. 29 M. 13 F. 16	T. 1 M. 1	...	T. 36 M. 21 F. 15	...	...	...	T. 6 M. 3 F. 3
T. 1 M. 1	T. 14 M. 6 F. 8	T. 14 M. 9 F. 5	T. 29 M. 15 F. 14	T. 64 M. 32 F. 32	T. 6 M. 3 F. 3	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	T. 52 M. 28 F. 24	...	T. 11 M. 9 F. 2	...	T. 24 M. 9 F. 16		
...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 18 M. 11 F. 7	T. 66 M. 29 F. 37	T. 40 M. 22 F. 18	T. 1 M. 1	...	T. 4 F. 4
...	...	T. 25 M. 13 F. 12	T. 24 M. 11 F. 13	...	...	...	...	...	T. 68 M. 30 F. 38	...	T. 7 M. 4 F. 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 124 M. 53 F. 71	T. 12 M. 8 F. 4	...	...	...
T. 2,446 M. 1,216 F. 1,230	T. 8 M. 6 F. 2	T. 283 M. 145 F. 138	T. 382 M. 195 F. 187	T. 12 M. 6 F. 6	T. 236 M. 130 F. 106	T. 1,933 M. 998 F. 935	T. 82 M. 40 F. 42	T. 58 M. 32 F. 26	T. 7 M. 3 F. 4	T. 44 M. 21 F. 23	T. 909 M. 451 F. 458		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 21 M. 9 F. 12	...	...	...
...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	T. 6 M. 2 F. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 3 M. 1 F. 2	T. 2 M. 2	T. 35 M. 14 F. 21	T. 6 M. 6	T. 2 M. 2	...	T. 33 M. 10 F. 17	T. 27 M. 15 F. 12	...	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	T. 2 M. 2	...		
...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 418 M. 201 F. 217	T. 83 M. 40 F. 43	...	...	...
T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	T. 7 M. 6 F. 1	T. 1 M. 1	T. 6 M. 5 F. 1	T. 181 M. 102 F. 79	T. 2 M. 2	...	...	T. 1 M. 1	T. 12 M. 12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	...	T. 6 M. 4 F. 2
...		
T. 5 M. 4 F. 1	T. 2 M. 2	...	...	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XVI.—Castes [Kakar—Phulári].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				PROVINCIAL TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION	
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.		AMRAOTI.	AKOLA.
		3	4	5	6	7
A.—AGRICULTURAL.—contd.	2.—OTHER AGRICULTURAL.—contd. 2(a).—CULTIVATORS —contd.	KAKAR	Hindu	T. 102 M. 56 F. 46	T. 50 M. 29 F. 21	...
		KAPUWÁRU	Do.	T. 82 M. 45 F. 37	T. 4 M. 1 F. 3	...
		KHICHAR	Do.	T. 1 M. 1	T. 1 M. 1	...
		KUNBI	Do.	T. 834,419 M. 426,429 F. 407,990	T. 167,029 M. 85,890 F. 81,139	T. 186,968 M. 95,316 F. 91,652
		Do.	Jain	T. 13 M. 7 F. 6	...	T. 1 M. 1
		LODHI	Hindu	T. 1,915 M. 1,147 F. 768	T. 674 M. 417 F. 257	T. 348 M. 209 F. 139
		Do.	Musalman	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	...	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3
		LONDHÁRI	Hindu	T. 23 M. 13 F. 10	...	...
		MÁLI	Do.	T. 202,488 M. 102,717 F. 99,771	T. 61,383 M. 31,366 F. 30,017	T. 59,907 M. 23,686 F. 25,221
		Do.	Jain	T. 10 M. 10	...	T. 10 M. 10
		MÁNÁ	Hindu	T. 217 M. 114 F. 103	T. 44 M. 24 F. 20	...
		MÁWHÁR	Do.	T. 1 M. 1	T. 1 M. 1	...
		MUDLIÁR	Do.	T. 66 M. 29 F. 37	T. 20 M. 10 F. 10	T. 20 M. 9 F. 11
		MUNARWÁR	Do.	T. 2,120 M. 1,092 F. 1,028	T. 25 M. 13 F. 12	T. 9 M. 4 F. 5
		MURÁDE	Do.	T. 1 M. 1	T. 1 M. 1	...
		MURÁI	Do.	T. 119 M. 93 F. 26	T. 40 M. 30 F. 10	T. 22 M. 19 F. 3
		NÁYER	Do.	T. 14 M. 10 F. 4	T. 5 M. 4 F. 1	T. 9 M. 6 F. 3
		PAHÁD	Do.	T. 836 M. 437 F. 399	T. 280 M. 132 F. 148	T. 121 M. 46 F. 75
		PATALIYÁ	Do.	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...
		PHANÁDI	Do.	T. 102 M. 58 F. 44	...	T. 2 M. 2
		PHULÁRI	Do.	T. 29 M. 19 F. 10	T. 27 M. 17 F. 10	...

Table XVI.—Castes [Kakar—Phulári].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

BY DISTRICT.				RAILWAY PAS- SENGERS, ETC.	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.				
ELLICHPUR.	BULDANA.	WUN.	BASIM.		AMRAOTI.	CHANDUR.	MORSI.	MURTAZAPUR.	
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.		Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
T. 1 M. 1	...	T. 51 M. 20 F. 25	...	...	T. 7 M. 4 F. 3	...	T. 43 M. 25 F. 18	...
...	...	T. 78 M. 44 F. 34	...	...	...	...	T. 4 M. 1 F. 3	...
...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...
T. 75,413 M. 38,371 F. 37,042	T. 177,410 M. 90,190 F. 87,220	T. 106,424 M. 54,033 F. 51,791	T. 121,137 M. 61,999 F. 59,138	T. 38 M. 30 F. 8	T. 37,897 M. 19,452 F. 18,445	T. 50,254 M. 25,752 F. 24,502	T. 42,839 M. 22,037 F. 20,802	T. 36,039 M. 18,049 F. 17,390	
...	...	T. 12 M. 6 F. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 652 M. 371 F. 281	T. 79 M. 52 F. 27	T. 130 M. 80 F. 50	T. 32 M. 18 F. 14	...	T. 283 M. 185 F. 98	T. 291 M. 160 F. 125	T. 27 M. 19 F. 8	T. 73 M. 47 F. 26	
...	
T. 20 M. 10 F. 10	T. 3 M. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 27,063 M. 13,658 F. 13,405	T. 30,621 M. 15,429 F. 15,192	T. 19,545 M. 9,903 F. 9,582	T. 12,967 M. 6,613 F. 6,354	T. 2 M. 2	T. 12,372 M. 6,317 F. 6,055	T. 18,289 M. 9,352 F. 8,937	T. 22,318 M. 11,377 F. 10,941	T. 8,404 M. 4,320 F. 4,084	
...	
...	...	T. 173 M. 90 F. 83	...	...	T. 1 M. 1	T. 42 M. 22 F. 20	...	T. 1 M. 1
...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...
T. 11 M. 3 F. 8	...	T. 15 M. 7 F. 8	...	...	T. 9 M. 5 F. 4	T. 3 M. 1 F. 2	...	T. 8 M. 4 F. 4
T. 27 M. 14 F. 13	...	T. 2,010 M. 1,039 F. 971	T. 49 M. 22 F. 27	...	T. 13 M. 7 F. 6	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	T. 8 M. 3 F. 5	...	
...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...
T. 39 M. 25 F. 7	...	T. 13 M. 10 F. 3	T. 12 M. 9 F. 3	...	T. 27 M. 19 F. 8	T. 2 M. 2	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	T. 7 M. 6 F. 1	
...	T. 5 M. 4 F. 1	...	...	...
T. 146 M. 88 F. 58	...	T. 279 M. 166 F. 113	T. 10 M. 5 F. 5	...	T. 116 M. 56 F. 60	T. 31 M. 16 F. 15	T. 8 M. 5 F. 3	T. 125 M. 55 F. 70	
...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...	...
...	T. 100 M. 56 F. 44	...	...	...	...	...
T. 2 M. 2	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...	T. 25 M. 10 F. 9	

Table XVI.—Castes [Kakar—Phulári].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				DISTRICT AKOLA.					DISTRICT
				AKOLA.	AKOT.	BALAPUR.	JALGAON.	KHAMGAON.	ELLICHPUR.
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A.—AGRICULTURAL— <i>contd.</i>	2.—OTHER AGRICULTURAL— <i>contd.</i> 2(a).—CULTIVATORS— <i>contd.</i>	KAKAR	Hindu . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KAPUWÁRU	Do. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KHICHAR	Do. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KUNBI	Do. . . .	T. 43,296 M. 22,249 F. 21,047	T. 46,830 M. 23,500 F. 23,330	T. 30,326 M. 15,522 F. 14,804	T. 28,966 M. 14,669 F. 14,297	T. 37,550 M. 19,376 F. 18,174	T. 35,682 M. 18,170 F. 17,512
		Do. . . .	Jain . . . .	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	...
		LODHI	Hindu	T. 84 M. 54 F. 30	T. 143 M. 88 F. 55	T. 9 M. 5 F. 4	T. 108 M. 59 F. 49	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	T. 481 M. 261 F. 220
		Do. . . .	Musalman . . . .	...	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	...	...	...	...
		LONDHÁRI	Hindu . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		MÁLI	Do. . . .	T. 7,355 M. 3,811 F. 3,544	T. 11,607 M. 5,771 F. 5,836	T. 10,713 M. 5,381 F. 5,332	T. 11,528 M. 5,752 F. 5,776	T. 9,704 M. 4,971 F. 4,733	T. 17,556 M. 8,851 F. 8,705
		Do. . . .	Jain . . . .	...	T. 2 M. 2	...	...	T. 8 M. 8	...
		MÁNA	Hindu . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		MÁWHÁR	Do. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		MUDLIÁR	Do. . . .	T. 11 M. 5 F. 6	...	...	...	T. 9 M. 4 F. 5	T. 11 M. 3 F. 8
		MUNARWÁR	Do. . . .	T. 9 M. 4 F. 5	...	...	...	...	T. 22 M. 12 F. 10
		MURÁDE	Do. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		MURÁI	Do. . . .	T. 4 M. 4	T. 3 M. 3	T. 6 M. 5 F. 1	T. 2 M. 2	T. 7 M. 5 F. 2	T. 28 M. 21 F. 7
		NÁYER	Do. . . .	T. 9 M. 6 F. 3	...	...	...	...	...
		PAHÁD	Do. . . .	T. 17 M. 11 F. 6	T. 15 M. 7 F. 8	T. 80 M. 23 F. 57	...	T. 9 M. 5 F. 4	T. 48 M. 29 F. 19
		PATALIYÁ	Do. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		PHANÁDI	Do.	T. 2 M. 2
		PHULÁRI	Do.	T. 2 M. 2

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

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Table XVI.—Castes [Rajput—Kol].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				PROVINCIAL TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION	
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	AMRAOTI. Total, Males, and Females.	AKOLA. Total, Males, and Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—AGRICULTURAL— <i>concl'd.</i>	2.—OTHER AGRICULTURAL— <i>concl'd.</i> 2(a).—CULTIVATORS— <i>concl'd.</i>	RAJPUT	Hindu	T. 50,916 M. 26,850 F. 24,066	T. 12,755 M. 6,832 F. 5,923	T. 12,623 M. 6,622 F. 6,001
		Do.	Sikh	T. 14 M. 8 F. 6	...	T. 14 M. 8 F. 6
		REDDI	Hindu	T. 1 M. 1	T. 1 M. 1	...
		REDDI KĀPUWĀR	Do.	T. 9 M. 5 F. 4	...	...
		TIRMALE	Do.	T. 449 M. 208 F. 241	T. 167 M. 76 F. 91	T. 17 M. 6 F. 11
		VELLĀLĀR	Do.	T. 17 M. 9 F. 8	...	T. 17 M. 9 F. 8
		WALHER	Do.	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	...	...
		YELAMĀ	Do.	T. 495 M. 246 F. 249	...	...
		Total Group 2(a) .		T. 1,122,883 M. 574,119 F. 548,774	T. 251,209 M. 129,266 F. 121,953	T. 250,874 M. 132,622 F. 127,467
	2(b).—CATTLE BREEDERS AND GRAZERS.	GAHLĀN	Hindu	T. 1 M. 1	...	...
		GAOLI (AHIR, GAOLĀN AND GAWĀRI)	Do.	T. 35,680 M. 19,087 F. 16,593	T. 11,760 M. 6,468 F. 5,292	T. 3,109 M. 1,725 F. 1,384
		Do. (AHIR AND GAWĀRI)	Musalman	T. 815 M. 418 F. 397	T. 617 M. 316 F. 301	T. 67 M. 32 F. 35
		Do.	Jain	T. 1 M. 1	T. 1 M. 1	...
		GAOLĀN (GAWĀRI)	Animistic	T. 771 M. 382 F. 389	T. 179 M. 88 F. 91	...
		GOLKAR	Hindu	T. 2,454 M. 1,231 F. 1,223	T. 1 M. 1	T. 2 M. 2
		KĀNADI	Do.	T. 1,447 M. 727 F. 720	T. 463 M. 224 F. 239	T. 138 M. 73 F. 65
		Total Group 2(b) .		T. 41,189 M. 21,847 F. 19,322	T. 13,021 M. 7,098 F. 5,923	T. 3,316 M. 1,832 F. 1,484
	2(c).—FIELD LABOURERS.	DĀSARI	Hindu	T. 64 M. 26 F. 38	...	...
		KABIR	Do.	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	...
		KĀTEKAR	Do.	T. 1 M. 1	...	...
		KOL	Do.	T. 11 M. 5 F. 6	T. 10 M. 4 F. 6	...

Table XVI.—Castes [Rajput—Kol].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

[illegible]

Table XVI.—Castes [Rajput—Kol].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				DISTRICT AKOLA.					DISTRICT ELLICHPUR.
				AKOLA.	AKOT.	BALAPUR.	JALGAON.	KHAMGAON.	
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A—AGRICULTURAL— <i>contd.</i>	2.—OTHER AGRICULTURAL— <i>concl'd.</i>	RAJPUT . . .	Hindu . . .	T. 2,434 M. 1,298 F. 1,136	T. 2,302 M. 1,270 F. 1,032	T. 1,855 M. 943 F. 912	T. 2,906 M. 1,454 F. 1,452	T. 3,126 M. 1,657 F. 1,469	T. 2,716 M. 1,541 F. 1,195
	2(a).—CULTIVATORS— <i>concl'd.</i>	Do. . . .	Sikh . . .	T. 14 M. 8 F. 6	...	...	...	...	...
		REDDI . . .	Hindu . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		REDDI KAPUWĀR . . .	Do. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		FIRMALE . . .	Do. . .	...	...	...	...	T. 17 M. 6 F. 11	...
		VFLIĀLĀR . . .	Do. . .	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	...	...	...	T. 13 M. 6 F. 7	...
		WALHER . . .	Do. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		YELAMĀ . . .	Do. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 2(a)		T. 53,514 M. 27,808 F. 25,908	T. 63,700 M. 32,097 F. 31,603	T. 43,283 M. 22,018 F. 21,265	T. 48,705 M. 24,580 F. 24,115	T. 50,777 M. 26,211 F. 24,566	T. 59,712 M. 30,512 F. 29,200
	2(b).—CATTLE BREEDERS AND GRAZERS.	GAHLĀN . . .	Hindu . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GAOLI (AHIR GAOLĀN AND GAWĀRI). . .	Do. . .	T. 1,457 M. 780 F. 671	T. 584 M. 344 F. 240	T. 696 M. 364 F. 332	T. 132 M. 86 F. 46	T. 240 M. 145 F. 95	T. 1,773 M. 1,014 F. 759
		Do. (AHIR AND GAWĀRI) . . .	Musalman . . .	T. 57 M. 30 F. 27	...	T. 1 F. 1	...	T. 9 M. 2 F. 7	T. 19 M. 8 F. 11
		Do. . . .	Jain . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GAOLĀN (GAWĀRI) . . .	Animistic . . .	...	...	...	...	...	T. 30 M. 15 F. 15
		GOLKAR . . .	Hindu . . .	T. 2 M. 2	...	...	...	...	...
		KĀNADI . . .	Do. . .	...	T. 71 M. 38 F. 33	T. 37 M. 22 F. 15	T. 29 M. 12 F. 17	T. 1 M. 1	...
		Total Group 2(b)		T. 1,518 M. 818 F. 698	T. 655 M. 382 F. 273	T. 734 M. 388 F. 348	T. 181 M. 98 F. 63	T. 250 M. 148 F. 102	T. 1,822 M. 1,037 F. 786
	2(c).—FIELD LABOURERS.	DĀSARI . . .	Hindu . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KABIR . . .	Do. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KĀTEKAR . . .	Do. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KOL . . .	Do. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XVI.—Castes [Rajput—Kol].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

[illegible]

Table XVI.—Castes [Lugáwár—Koyelá Bhute].

TABLE XVI—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

Class.	NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				DISTRICT AKOLA.					DISTRICT
	Group.	Caste.	Religion.		AKOLA.	AKOT.	BALAPUR.	JALGAON.	KHAMGAON.	ELLICHPUR.
					Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
17	18	19	20		21	22	23	24	25	26
A.—AGRICULTURAL—contd.	2(c).—FIELD LABOURERS— contd.	LUGÁWÁR	Hindu . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		PUBE	Do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
			
			
	4.—FOREST AND HILL TRIBES.		Total Group 2(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
		ANDH	Hindu	T. 1,075 M. 543 F. 532	...	T. 2,440 M. 1,182 F. 1,258	T. 1 M. 1	T. 2 M. 2	...	...
		Do.	Animistic . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
		ARAKH	Hindu	T. 1 M. 1	T. 19 M. 15 F. 4	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	T. 4 M. 1 F. 3
		Do.	Animistic . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
		BHIL	Hindu	T. 5 M. 4 F. 1	T. 13 M. 10 F. 3	T. 43 M. 18 F. 25	T. 80 M. 39 F. 41	T. 37 M. 21 F. 16	T. 1 M. 1 F. 1	...
		Do.	Musalman . .	...	T. 138 M. 62 F. 76	...	T. 814 M. 396 F. 418	...	...	T. 81 M. 41 F. 40
		Do.	Animistic . .	T. 9 M. 9	T. 11 M. 6 F. 5	...	T. 3 M. 1 F. 2	...	...	...
		BIJHAD	Hindu . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		BOPCHI	Do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
		GOND	Do.	T. 387 M. 214 F. 173	T. 443 M. 251 F. 192	T. 204 M. 108 F. 96	T. 389 M. 214 F. 175	T. 25 M. 15 F. 10	T. 614 M. 378 F. 236	...
		Do.	Animistic . .	T. 134 M. 71 F. 63	T. 82 M. 46 F. 36	T. 8 M. 3 F. 5	T. 8 M. 6 F. 2	T. 20 M. 16 F. 4	T. 943 M. 464 F. 479	...
		GORWÁN	Hindu . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Animistic . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KOLÁM	Hindu . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Animistic . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KORKU	Hindu . . . .	...	T. 4 M. 4	...	T. 274 M. 137 F. 137	...	T. 9 M. 3 F. 6	...
		Do.	Animistic . .	...	T. 618 M. 322 F. 296	...	T. 458 M. 231 F. 227	...	T. 1,233 M. 651 F. 582	...
		KOYELÁ BHUTE . .	Do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XVI.—Castes [Lugáwár—Koyelá Bhute].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

ELLICHIPUR.		DISTRICT BULDANA.			DISTRICT WUN.				DISTRICT BASIM.		
DARYAPUR.	MELGHAT.	CHIKHLI.	MALKAPUR.	MEHKAR.	YKOTMAL.	DARWHA.	KELAPUR.	WUN.	BASIM.	MANGRUL.	PUSAD.
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...
...
...
...	T. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	M. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	T. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	M. 3	...	...	...	...	...	T. 1	T. 14	...	...	T. 60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M. 1	M. 5	...	...	M. 21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	F. 29
T. 1	...	T. 642	...	T. 3,411	T. 2,634	T. 9,741	T. 142	...	T. 6,746	T. 5,015	T. 11,334
F. 1	...	M. 306	...	M. 1,687	M. 1,326	M. 4,780	M. 69	...	M. 3,384	M. 2,532	M. 5,804
...	...	F. 336	...	F. 1,724	F. 1,308	F. 4,961	F. 73	...	F. 3,362	F. 2,483	F. 5,530
...	...	...	...	...	T. 117	...	...	...	...	...	T. 188
...	...	...	...	...	M. 64	...	...	...	...	...	M. 101
...	...	...	...	...	F. 53	...	...	...	...	...	F. 87
T. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
T. 1	T. 8	T. 494	T. 245	T. 35	...	T. 494	T. 105	...	T. 34	T. 133	T. 1,749
M. 1	M. 5	M. 251	M. 119	M. 17	...	M. 248	M. 50	...	M. 13	M. 67	M. 869
...	F. 3	F. 243	F. 126	F. 18	...	F. 246	F. 55	...	F. 21	F. 66	F. 880
T. 50	T. 687	T. 102	T. 54	T. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. 23	M. 345	M. 54	M. 27	M. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. 27	F. 342	F. 48	F. 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 10	T. 32	T. 6	...	...	T. 1	T. 588	...	...	...	...	T. 113
M. 5	M. 17	M. 4	...	...	M. 1	M. 305	...	...	...	...	M. 53
F. 5	F. 15	F. 2	...	...	...	F. 283	...	...	...	...	F. 60
...
...
...
...
T. 218	T. 212	T. 73	T. 9	T. 174	T. 568	T. 840	T. 1,015	T. 311	T. 66	T. 348	T. 415
M. 109	M. 121	M. 35	M. 5	M. 88	M. 302	M. 444	M. 513	M. 165	M. 38	M. 183	M. 210
F. 109	F. 91	F. 38	F. 4	F. 86	F. 266	F. 396	F. 502	F. 146	F. 28	F. 165	F. 205
T. 196	T. 2,108	T. 1	...	...	T. 13,958	T. 7,274	T. 20,501	T. 10,417	...	T. 39	T. 69
M. 100	M. 1,073	...	...	...	M. 6,964	M. 3,655	M. 10,208	M. 5,183	...	M. 17	M. 34
F. 96	F. 1,035	F. 1	...	...	F. 6,994	F. 3,619	F. 10,293	F. 5,234	...	F. 22	F. 35
...	T. 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	M. 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	F. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	T. 142	...	...	...	...	...	T. 6	...	...	...	...
...	M. 70	...	...	...	...	...	M. 3	...	...	...	...
...	F. 72	...	...	...	...	...	F. 3	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	T. 113	T. 707	T. 132	T. 1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	M. 62	M. 364	M. 70	M. 1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	F. 51	F. 343	F. 62	...	...	...	...
...	T. 467	...	...	...	T. 8,467	T. 231	T. 4,523	T. 2,675	...	...	...
...	M. 234	...	...	...	M. 4,290	M. 126	M. 2,243	M. 1,319	...	...	...
...	F. 233	...	...	...	F. 4,177	F. 105	F. 2,280	F. 1,356	...	...	...
T. 1	T. 48	T. 2	...	...	T. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. 1	M. 26	M. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	F. 22	F. 1	...	...	F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 7	T. 31,563	...	...	...	T. 1	T. 1	T. 72	T. 55	...	...	...
M. 5	M. 15,954	...	...	...	M. 1	F. 1	M. 33	M. 31	...	...	...
F. 2	F. 15,609	...	...	...	...	...	F. 39	F. 24	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	T. 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	M. 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	F. 5	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XVI.—Castes [Lajjhad—Aghori].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				PROVINCIAL TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION	
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	AMRAOTI. Total, Males, and Females.	AKOLA. Total, Males, and Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—AGRICULTURAL— <i>concl.</i>	4.—FOREST AND HILL TRIBES— <i>contd.</i>	LAJJHAD	Hindu	T. 1,763 M. 851 F. 912	T. 1,241 M. 605 F. 636	T. 9 M. 7 F. 2
		Do.	Animistic	T. 97 M. 54 F. 43	T. 34 M. 19 F. 15	.........
		MARĀL	Hindu	T. 410 M. 213 F. 197	T. 9 M. 7 F. 2	.........
		MINĀ	Do.	T. 12 M. 5 F. 7	... ... ...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1
		MOGHE	Hindu	T. 2 M. 2	T. 1 M. 1	.........
		Do.	Animistic	T. 217 M. 124 F. 93	.........	.........
		NIHĀL	Hindu	T. 104 M. 51 F. 53	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	T. 40 M. 16 F. 24
		Do.	Animistic	T. 2,201 M. 1,101 F. 1,100	... ... ...	T. 194 M. 102 F. 92
		PANKĀ	Hindu	T. 1 M. 1	......	.........
		PARDHĀN	Hindu	T. 3,766 M. 1,899 F. 1,867	T. 611 M. 305 F. 306	T. 438 M. 235 F. 203
		Do.	Animistic	T. 9,170 M. 4,614 F. 4,556	T. 271 M. 140 F. 131	.........
		Total Group 4			T. 201,903 M. 101,638 F. 100,267	T. 22,730 M. 11,486 F. 11,246	T. 8,429 M. 4,310 F. 4,119
	5.—PRIESTS	BRĀHMAN	Hindu	T. 71,272 M. 41,772 F. 29,500	T. 18,522 M. 10,979 F. 7,543	T. 18,741 M. 11,071 F. 7,670
		Do.	Jain	T. 36 M. 24 F. 12	T. 11 M. 8 F. 3	T. 2 M. 2 ...
		JANGAM	Hindu	T. 1,882 M. 988 F. 894	T. 531 M. 285 F. 246	T. 147 M. 76 F. 71
		JATI	Jain	T. 17 M. 17	... ... ...	T. 12 M. 12 ...
		Do.	Hindu	T. 6 M. 6	T. 5 M. 5	T. 1 M. 1 ...
		MULLĀ	Musalman	T. 1 M. 1	T. 1 M. 1	.........
		PIRZĀDE	Do.	T. 6 M. 5 F. 1	.........	.........
		Total Group 5			T. 73,220 M. 42,813 F. 30,407	T. 19,070 M. 11,278 F. 7,792	T. 18,903 M. 11,182 F. 7,741
	6.—DEVOTEES	AGHORI	Hindu	T. 10 M. 6 F. 4	T. 6 M. 3 F. 3	.........
		B.—PROFESSIONAL.				

Table XVI.—Castes [Lajjhad—Aghori].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

BY DISTRICT.				RAILWAY PAS- SENGERS, ETC.	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.			
ELLICHPUR.	BULDANA.	WUN.	BASIM.		AMRAOTI.	CHANDUR.	MORSI.	MURTAZAPUR.
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
T. 443 M. 208 F. 235	...	T. 18 M. 5 F. 13	T. 52 M. 26 F. 26	...	T. 17 M. 10 F. 7	T. 150 M. 70 F. 80	T. 1,046 M. 509 F. 537	T. 28 M. 16 F. 12
T. 55 M. 31 F. 24	...	T. 8 M. 4 F. 4	...	...	...	...	T. 34 M. 19 F. 15	...
...	...	T. 394 M. 201 F. 193	T. 7 M. 5 F. 2	...	T. 7 M. 5 F. 2	T. 1 M. 1	T. 1 M. 1	...
...	T. 10 M. 4 F. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...
T. 217 M. 124 F. 93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 62 M. 34 F. 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...
T. 2,007 M. 999 F. 1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 20 M. 10 F. 10	...	T. 2,665 M. 1,331 F. 1,334	T. 32 M. 18 F. 14	...	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	T. 607 M. 302 F. 305	T. 1 M. 1	...
T. 98 M. 47 F. 51	...	T. 8,761 M. 4,407 F. 4,354	T. 40 M. 20 F. 20	...	...	T. 144 M. 78 F. 66	T. 127 M. 62 F. 65	...
T. 41,553 M. 21,093 F. 20,460	T. 5,259 M. 2,599 F. 2,660	T. 97,548 M. 48,774 F. 48,774	T. 26,380 M. 13,374 F. 13,006	T. 4 M. 1 F. 3	T. 2,615 M. 1,332 F. 1,283	T. 8,638 M. 4,383 F. 4,255	T. 10,367 M. 5,181 F. 5,176	T. 1,120 M. 589 F. 531
T. 7,900 M. 4,855 F. 3,045	T. 11,645 M. 6,417 F. 5,228	T. 6,536 M. 3,913 F. 2,623	T. 7,876 M. 4,493 F. 3,383	T. 52 M. 44 F. 8	T. 7,584 M. 4,477 F. 3,107	T. 4,365 M. 2,670 F. 1,695	T. 2,946 M. 1,664 F. 1,282	T. 3,627 M. 2,162 F. 1,465
T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	T. 18 M. 10 F. 8	T. 3 M. 3	...	...	...	T. 7 M. 4 F. 3	T. 4 M. 4	...
T. 30 M. 14 F. 16	T. 183 M. 102 F. 81	T. 373 M. 184 F. 189	T. 618 M. 327 F. 291	...	T. 137 M. 80 F. 51	T. 173 M. 85 F. 88	T. 144 M. 75 F. 69	T. 77 M. 39 F. 38
T. 1 M. 1	T. 3 M. 3	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	T. 4 M. 4	...	T. 1 M. 1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 1 M. 1
T. 6 M. 5 F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 7,939 M. 4,876 F. 3,063	T. 11,849 M. 6,532 F. 6,317	T. 6,912 M. 4,100 F. 2,812	T. 8,495 M. 4,821 F. 3,674	T. 62 M. 44 F. 8	T. 7,725 M. 4,537 F. 3,188	T. 4,545 M. 2,765 F. 1,780	T. 3,085 M. 1,744 F. 1,351	T. 3,705 M. 2,202 F. 1,503
...	...	T. 4 M. 1	...	...	...	T. 6 M. 3 F. 3	...	...

Table XVI.—Castes [Lajjhad—Aghori.]

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				DISTRICT AKOLA.					DISTRICT
				AKOLA.	AKOT.	BALAPUR.	JALGAON.	KHANGAON.	ELLICHPUR.
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A.—AGRICULTURAL— <i>concd.</i>	4.—FOREST AND HILL TRIBES — <i>contd.</i>	LAIJHAD . . .	Hindu . .	...	T. 9 M. 7 F. 2	...	...	...	T. 329 M. 148 F. 181
		Do. . . .	Animistic .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		MARÁL . . .	Hindu . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		MINÁ	Do. . . .	...	...	...	...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...
		MOGHE . . .	Hindu . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. . . .	Animistic .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		NIHÁL . . .	Hindu . .	...	...	...	T. 40 M. 16 F. 24	...	T. 9 M. 3 F. 6
		Do. . . .	Animistic .	...	T. 74 M. 41 F. 33	...	T. 120 M. 61 F. 59	...	...
		PANKÁ . . .	Hindu . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		PARDHÁN . .	Do. . . .	T. 5 M. 4 F. 1	T. 433 M. 231 F. 202	...	...	...	T. 6 M. 2 F. 4
		Do. . . .	Animistic .	...	...	...	...	...	T. 7 M. 3 F. 4
		Total Group 4		T. 1,616 M. 848 F. 770	T. 1,844 M. 995 F. 849	T. 2,695 M. 1,311 F. 1,384	T. 2,188 M. 1,103 F. 1,085	T. 86 M. 55 F. 31	T. 3,236 M. 1,694 F. 1,542
	5.—PRIESTS	BRÁHMAN . .	Hindu . .	T. 4,550 M. 2,600 F. 1,860	T. 4,963 M. 2,937 F. 2,026	T. 2,300 M. 1,297 F. 1,003	T. 3,106 M. 1,764 F. 1,342	T. 3,822 M. 2,383 F. 1,439	T. 4,811 M. 2,920 F. 1,882
		Do. . . .	Jain. . .	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	T. 1 M. 1	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1
		JANGAM . . .	Hindu . .	T. 19 M. 13 F. 6	T. 31 M. 14 F. 17	T. 40 M. 21 F. 19	T. 24 M. 11 F. 13	T. 33 M. 17 F. 16	T. 22 M. 11 F. 11
		JATI	Jain . . .	...	...	T. 11 M. 11	...	T. 1 M. 1	T. 1 M. 1
		Do. . . .	Hindu . .	...	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...
		MULLÁ . . .	Musalman .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		PIRZÁDE . . .	Do. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	T. 6 M. 5 F. 1
		Total Group 5		T. 4,589 M. 2,703 F. 1,886	T. 4,995 M. 2,952 F. 2,043	T. 2,352 M. 1,330 F. 1,022	T. 3,130 M. 1,775 F. 1,355	T. 3,857 M. 2,402 F. 1,455	T. 4,842 M. 2,947 F. 1,895
	6.—DEVOTERS.	AGHORI . . .	Hindu . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—PROFESSIONAL.								

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

[illegible]

Table XVI.—Castes [Aughad—Bhát].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				PROVINCIAL TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION	
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	AMRAOTI, Total, Males, and Females.	AKOLA, Total, Males, and Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B.—PROFESSIONAL—contd.	6.—DEVOTEES— contd.	AUGHAD	Hindu	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	.........	.........
		BÉRAGI	Do.	T. 1,436 M. 858 F. 578	T. 477 M. 207 F. 210	T. 209 M. 147 F. 62
		BHARÁDI	Do.	T. 1,452 M. 742 F. 710	T. 640 M. 333 F. 307	T. 96 M. 45 F. 51
		FAKIR	Musalman	T. 7,190 M. 3,779 F. 3,411	T. 1,594 M. 846 F. 748	T. 1,880 M. 989 F. 891
		GOSÁWI	Hindu	T. 12,152 M. 6,890 F. 5,262	T. 3,239 M. 1,832 F. 1,407	T. 2,257 M. 1,342 F. 915
		JOGI	Do.	T. 2,177 M. 1,068 F. 1,109	T. 200 M. 94 F. 100	T. 63 M. 39 F. 24
		MÁNBHÁO	Do.	T. 3,559 M. 1,904 F. 1,655	T. 1,095 M. 590 F. 505	T. 850 M. 402 F. 388
		NÁNAK SHÁI	Do.	T. 22 M. 15 F. 7	T. 13 M. 9 F. 4	T. 6 M. 3 F. 3
		NÁTH	Do.	T. 2,973 M. 1,532 F. 1,441	T. 611 M. 324 F. 287	T. 1,290 M. 662 F. 628
		SÁDHU	Do.	T. 27 M. 16 F. 11	T. 1 M. 1 ...	T. 2 M. 2 ...
		SANYÁSHI	Do.	T. 28 M. 21 F. 7	T. 8 M. 8 ...	T. 4 M. 4 ...
		SWÁMI	Do.	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	T. 1 M. 1 ...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1
		UDÁSI	Do.	T. 109 M. 75 F. 34	T. 39 M. 25 F. 14	T. 17 M. 14 F. 3
		Do.	Sikh	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	... ... ...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1
		VIRBHADRA	Hindu	T. 44 M. 23 F. 21	.........	.........
		WÁSUDHO	Do.	T. 314 M. 160 F. 154	.........	.........
		Total Group 6		T. 31,503 M. 17,084 F. 14,409	T. 7,924 M. 4,333 F. 3,591	T. 6,678 M. 3,711 F. 2,967
	7.—TEMPLE SER- VANTS.	GURAO	Do.	T. 9,229 M. 4,655 F. 4,574	T. 3,707 M. 1,861 F. 1,846	T. 1,616 M. 796 F. 820
		Do.	Jain	T. 1 M. 1...	.........	.........
		Total Group 7		T. 9,230 M. 4,656 F. 4,574	T. 3,707 M. 1,861 F. 1,846	T. 1,616 M. 796 F. 820
	8.—GENEALOGISTS.	BHÁT	Hindu	T. 3,045 M. 1,690 F. 1,435	T. 1,378 M. 712 F. 666	T. 578 M. 311 F. 267

Table XVI.—Castes [Aughad—Bhát].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

BY DISTRICT.				RAILWAY PAS- SENGERS, ETC.	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.			
ELLICHPUR.	BULDANA.	WUN.	BASIM.		AMRAOTI.	CHANDUR.	MORSI.	MURTAZAPUR.
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	T. 5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	M. 2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	F. 3	...	...	...	...	...
T. 195	T. 344	T. 62	T. 148	T. 1	T. 146	T. 153	T. 162	T. 16
M. 103	M. 209	M. 43	M. 88	M. 1	M. 80	M. 84	M. 86	M. 11
F. 92	F. 135	F. 19	F. 60	...	F. 60	F. 69	F. 76	F. 5
T. 77	T. 411	T. 222	T. 6	...	T. 117	T. 156	T. 122	T. 245
M. 39	M. 209	M. 113	M. 3	...	M. 61	M. 83	M. 67	M. 122
F. 38	F. 202	F. 109	F. 3	...	F. 56	F. 73	F. 55	F. 123
T. 1,046	T. 1,200	T. 735	T. 735	...	T. 553	T. 268	T. 240	T. 533
M. 500	M. 644	M. 394	M. 400	...	M. 289	M. 147	M. 123	M. 287
F. 546	F. 556	F. 341	F. 329	...	F. 264	F. 121	F. 117	F. 246
T. 928	T. 1,785	T. 1,724	T. 2,218	T. 1	T. 836	T. 1,128	T. 566	T. 709
M. 574	M. 979	M. 902	M. 1,260	M. 1	M. 485	M. 610	M. 331	M. 406
F. 354	F. 806	F. 822	F. 958	...	F. 351	F. 518	F. 235	F. 303
T. 34	T. 526	T. 526	T. 828	...	T. 45	T. 50	T. 1	T. 104
M. 20	M. 256	M. 256	M. 403	...	M. 24	M. 25	M. 1	M. 44
F. 14	F. 270	F. 270	F. 425	...	F. 21	F. 25	...	F. 60
T. 635	T. 432	T. 235	T. 312	...	T. 249	T. 199	T. 554	T. 93
M. 317	M. 223	M. 149	M. 163	...	M. 144	M. 111	M. 285	M. 50
F. 318	F. 209	F. 86	F. 149	...	F. 105	F. 88	F. 269	F. 43
T. 2	T. 1	...	...	...	T. 3	...	T. 3	T. 7
M. 2	M. 1	...	...	...	M. 2	...	M. 3	M. 4
...	...	...	...	...	F. 1	...	...	F. 3
T. 269	T. 615	T. 49	T. 139	...	T. 285	T. 45	T. 172	T. 109
M. 136	M. 318	M. 29	M. 63	...	M. 152	M. 24	M. 88	M. 60
F. 133	F. 297	F. 20	F. 76	...	F. 133	F. 21	F. 84	F. 49
...	T. 23	...	T. 1	...	...	...	...	T. 1
...	M. 12	...	M. 1	...	...	...	...	M. 1
...	F. 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 15	...	...	T. 1	...	T. 1	T. 3	T. 3	T. 1
M. 8	...	...	M. 1	...	M. 1	M. 3	M. 3	M. 1
F. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	T. 1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	M. 1	...	...	...
...
T. 15	T. 30	T. 3	T. 5	...	T. 20	T. 3	T. 16	...
M. 12	M. 17	M. 3	M. 4	...	M. 10	M. 3	M. 12	...
F. 3	F. 13	...	F. 1	...	F. 10	F. 4	F. 4	...
...
...
...
...	...	T. 44	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	M. 23	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	F. 21	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	T. 33	T. 38	T. 243	...	...	...	...	...
...	M. 22	M. 29	M. 109	...	...	...	...	...
...	F. 11	F. 9	F. 134	...	...	...	...	...
T. 3,218	T. 5,400	T. 3,642	T. 4,641	T. 2	T. 2,268	T. 2,011	T. 1,839	T. 1,818
M. 1,711	M. 2,890	M. 1,944	M. 2,503	M. 2	M. 1,265	M. 1,093	M. 999	M. 986
F. 1,506	F. 2,510	F. 1,698	F. 2,138	...	F. 1,001	F. 918	F. 840	F. 832
T. 522	T. 1,486	T. 794	T. 1,103	T. 1	T. 1,280	T. 1,435	T. 574	T. 418
M. 273	M. 722	M. 419	M. 583	M. 1	M. 630	M. 739	M. 279	M. 213
F. 249	F. 764	F. 375	F. 520	...	F. 650	F. 690	F. 295	F. 205
...	...	...	T. 1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	M. 1	...	...	...	...	...
...
T. 522	T. 1,486	T. 794	T. 1,104	T. 1	T. 1,280	T. 1,435	T. 574	T. 418
M. 273	M. 722	M. 419	M. 584	M. 1	M. 630	M. 739	M. 279	M. 213
F. 249	F. 764	F. 375	F. 620	...	F. 650	F. 696	F. 295	F. 206
T. 488	T. 269	T. 537	T. 117	...	T. 531	T. 343	T. 399	T. 105
M. 270	M. 139	M. 287	M. 64	...	M. 271	M. 171	M. 203	M. 67
F. 218	F. 130	F. 250	F. 53	...	F. 260	F. 172	F. 196	F. 38

Table XVI.—Castes [Aughad—Bhāt].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				DISTRICT AKOIA.					DISTRICT
				AKOLA.	AKOT.	BALAPUR.	JALGAON.	KHAMGAON.	ELLICHPUR.
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
B.—PROFESSIONAL—contd.	6.—DEVOTEES —contd.	AUGHAD	Hindu . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		BĒRAGI	Do. . . .	T. 38 M. 26 F. 12	T. 47 M. 34 F. 13	T. 19 M. 16 F. 3	T. 69 M. 45 F. 24	T. 36 M. 26 F. 10	T. 165 M. 80 F. 85
		BHARĀDI	Do. . . .	T. 32 M. 12 F. 20	T. 42 M. 21 F. 21	...	T. 22 M. 12 F. 10	...	...
		FAKIR	Musalman	T. 428 M. 234 F. 194	T. 852 M. 443 F. 409	T. 254 M. 119 F. 135	T. 191 M. 107 F. 84	T. 155 M. 80 F. 69	T. 562 M. 246 F. 316
		GOSĀWI	Hindu	T. 695 M. 390 F. 305	T. 497 M. 308 F. 189	T. 436 M. 268 F. 163	T. 359 M. 200 F. 159	T. 270 M. 170 F. 94	T. 298 M. 187 F. 111
		JOGI	Do	T. 55 M. 34 F. 21	...	...	T. 8 M. 5 F. 3	...	T. 24 M. 16 F. 8
		MĀNBHĀO	Do. . . .	T. 277 M. 101 F. 116	T. 141 M. 76 F. 65	T. 243 M. 135 F. 108	T. 50 M. 20 F. 30	T. 139 M. 70 F. 69	T. 406 M. 204 F. 202
		NĀNAK SHĀI	Do. . . .	...	...	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	T. 2 M. 2 ...
		NĀTH	Do. . . .	T. 374 M. 192 F. 182	T. 332 M. 170 F. 102	T. 342 M. 177 F. 165	T. 126 M. 68 F. 58	T. 116 M. 55 F. 61	T. 35 M. 18 F. 17
		SĀDHV	Do. . . .	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	T. 1 M. 1	...
		SANYĀSHI	Do. . . .	...	...	T. 1 M. 1	T. 2 M. 2	T. 1 M. 1	T. 13 M. 6 F. 7
		SWĀMI	Do. . . .	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...	...	...	...	...
		UDĀSI	Do. . . .	T. 2 M. 2	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	T. 5 M. 4 F. 1	...	T. 6 M. 5 F. 1	T. 4 M. 4
		Do. . . .	Sikh . . . .	...	...	...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...	...
		VĪRBHADRA	Hindu . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		WĀSUDEO	Do. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 6		T. 1,904 M. 1,053 F. 851	T. 1,916 M. 1,055 F. 860	T. 1,304 M. 722 F. 582	T. 829 M. 480 F. 369	T. 729 M. 421 F. 306	T. 1,609 M. 763 F. 746
	7.—TEMPLE SER- VANTS.	GURAO	Do. . . .	T. 432 M. 200 F. 232	T. 325 M. 154 F. 171	T. 156 M. 76 F. 80	T. 374 M. 203 F. 171	T. 329 M. 163 F. 166	T. 246 M. 131 F. 115
		Do. . . .	Jain . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 7		T. 432 M. 200 F. 232	T. 325 M. 154 F. 171	T. 156 M. 76 F. 80	T. 374 M. 203 F. 171	T. 329 M. 163 F. 166	T. 246 M. 131 F. 115
	8.—GENEALOGISTS.	BHĀT	Hindu	T. 98 M. 55 F. 43	T. 98 M. 50 F. 48	T. 15 M. 8 F. 7	T. 51 M. 31 F. 20	T. 20 M. 14 F. 6	T. 225 M. 121 F. 104

Table XVI.—Castes [Aughad—Bhat].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

ELLICHPUR.		DISTRICT BULDANA.				DISTRICT WUN.				DISTRICT BASIM.		
DARYAPUR.	MELGHAT.	CHIKILI.	MALKAPUR.	MEHKAR.	YEOTMAL.	DARWHA.	KELAPUR.	WUN.		BASIM.	MANGRUL.	PUSAD.
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.		Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		36	37	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	...	...
T. 25 M. 18 F. 7	T. 5 M. 5	T. 127 M. 68 F. 59	T. 161 M. 98 F. 63	T. 56 M. 43 F. 13	T. 14 M. 14	T. 18 M. 14 F. 4	T. 6 M. 4 F. 2	T. 24 M. 11 F. 13		T. 103 M. 60 F. 43	T. 34 M. 20 F. 14	T. 11 M. 8 F. 3
T. 77 M. 33 F. 38	...	T. 92 M. 45 F. 47	T. 220 M. 115 F. 105	T. 99 M. 49 F. 50	T. 84 M. 44 F. 40	T. 80 M. 38 F. 42	T. 46 M. 23 F. 23	T. 12 M. 8 F. 4		...	T. 6 M. 3 F. 3	...
T. 471 M. 247 F. 224	T. 13 M. 7 F. 6	T. 584 M. 316 F. 268	T. 395 M. 212 F. 183	T. 221 M. 116 F. 105	T. 226 M. 124 F. 102	T. 306 M. 168 F. 138	T. 146 M. 72 F. 74	T. 57 M. 30 F. 27		T. 270 M. 158 F. 112	T. 262 M. 139 F. 123	T. 203 M. 109 F. 94
T. 549 M. 342 F. 207	T. 81 M. 45 F. 36	T. 588 M. 318 F. 270	T. 593 M. 323 F. 270	T. 604 M. 338 F. 266	T. 659 M. 311 F. 348	T. 710 M. 402 F. 308	T. 251 M. 131 F. 120	T. 104 M. 58 F. 46		T. 1,125 M. 648 F. 477	T. 418 M. 223 F. 195	T. 675 M. 389 F. 286
T. 10 M. 4 F. 6	...	T. 73 M. 33 F. 40	T. 224 M. 114 F. 110	T. 229 M. 109 F. 120	T. 93 M. 50 F. 43	T. 262 M. 113 F. 149	T. 158 M. 87 F. 71	T. 13 M. 0 F. 7		T. 369 M. 175 F. 194	T. 315 M. 155 F. 160	T. 144 M. 73 F. 71
T. 228 M. 112 F. 116	T. 1 M. 1	T. 140 M. 76 F. 64	T. 166 M. 86 F. 80	T. 126 M. 61 F. 65	T. 37 M. 18 F. 19	T. 190 M. 125 F. 65	T. 8 M. 6 F. 2	...		T. 118 M. 57 F. 61	T. 85 M. 40 F. 39	T. 109 M. 60 F. 49
...	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
T. 234 M. 118 F. 116	...	T. 131 M. 69 F. 62	T. 157 M. 85 F. 72	T. 327 M. 164 F. 163	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	T. 20 M. 9 F. 11	T. 9 M. 6 F. 3	T. 16 M. 11 F. 5		T. 68 M. 30 F. 38	T. 71 M. 33 F. 38	...
...	...	T. 22 M. 11 F. 11	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	T. 1 M. 1
T. 2 M. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		T. 1 M. 1	...	...
...
T. 11 M. 8 F. 3	...	T. 17 M. 8 F. 9	T. 10 M. 7 F. 3	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	T. 1 M. 1	...	T. 1 M. 1	T. 1 M. 1		T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	...	T. 2 M. 2
...
...
...
...
T. 1,807 M. 890 F. 717	T. 100 M. 58 F. 42	T. 1,778 M. 847 F. 831	T. 1,832 M. 1,046 F. 886	T. 1,680 M. 897 F. 793	T. 1,125 M. 570 F. 555	T. 1,621 M. 887 F. 724	T. 643 M. 340 F. 303	T. 263 M. 137 F. 116		T. 2,087 M. 1,137 F. 930	T. 1,199 M. 624 F. 576	T. 1,375 M. 742 F. 633
T. 274 M. 140 F. 134	T. 2 M. 2	T. 560 M. 282 F. 278	T. 700 M. 322 F. 378	T. 226 M. 118 F. 108	T. 147 M. 70 F. 68	T. 212 M. 114 F. 98	T. 87 M. 49 F. 38	T. 348 M. 177 F. 171		T. 700 M. 372 F. 328	T. 113 M. 58 F. 55	T. 290 M. 153 F. 137
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	T. 1 M. 1	...
T. 274 M. 140 F. 134	T. 2 M. 2	T. 560 M. 282 F. 278	T. 700 M. 322 F. 378	T. 226 M. 118 F. 108	T. 147 M. 70 F. 68	T. 212 M. 114 F. 98	T. 87 M. 49 F. 38	T. 348 M. 177 F. 171		T. 700 M. 372 F. 328	T. 114 M. 69 F. 65	T. 280 M. 163 F. 137
T. 260 M. 146 F. 114	T. 3 M. 3	T. 16 M. 9 F. 7	T. 185 M. 93 F. 92	T. 68 M. 37 F. 31	T. 101 M. 49 F. 52	T. 166 M. 90 F. 76	T. 42 M. 25 F. 17	T. 228 M. 123 F. 105		T. 83 M. 41 F. 39	T. 3 M. 3	T. 31 M. 17 F. 14

Table XVI.—Castes [Bhāt—Mirāsi].

TABLE XVI.--Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				PROVINCIAL TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION	
					AMRAOTI.	AKOLA.
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B.—PROFESSIONAL— <i>contd.</i>	8.—GENEALOGISTS— <i>contd.</i>	BHĀT	Animistic . . .	T. 47 M. 21 F. 26	T. 47 M. 21 F. 26	.........
		Do.	Musalman . . .	T. 45 M. 25 F. 20	T. 22 M. 12 F. 10	T. 6 M. 4 F. 2
		THĀKUR	Hindu	T. 5,099 M. 2,750 F. 2,349	T. 891 M. 545 F. 346	T. 1,480 M. 760 F. 720
		Total Group 8 . . .		T. 8,266 M. 4,426 F. 3,830	T. 2,338 M. 1,290 F. 1,048	T. 1,782 M. 922 F. 840
	9.—WRITERS . . .	BORAL	Hindu	T. 25 M. 13 F. 12	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	.........
		GOLAK	Do.	T. 146 M. 73 F. 73	T. 8 M. 7 F. 1	T. 66 M. 28 F. 38
		KĀST	Do.	T. 259 M. 131 F. 128	T. 103 M. 51 F. 52	T. 61 M. 31 F. 30
		KĀYET	Do.	T. 974 M. 570 F. 404	T. 211 M. 136 F. 75	T. 301 M. 176 F. 125
		PARBHU	Do.	T. 632 M. 352 F. 280	T. 212 M. 131 F. 81	T. 128 M. 65 F. 63
		PURBHAIYE	Do.	T. 94 M. 67 F. 27	T. 4 M. 4 F. ...	T. 20 M. 16 F. 4
		Total Group 9 . . .		T. 2,130 M. 1,208 F. 824	T. 540 M. 330 F. 210	T. 578 M. 316 F. 280
	10.—ASTROLOGERS .	GĀRPAGĀRI	Hindu	T. 3,041 M. 1,564 F. 1,477	T. 1,124 M. 590 F. 534	T. 522 M. 261 F. 261
		JOSHI	Do.	T. 419 M. 249 F. 170	T. 8 M. 4 F. 4	T. 36 M. 25 F. 11
		Do.	Jain	T. 5 M. 3 F. 2	T. 5 M. 3 F. 2	.........
		SARODE	Hindu	T. 1,330 M. 675 F. 655	T. 202 M. 121 F. 81	T. 18 M. 15 F. 3
		Total Group 10 . . .		T. 4,786 M. 2,491 F. 2,304	T. 1,339 M. 719 F. 621	T. 578 M. 301 F. 276
	11.—MUSICIANS . .	DEVALWĀR	Hindu	T. 103 M. 45 F. 58	.........	.........
		GONDHALI	Do.	T. 3,033 M. 1,511 F. 1,522	T. 470 M. 260 F. 201	T. 1,255 M. 590 F. 659
		MIRĀSI	Do.	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	.........	.........
		Total Group 11 . . .		T. 3,141 M. 1,558 F. 1,583	T. 470 M. 260 F. 201	T. 1,255 M. 590 F. 659

Table XVI.—Castes [Bhāt—Mirāsī].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

BY DISTRICT.				RAILWAY PAS- SENGERS, ETC.	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.				
ELLICHPUR.	BULDANA.	WUN.	BASIM.		AMRAOTI.	CHANDUR.	MORSI.	MURTAZAPUR.	
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	T. M. F.	47 21 20	...
...	
...	
...	...	T. M. F.	17 9 8	...	...	T. M. F.	22 12 10	...
T. M. F.	389 242 147	T. M. F.	705 353 352	T. M. F.	983 496 487	T. M. F.	295 180 106	T. M. F.	153 87 66
T. M. F.	877 612 365	T. M. F.	974 492 482	T. M. F.	1,204 649 555	T. M. F.	848 472 376	T. M. F.	553 293 260
...	
...	T. M. F.	22 11 11	...	T. M. ...	1 1 ...	...	...	...
T. M. F.	7 4 3	T. M. F.	60 31 29	T. M. F.	2 1 1	T. M. F.	4 4 1
T. M. F.	26 9 17	T. M. F.	55 31 24	T. M. F.	10 0 4	T. M. F.	18 10 8	T. M. F.	4 2 2
T. M. F.	265 148 117	T. M. F.	60 30 30	T. M. F.	68 42 26	T. M. F.	105 71 34	T. M. F.	34 24 10
T. M. F.	123 63 60	T. M. F.	22 13 9	T. M. F.	99 51 48	T. M. F.	171 105 66	T. M. F.	6 3 3
T. M. ...	3 3 ...	T. M. F.	56 33 23	T. M. ...	1 1 ...	T. M. ...	2 2 ...	T. M. ...	1 1 ...
T. M. F.	424 227 197	T. M. F.	276 149 126	T. M. F.	180 101 79	T. M. ...	134 82 62	T. M. F.	44 30 14
T. M. F.	645 335 310	T. M. F.	225 116 109	T. M. F.	310 155 155	T. M. F.	215 107 108	T. M. F.	262 142 126
...	
...	T. M. F.	150 82 68	...	T. M. F.	225 138 87	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	
T. M. F.	205 108 97	T. M. F.	33 19 14	T. M. F.	850 403 447	T. M. F.	22 9 13	T. M. F.	66 34 32
T. M. F.	850 443 407	T. M. F.	408 217 191	T. M. F.	1,180 568 602	T. M. F.	482 254 208	T. M. F.	328 176 162
...	
...	...	T. M. F.	103 45 58	...	...	...	...	...
T. M. F.	192 97 95	T. M. F.	424 214 210	T. M. F.	318 158 160	T. M. F.	374 177 197	T. M. F.	49 29 11
...	
...	T. M. F.	5 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. M. F.	182 97 95	T. M. F.	429 216 213	T. M. F.	421 203 218	T. M. F.	374 177 197	T. M. F.	40 29 11

Table XVI.—Castes [Bhāt—Mirāsī].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				DISTRICT AKOLA.					DISTRICT
				AKOLA.	AKOT.	BALAPUR.	JALGAON.	KHARGAON.	ELLICHPUR.
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
B.—PROFESSIONAL—contd.	8.—GENEALOGISTS—contd.	BHĀT	Animistic . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Musalman . .	...	T. 2 M. 2	...	...	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	...
		THĀKUR	Hindu	T. 423 M. 218 F. 205	T. 377 M. 190 F. 187	T. 163 M. 89 F. 74	T. 257 M. 128 F. 129	T. 260 M. 135 F. 125	T. 117 M. 82 F. 35
		Total Group 8 .		T. 621 M. 273 F. 248	T. 471 M. 242 F. 229	T. 178 M. 97 F. 81	T. 308 M. 169 F. 149	T. 284 M. 161 F. 133	T. 342 M. 203 F. 139
	9.—WRITERS .	BORAL	Hindu . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GOLAK	Do.	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	T. 6 M. 2 F. 4	T. 56 M. 23 F. 33	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	T. 3 M. 3 F. ...
		KĀST	Do.	T. 30 M. 19 F. 11	T. 26 M. 11 F. 15	T. 5 M. 1 F. 4	...	...	T. 12 M. 4 F. 8
		KĀYET	Do.	T. 33 M. 17 F. 16	T. 128 M. 77 F. 51	T. 20 M. 12 F. 8	T. 104 M. 58 F. 46	T. 16 M. 12 F. 4	T. 127 M. 69 F. 58
		PARBHU	Do.	T. 62 M. 35 F. 27	T. 44 M. 18 F. 26	T. 9 M. 5 F. 4	...	T. 13 M. 7 F. 6	T. 92 M. 48 F. 44
		PURBHAIYE . .	Do.	T. 10 M. 7 F. 3	T. 2 M. 2 F. ...	T. 3 M. 3 F. ...	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	...
		Total Group 9 .		T. 137 M. 79 F. 68	T. 208 M. 110 F. 98	T. 93 M. 44 F. 49	T. 109 M. 62 F. 47	T. 31 M. 21 F. 10	T. 234 M. 124 F. 110
	10.—ASTROLOGERS.	GĀRPAĠĀRĪ . .	Hindu	T. 159 M. 72 F. 87	T. 122 M. 67 F. 55	T. 87 M. 39 F. 48	T. 45 M. 24 F. 21	T. 109 M. 59 F. 50	T. 310 M. 166 F. 144
		JOSHI	Do.	T. 2 M. 2 F. ...	...	...	T. 2 M. 2 F. ...	T. 32 M. 21 F. 11	...
		Do.	Jain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		SARODE	Hindu	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	...	...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	T. 13 M. 12 F. 1	T. 194 M. 101 F. 93
		Total Group 10		T. 164 M. 76 F. 88	T. 122 M. 67 F. 55	T. 87 M. 39 F. 48	T. 49 M. 27 F. 22	T. 164 M. 82 F. 62	T. 504 M. 267 F. 237
	11.—MUSICIANS	DEVALWĀR . . .	Hindu . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GONDHALI . . .	Do.	T. 491 M. 213 F. 278	T. 139 M. 78 F. 61	T. 251 M. 111 F. 140	T. 130 M. 71 F. 59	T. 244 M. 123 F. 121	T. 49 M. 25 F. 24
		MIRĀSĪ	Do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 11 .		T. 491 M. 213 F. 278	T. 139 M. 78 F. 61	T. 251 M. 111 F. 140	T. 130 M. 71 F. 59	T. 244 M. 123 F. 121	T. 49 M. 25 F. 24

Table XVI.—Castes [Bhāt—Mirāsī].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

ELLICHPUR.		DISTRICT BULDANA.				DISTRICT WUN.				DISTRICT BASIM.		
DARYAPUR.	MELGHAT.	CHIKHLI.	MALKAPUR.	MEHKAR.	YEOTMAL.	DARWHA.	KELAPUR.	WUN.	BASIM.	MANGRUL.	PUSAD.	
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
T. M. 250 F. 141 109	T. M. 22 F. 19 3	T. M. 144 F. 76 68	T. M. 384 F. 191 193	T. M. 177 F. 80 91	T. M. 181 F. 100 81	T. M. 390 F. 208 182	T. M. 34 F. 21 13	T. M. 45 F. 24 21	T. M. 494 F. 251 243	T. M. 193 F. 100 93	T. M. 296 F. 145 151	
T. M. 510 F. 287 223	T. M. 25 F. 22 3	T. M. 160 F. 85 76	T. M. 569 F. 284 285	T. M. 245 F. 123 122	T. M. 282 F. 149 133	T. M. 570 F. 304 266	T. M. 79 F. 49 30	T. M. 273 F. 147 126	T. M. 577 F. 295 282	T. M. 198 F. 103 93	T. M. 327 F. 162 165	
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T. M. 4 F. 1 3	...	T. M. 52 F. 26 26	T. M. 5 F. 3 2	T. M. 3 F. 2 1	...	T. M. 2 F. 1 1	T. M. 3 F. 2 1	
T. M. 14 F. 5 9	...	T. M. 25 F. 13 12	T. M. 8 F. 5 3	T. M. 22 F. 13 9	T. M. 2 F. 2 ...	T. M. 8 F. 4 4	T. M. 2 F. 1 1	T. M. 1 F. 1	T. M. 1 F. 1	
T. M. 117 F. 60 57	T. M. 81 F. 19 2	T. M. 5 F. 4 1	T. M. 53 F. 25 28	T. M. 2 F. 1 1	T. M. 16 F. 9 7	T. M. 29 F. 20 9	T. M. 19 F. 10 9	T. M. 4 F. 3 1	T. M. 23 F. 15 8	T. M. 28 F. 16 12	T. M. 17 F. 6 11	
T. M. 28 F. 12 16	T. M. 3 F. 3	T. M. 16 F. 9 7	T. M. 6 F. 4 2	...	T. M. 61 F. 35 26	T. M. 6 F. 1 5	T. M. 9 F. 6 3	T. M. 23 F. 9 14	T. M. 21 F. 13 8	T. M. 1 F. 1	T. M. 26 F. 15 11	
T. M. 3 F. 3	...	T. M. 40 F. 22 18	T. M. 15 F. 10 5	T. M. 1 F. 1	...	...	T. M. 1 F. 1	...	T. M. 8 F. 8	T. M. 1 F. 1	T. M. 1 F. 1
T. M. 168 F. 81 86	T. M. 24 F. 22 2	T. M. 160 F. 85 75	T. M. 87 F. 47 40	T. M. 28 F. 17 11	T. M. 79 F. 46 33	T. M. 45 F. 26 19	T. M. 20 F. 17 12	T. M. 27 F. 12 15	T. M. 57 F. 39 18	T. M. 32 F. 20 12	T. M. 45 F. 22 22	
T. M. 335 F. 169 166	...	T. M. 77 F. 43 34	T. M. 32 F. 17 15	T. M. 116 F. 50 60	T. M. 123 F. 64 59	T. M. 108 F. 52 50	T. M. 52 F. 24 28	T. M. 27 F. 15 12	T. M. 153 F. 72 81	T. M. 61 F. 34 27	T. M. 1 F. 1	
...	...	T. M. 29 F. 15 14	T. M. 50 F. 32 18	T. M. 71 F. 35 36	T. M. 201 F. 124 77	T. M. 13 F. 8 5	T. M. 11 F. 6 5	
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T. M. 2 F. 2	T. M. 9 F. 5 4	...	T. M. 25 F. 13 12	T. M. 8 F. 6 2	T. M. 270 F. 116 154	T. M. 161 F. 83 78	T. M. 346 F. 160 186	T. M. 73 F. 44 29	...	T. M. 22 F. 9 13	...	
T. M. 337 F. 171 166	T. M. 9 F. 6 4	T. M. 106 F. 58 48	T. M. 107 F. 62 46	T. M. 195 F. 97 98	T. M. 393 F. 180 213	T. M. 269 F. 135 134	T. M. 398 F. 184 214	T. M. 100 F. 69 41	T. M. 354 F. 198 156	T. M. 98 F. 51 46	T. M. 12 F. 7 6	
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T. M. 143 F. 72 71	...	T. M. 104 F. 51 53	T. M. 148 F. 79 69	T. M. 172 F. 84 88	T. M. 59 F. 36 23	T. M. 211 F. 88 123	T. M. 48 F. 34 14	...	T. M. 214 F. 102 112	T. M. 69 F. 32 37	T. M. 91 F. 43 48	
...	...	T. M. 5 F. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. M. 142 F. 72 70	...	T. M. 109 F. 53 56	T. M. 148 F. 79 69	T. M. 172 F. 84 88	T. M. 59 F. 36 23	T. M. 211 F. 88 123	T. M. 48 F. 34 14	T. M. 2 F. 2	T. M. 214 F. 102 112	T. M. 69 F. 32 37	T. M. 91 F. 43 48	

Table XVI.—Castes [Dhādī—Shehki].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.					PROVINCIAL TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION.			
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.		ANRAOTI.	ANOLA.		
1	2	3	4	5		Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.		
B.—PROFESSIONAL—cont'd.	12.—DANCERS AND SINGERS.	DHADI	Musalman	T. 5 M. 3 F. 2	T. 5 M. 3 F. 2	...	...
			KALWANT	Hindu	T. 94 M. 28 F. 66	T. 3 M. 1 F. 2	...	...
				WAGHE	Do.	T. 47 M. 23 F. 24	T. 8 M. 3 F. 5	T. 3 M. 1 F. 2	3 1 2
		Total Group 12			T. 146 M. 64 F. 82	T. 16 M. 7 F. 9	T. 3 M. 1 F. 2	3 1 2	
		12A.—MINOR PROFESSIONS.	CHITARI	Hindu	T. 76 M. 38 F. 38	T. 30 M. 15 F. 15	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	1 1 ...	
	13.—ACTORS AND MIMES.	BAHURUPI	Do.	T. 157 M. 78 F. 79	T. 51 M. 27 F. 24	T. 5 M. 3 F. 2	5 3 2		
			Do. (RAIRANG)	Musalman	T. 6 M. 2 F. 4	...	...	...
				BRAND	Do.	T. 2 F. 2	T. 2 F. 2
		Total Group 13			T. 165 M. 80 F. 85	T. 53 M. 27 F. 26	T. 8 M. 3 F. 2	8 3 2	
		C.—COMMERCIAL.	14.—TRADERS	BHATTIA	Hindu	T. 104 M. 75 F. 29	T. 20 M. 16 F. 4	T. 69 M. 49 F. 20	69 49 20
	Do.				Jain	T. 55 M. 27 F. 28	T. 7 M. 4 F. 3	T. 48 M. 23 F. 25	48 23 25
					BOMARI	Musalman	T. 479 M. 335 F. 144	T. 214 M. 143 F. 71	T. 171 M. 114 F. 57	171 114 57
	KACHHI			Do.		T. 175 M. 154 F. 21	T. 77 M. 66 F. 11	T. 26 M. 21 F. 5	26 21 5
				KHOJA	Do.	T. 27 M. 13 F. 14
	KOMTI				Hindu	T. 2,750 M. 1,362 F. 1,388	T. 126 M. 60 F. 66	T. 115 M. 52 F. 63	115 52 63
LAD				Hindu	T. 1,371 M. 717 F. 654	T. 210 M. 105 F. 105	T. 118 M. 68 F. 50	118 68 50	
	Do.			Jain	T. 1,454 M. 733 F. 721	T. 145 M. 85 F. 80	T. 98 M. 47 F. 53	98 47 53	
MANTRI				Hindu	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	...	...	...
	NANDU			Do.	T. 32 M. 26 F. 26	T. 31 M. 16 F. 15	T. 1 M. 1 F. 1	1 1 1	
SARLAN				Do.	T. 2 M. 2 F. ...	...	...	...
	SHBLEI			Do.	T. 1 F. 1 M. ...	...	...	...

Table XVI.—Castes (Dhádi - Shehki).

Nationality or traditional Occupation—contd.

BY DISTRICT.				RAILWAY PAS- SENGERS, ETC.	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.			
ELLICHPUR.	BULDANA.	WUN.	BASIN.		AMRAOTI.	CHANDUR.	MORSI.	MURTAZAPUR.
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.		Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	T. M. 5	...	...	...
...	F. 3	...	...	...
...
...	T. 3	T. M. 44	T. M. 44	...	T. M. 3	...	...	...
...	F. 3	F. 15	F. 12	...	F. 1	...	...	...
...
T. M. 5	T. M. 6	T. M. 1	T. M. 24	...	T. M. 4	...	T. M. 4	...
F. 3	F. 5	F. 1	F. 11	...	F. 1	...	F. 2	...
...
T. M. 6	T. M. 9	T. M. 46	T. M. 68	...	T. M. 12	...	T. M. 4	...
F. 2	F. 6	F. 18	F. 23	...	F. 6	...	F. 2	...
...
...
T. M. 21	...	T. M. 24	T. M. 1	T. M. 18	T. M. 11	...
F. 10	...	F. 12	F. 1	F. 10	F. 4	...
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...
T. M. 2	T. M. 18	T. M. 53	T. M. 28	T. M. 6	...	T. M. 45
F. 1	F. 9	F. 25	F. 13	F. 3	...	F. 24
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Table XVI.—Castes [Dhádi - Shelki].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				DISTRICT AKOLA.					DISTRICT ELLICHPUR.
				AKOLA.	AKOT.	BALAPUR.	JALGAON.	KHAMGAON.	
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
B.—PROFESSIONAL— <i>sonid</i> .	12.—DANCERS AND SINGERS.	DHÁDI . . .	Musalman .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KALWANT . . .	Hindu . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		WÁGHE . . .	Do. . .	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	T. 2 F. 2	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3
		Total Group 12		T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	T. 2 F. 2	T. 6 M. 2 F. 3
		CHITÁRI . . .	Hindu . .	...	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	T. 21 M. 10 F. 11
	12A.—MINOR PROFESSIONS.	BAHURUPI . . .	Do. . .	...	...	T. 5 M. 3 F. 2	...	...	...
		Do. (RÁERANG) .	Musalman .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		BHÁND . . .	Do. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 13		...	...	T. 6 M. 3 F. 2	...	...	...
		BHÁTTIÁ . . .	Hindu . .	T. 8 M. 8	T. 4 M. 4	...	T. 1 M. 1	T. 56 M. 36 F. 20	...
	13.—ACTORS AND MINES.	Do. . .	Jain . .	T. 48 M. 23 F. 25	...	...	...	...	...
		BOHARI . . .	Musalman .	T. 52 M. 37 F. 15	T. 22 M. 15 F. 7	...	T. 5 M. 4 F. 1	T. 92 M. 58 F. 34	T. 16 M. 13 F. 3
		KACHMI . . .	Do. . .	T. 6 M. 2 F. 4	T. 16 M. 15 F. 1	T. 1 M. 1	T. 3 M. 3	...	...
		KHOJÁ . . .	Do. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KOMTI . . .	Hindu . .	T. 45 M. 22 F. 23	T. 10 M. 5 F. 5	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	T. 28 M. 10 F. 18	T. 28 M. 13 F. 15	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2
		LÁD . . .	Hindu . .	T. 75 M. 44 F. 31	...	T. 11 M. 6 F. 5	T. 15 M. 8 F. 7	T. 17 M. 10 F. 7	T. 11 M. 4 F. 7
		Do. . .	Jain . .	...	...	T. 97 M. 47 F. 50	T. 2 F. 2	...	T. 15 M. 9 F. 6
		MANTRI . . .	Hindu . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		NÁIDU . . .	Do. . .	...	...	...	...	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	T. 17 M. 8 F. 9
		SÁRLAN . . .	Do. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		SHELKI . . .	Do. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—COMMERCIAL.	14.—TRADERS .	BHÁTTIÁ . . .	Hindu . .	T. 8 M. 8	T. 4 M. 4	...	T. 1 M. 1	T. 56 M. 36 F. 20	...
		Do. . .	Jain . .	T. 48 M. 23 F. 25	...	...	...	...	...
		BOHARI . . .	Musalman .	T. 52 M. 37 F. 15	T. 22 M. 15 F. 7	...	T. 5 M. 4 F. 1	T. 92 M. 58 F. 34	T. 16 M. 13 F. 3
		KACHMI . . .	Do. . .	T. 6 M. 2 F. 4	T. 16 M. 15 F. 1	T. 1 M. 1	T. 3 M. 3	...	...
		KHOJÁ . . .	Do. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KOMTI . . .	Hindu . .	T. 45 M. 22 F. 23	T. 10 M. 5 F. 5	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	T. 28 M. 10 F. 18	T. 28 M. 13 F. 15	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2
		LÁD . . .	Hindu . .	T. 75 M. 44 F. 31	...	T. 11 M. 6 F. 5	T. 15 M. 8 F. 7	T. 17 M. 10 F. 7	T. 11 M. 4 F. 7
		Do. . .	Jain . .	...	...	T. 97 M. 47 F. 50	T. 2 F. 2	...	T. 15 M. 9 F. 6
		MANTRI . . .	Hindu . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		NÁIDU . . .	Do. . .	...	...	...	...	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	T. 17 M. 8 F. 9
		SÁRLAN . . .	Do. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		SHELKI . . .	Do. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
	
	
	

Table XVI.—Castes [Dhádi—Shelki].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

[illegible]

Table XVI.—Castes [Wáni—Sonár].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				PROVINCIAL TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION	
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C.—COMMERCIAL— <i>contd.</i>	14.—TRADERS— <i>contd.</i>	WANI (BANIA AND MARWADI)	Hindu	T. 50,270 M. 27,456 F. 22,814	T. 10,659 M. 5,881 F. 4,778	T. 11,618 M. 6,571 F. 5,047
		Do. Do.	Jain	T. 13,260 M. 7,172 F. 6,088	T. 4,895 M. 2,593 F. 2,302	T. 2,283 M. 1,256 F. 1,027
		Do. Do.	Sikh	T. 3 M. 3 F. ...	... ... ...	T. 3 M. 3 F. ...
		Total Group 14		T. 70,004 M. 38,078 F. 31,928	T. 16,404 M. 8,989 F. 7,415	T. 14,553 M. 8,208 F. 6,347
	15.—PEDLARS	GAZULABALIJA	Hindu	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	.........	.........
		MANIHAR	Musalman	T. 15 M. 9 F. 6	... ... ...	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1
		MEMAN	Do.	T. 7 M. 7 F. ...	... ... ...	T. 3 M. 3 F. ...
		PERKI	Hindu	T. 1,499 M. 761 F. 738	T. 15 M. 0 F. 9	.........
		Total Group 15		T. 1,523 M. 778 F. 745	T. 15 M. 0 F. 9	T. 7 M. 0 F. 1
	16.—CARRIERS	BANJARI	Do.	T. 52,470 M. 27,983 F. 24,487	T. 2,906 M. 1,558 F. 1,348	T. 1,375 M. 814 F. 561
		Do.	Musalman	T. 120 M. 71 F. 49	.........	.........
		Do.	Jain	T. 29 M. 17 F. 12	.........	.........
		HAMAL	Hindu	T. 99 M. 59 F. 40	T. 88 M. 54 F. 34	.........
		LARBHANI	Do.	T. 25,525 M. 13,365 F. 12,160	T. 1,501 M. 772 F. 729	T. 1,588 M. 909 F. 679
		Do.	Musalman	T. 56 M. 29 F. 27	.........	.........
		Do.	Jain	T. 6 M. 5 F. 1	.........	.........
		WANJARI	Hindu	T. 31,802 M. 16,341 F. 15,461	T. 1,492 M. 786 F. 706	T. 3,083 M. 1,911 F. 1,772
		Total Group 16		T. 110,107 M. 57,870 F. 52,237	T. 5,987 M. 3,176 F. 2,817	T. 6,446 M. 3,637 F. 2,809
	17.—GOLDSMITHS	JOHARI	Hindu	T. 161 M. 87 F. 74	T. 74 M. 36 F. 38	T. 61 M. 31 F. 30
		SONAR	Do.	T. 29,227 M. 15,129 F. 14,098	T. 2,721 M. 1,479 F. 1,242	T. 4,000 M. 2,100 F. 1,900

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

[illegible]

Table XVI.—Castes [Wáni—Sonár].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				DISTRICT AKOLA.					DISTRICT
				AKOLA.	AKOT.	BALAPUR.	JALGAON.	KHAMGAON.	ELLICHPUR.
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
C.—COMMERCIAL—contd.		WÁNI (BANÍ AND MÁR- WÁDI)	Hindu	T. 2,441 M. 1,457 F. 984	T. 2,839 M. 1,594 F. 1,245	T. 1,689 M. 906 F. 783	T. 1,977 M. 1,086 F. 891	T. 2,672 M. 1,528 F. 1,144	T. 2,105 M. 1,151 F. 954
		Do.	Jain	T. 727 M. 387 F. 340	T. 434 M. 227 F. 207	T. 408 M. 219 F. 189	T. 132 M. 85 F. 47	T. 582 M. 338 F. 244	T. 723 M. 369 F. 354
		Do.	Sikh	...	T. 3 M. 3	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 14		T. 3,402 M. 1,980 F. 1,422	T. 3,328 M. 1,863 F. 1,465	T. 2,210 M. 1,181 F. 1,029	T. 2,163 M. 1,197 F. 966	T. 3,450 M. 1,985 F. 1,465	T. 2,891 M. 1,558 F. 1,335
	15.—PEDLARS.	GÁZULÁBALIJÁ	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...
		MANIHÁR	Musalman	...	...	...	...	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	...
		MEMAN	Do.	...	...	...	...	T. 3 M. 3	...
		PERKI	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 15		...	...	...	...	T. 7 M. 6 F. 1	...
	16.—CARRIERS.	BANJÁRI	Do.	T. 505 M. 301 F. 204	T. 370 M. 213 F. 157	T. 295 M. 184 F. 111	T. 40 M. 24 F. 16	T. 165 M. 92 F. 73	T. 204 M. 119 F. 85
		Do.	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...
		HANÁL	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	T. 8 M. 4 F. 4
		LABHÁNI	Do.	T. 1,249 M. 706 F. 543	T. 1 M. 1	T. 337 M. 201 F. 136	...	T. 1 M. 1	...
		Do.	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	T. 6 M. 3 F. 3
		Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...
		WANJÁRI	Hindu	T. 1,858 M. 983 F. 875	T. 824 M. 404 F. 420	T. 668 M. 330 F. 338	T. 17 M. 15 F. 2	T. 316 M. 179 F. 137	T. 19 M. 7 F. 6
		Total Group 16		T. 3,612 M. 1,990 F. 1,622	T. 1,195 M. 618 F. 577	T. 1,300 M. 715 F. 585	T. 57 M. 39 F. 18	T. 482 M. 272 F. 210	T. 227 M. 122 F. 105
	17.—GOLDSMITHS	JOHARI	Hindu	T. 66 M. 33 F. 33	T. 1 M. 1	T. 1 F. 1	...	...	...
		SONÁR	Do.	T. 1,453 M. 760 F. 693	T. 2,108 M. 1,085 F. 1,023	T. 896 M. 457 F. 439	T. 497 M. 211 F. 286	T. 1,408 M. 697 F. 711	T. 1,100 M. 597 F. 503

Table XVI.—Castes [Wáni—Sonár].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

[illegible]

Table XVI.—Castes [Sonár—Gosangi].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				PROVINCIAL TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION	
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	AMRAOTI. Total, Males, and Females.	AKOLA. Total, Males, and Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C.—COMMERCIAL— <i>contd.</i>	17.—GOLDSMITHS— <i>contd.</i>	SONÁR	Jain	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	.........
		TARKIHÁR	Hindu	T. 1 M. 1 ... 1	... ... ...	T. 1 M. 1 ...
		Total Group 17		T. 20,381 M. 16,210 F. 14,182	T. 7,807 M. 4,109 F. 3,688	T. 8,661 M. 3,449 F. 3,212
	18.—BARBERS	MHÁLI (HAJJÁM, NHÁVI AND WÁRIK)	Hindu	T. 35,225 M. 18,231 F. 16,994	T. 8,455 M. 4,461 F. 3,594	T. 7,848 M. 4,070 F. 3,778
		Do.	Musalman	T. 17 M. 11 F. 6	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	.........
		Do.	Jain	T. 3 M. 3 ... 3	T. 1 M. 1 ... 1	.........
		Total Group 18		T. 35,245 M. 18,245 F. 17,000	T. 8,460 M. 4,465 F. 3,995	T. 7,848 M. 4,070 F. 3,778
	19.—BLACKSMITHS	DÁNGARE	Hindu	T. 188 M. 97 F. 91	T. 136 M. 70 F. 66	.........
		GHIŚÁDI	Do.	T. 708 M. 368 F. 340	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	T. 4 M. 4 ...
		Do.	Musalman	T. 11 M. 6 F. 5	.........	.........
		JIRÁYAT	Hindu	T. 312 M. 160 F. 152	T. 39 M. 19 F. 20	T. 131 M. 72 F. 59
		KATHILKÁR	Do.	T. 20 M. 10 F. 10	T. 2 ... F. 2	T. 3 M. 1 F. 2
		LOHÁR (KHÁTI)	Do.	T. 15,889 M. 8,351 F. 7,538	T. 4,171 M. 2,193 F. 1,978	T. 2,304 M. 1,232 F. 1,072
		Do.	Animistic	T. 18 M. 7 F. 11	T. 18 M. 7 F. 11	.........
		NÁLBAND	Hindu	T. 13 M. 6 F. 7	T. 13 M. 6 F. 7	.........
		PANCHÁL (PANCHÁL LOHÁR)	Do.	T. 1,876 M. 968 F. 908	T. 345 M. 189 F. 156	T. 339 M. 119 F. 100
		Do.	Musalman	T. 9 M. 5 F. 4	T. 1 M. 1 ... 1	.........
		Total Group 19		T. 19,644 M. 9,978 F. 9,066	T. 4,730 M. 2,497 F. 2,243	T. 2,661 M. 1,489 F. 1,262
	20.—CARPENTERS, TURNERS AND MASON.	GAONDI (RÁI)	Hindu	T. 609 M. 335 F. 304	T. 148 M. 80 F. 68	T. 51 M. 37 F. 28
		GOSANGI	Do.	T. 4 M. 4 F. 3	... ... ...	T. 1 M. 1 F. 1

Table XVI.—Castes [Sonár—Gosangi].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

BY DISTRICT.					DISTRICT AMRAOTI.				
ELLICHPUR.	BULDANA.	WUN.	BASIM.	RAILWAY PAS- SENGERS, ETC.	AMRAOTI.	CHANDUR.	MORSI.	MURTAZAPUR.	
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	
...	
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...	
...	
T. 3,481 M. 1,818 F. 1,663	T. 4,968 M. 2,603 F. 2,465	T. 3,419 M. 1,785 F. 1,634	T. 3,045 M. 1,555 F. 1,490	...	T. 2,118 M. 1,151 F. 967	T. 2,271 M. 1,191 F. 1,080	T. 1,874 M. 978 F. 896	T. 1,544 M. 791 F. 753	
T. 3,644 M. 1,875 F. 1,769	T. 5,521 M. 2,839 F. 2,682	T. 5,489 M. 2,820 F. 2,669	T. 4,267 M. 2,165 F. 2,102	T. 1 M. 1	T. 2,320 M. 1,257 F. 1,063	T. 2,622 M. 1,409 F. 1,213	T. 2,036 M. 1,027 F. 1,009	T. 1,477 M. 768 F. 709	
...	T. 6 M. 4 F. 2	T. 6 M. 3 F. 3	T. 1 M. 1	...	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	...	...	...
...	T. 2 M. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 1 M. 1	
...	
T. 3,644 M. 1,875 F. 1,769	T. 5,529 M. 2,845 F. 2,684	T. 5,495 M. 2,823 F. 2,672	T. 4,268 M. 2,168 F. 2,102	T. 1 M. 1	T. 2,324 M. 1,260 F. 1,064	T. 2,622 M. 1,409 F. 1,213	T. 2,038 M. 1,027 F. 1,009	T. 1,478 M. 769 F. 709	
...	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	T. 48 M. 25 F. 23	...	...	...	T. 136 M. 70 F. 66	...	...
...	T. 342 M. 190 F. 152	T. 63 M. 30 F. 33	T. 294 M. 142 F. 152	...	...	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	...	...
...	T. 11 M. 6 F. 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 10 M. 3 F. 7	T. 108 M. 54 F. 54	...	T. 24 M. 12 F. 12	...	T. 5 M. 4 F. 1	T. 2 M. 2	...	T. 32 M. 13 F. 19	
T. 9 M. 5 F. 4	T. 6 M. 4 F. 2	...	...	...	...	...	T. 2 F. 2	...	
T. 1,538 M. 870 F. 668	T. 1,869 M. 961 F. 908	T. 4,479 M. 2,272 F. 2,207	T. 1,526 M. 821 F. 705	T. 2 M. 2	T. 994 M. 536 F. 458	T. 1,606 M. 824 F. 782	T. 888 M. 475 F. 413	T. 683 M. 358 F. 325	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 18 M. 7 F. 11	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 13 M. 6 F. 7	...	...
T. 162 M. 75 F. 87	T. 299 M. 146 F. 153	T. 703 M. 359 F. 344	T. 144 M. 76 F. 68	T. 4 M. 4	T. 76 M. 43 F. 33	T. 103 M. 63 F. 40	T. 69 M. 33 F. 36	T. 97 M. 50 F. 47	
...	...	T. 8 M. 4 F. 4	...	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...
T. 1,719 M. 868 F. 766	T. 2,639 M. 1,303 F. 1,278	T. 5,301 M. 2,690 F. 2,611	T. 1,988 M. 1,051 F. 937	T. 6 M. 6	T. 1,078 M. 584 F. 492	T. 1,865 M. 967 F. 898	T. 977 M. 515 F. 462	T. 812 M. 421 F. 391	
T. 38 M. 25 F. 13	T. 125 M. 65 F. 60	T. 16 M. 9 F. 7	T. 267 M. 132 F. 135	T. 1 M. 1	T. 45 M. 26 F. 19	T. 7 M. 3 F. 4	T. 6 M. 4 F. 2	T. 90 M. 47 F. 43	

Table XVI.—Castes [Sonár—Gosangi].

TABLE XVI—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				DISTRICT AKOLA.					DISTRICT
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	AKOLA.	AKOT.	BALAPUR.	JALGAON.	KHANGAON.	ELLICHPUR.
17	18	19	20	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
C.—COMMERCIAL—contd.	17.—GOLD-SMITHS—contd.	SONAR	Jain . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TARKIHAR	Hindu . . . .	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	...
			
			
			Total Group 17	T. 1,489 M. 793 F. 696	T. 2,110 M. 1,087 F. 1,023	T. 897 M. 467 F. 430	T. 971 M. 511 F. 460	T. 1,194 M. 591 F. 603	T. 1,898 M. 972 F. 926
	18.—BARBERS .	MHALI (HAJJAM, NHAVI AND WARIK).	Hindu	T. 1,907 M. 974 F. 933	T. 1,970 M. 1,019 F. 951	T. 1,356 M. 604 F. 662	T. 1,273 M. 651 F. 622	T. 1,342 M. 732 F. 610	T. 1,960 M. 1,015 F. 945
		Do. do. . . .	Musalman . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
		Do. do. . . .	Jain . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
			Total Group 18	T. 1,907 M. 974 F. 933	T. 1,970 M. 1,019 F. 951	T. 1,356 M. 604 F. 662	T. 1,273 M. 651 F. 622	T. 1,342 M. 732 F. 610	T. 1,960 M. 1,015 F. 945
D.—ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL.	19.—BLACK-SMITHS.	DANGARE	Hindu . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GHSADI	Do. . . .	...	...	...	...	T. 4 M. 4	...
		Do. . . .	Musalman . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
		JIRAVAT	Hindu	T. 1 F. 1	T. 14 M. 9 F. 5	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	T. 76 M. 41 F. 35	T. 38 M. 21 F. 17	T. 3 M. 1 F. 2
		KATHILKAR	Do. . . .	...	...	T. 3 M. 1 F. 2	...	...	T. 9 M. 5 F. 4
		LOHAR (KHATI)	Do. . . .	T. 495 M. 271 F. 224	T. 577 M. 324 F. 253	T. 351 M. 186 F. 165	T. 513 M. 254 F. 250	T. 368 M. 197 F. 171	T. 743 M. 422 F. 321
		Do. . . .	Animistic. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		NALBAND	Hindu . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(PANCHAL LOHAR)	Do. . . .	T. 49 M. 29 F. 20	T. 15 M. 11 F. 4	T. 70 M. 33 F. 37	T. 45 M. 25 F. 20	T. 40 M. 21 F. 19	T. 159 M. 69 F. 81
		Do. do. . . .	Musalman . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
			Total Group 19	T. 646 M. 300 F. 346	T. 608 M. 344 F. 262	T. 426 M. 221 F. 205	T. 634 M. 320 F. 314	T. 460 M. 243 F. 207	T. 908 M. 467 F. 441
	20.—CARPENTERS, TURNERS AND MASON.	GAONDI (RAJ)	Hindu	T. 18 M. 10 F. 8	T. 14 M. 13 F. 1	T. 18 M. 9 F. 9	...	...	T. 12 M. 11 F. 1
		GOSANGI	Do. . . .	...	...	...	T. 6 M. 4 F. 2	...	...

Table XVI.—Castes [Sonár—Gosangr].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

ELLICHPUR.		DISTRICT BULDANA.			DISTRICT WUN.				DISTRICT BASIM.		
DARYAPUR.	MELGHAT.	CHIKHLI.	MAIKAPUR.	MEHKAR.	YEOTMAL.	DARWHA.	KELAPUR.	WUN.	BASIM.	MANGRUL.	PUSAD.
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...
...
...
...
...
T. 1,647 M. 818 F. 729	T. 36 M. 28 F. 8	T. 1,669 M. 813 F. 766	T. 2,038 M. 1,014 F. 1,022	T. 1,363 M. 676 F. 687	T. 958 M. 497 F. 459	T. 1,482 M. 785 F. 697	T. 537 M. 281 F. 256	T. 444 M. 222 F. 222	T. 1,268 M. 661 F. 615	T. 743 M. 376 F. 368	T. 1,036 M. 529 F. 507
T. 1,642 M. 827 F. 815	T. 42 M. 33 F. 9	T. 1,647 M. 827 F. 820	T. 2,334 M. 1,188 F. 1,146	T. 1,540 M. 824 F. 716	T. 1,360 M. 721 F. 639	T. 1,612 M. 820 F. 783	T. 1,274 M. 650 F. 618	T. 1,243 M. 614 F. 629	T. 1,903 M. 977 F. 926	T. 966 M. 479 F. 487	T. 1,398 M. 709 F. 689
...	...	T. 6 M. 4 F. 2	...	...	T. 6 M. 3 F. 3	...	...	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...
...	T. 2 M. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
T. 1,642 M. 827 F. 815	T. 42 M. 33 F. 9	T. 1,653 M. 831 F. 822	T. 2,334 M. 1,188 F. 1,146	T. 1,542 M. 828 F. 710	T. 1,368 M. 724 F. 642	T. 1,612 M. 829 F. 783	T. 1,274 M. 658 F. 618	T. 1,243 M. 614 F. 629	T. 1,904 M. 978 F. 926	T. 968 M. 479 F. 487	T. 1,398 M. 709 F. 689
...	...	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	...	...	T. 16 M. 8 F. 8	T. 1 M. 1	T. 31 M. 16 F. 15	...	...	...	...
...	...	T. 124 M. 68 F. 56	...	T. 218 M. 122 F. 96	T. 9 M. 4 F. 5	T. 54 M. 20 F. 28	...	...	T. 126 M. 66 F. 60	T. 12 M. 4 F. 8	T. 156 M. 72 F. 84
...	T. 11 M. 6 F. 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
T. 7 M. 2 F. 5	...	T. 43 M. 19 F. 24	T. 45 M. 24 F. 21	T. 20 M. 11 F. 9	...	...	...	...	T. 24 M. 12 F. 12	...	...
...	...	T. 6 M. 4 F. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 417 M. 239 F. 178	T. 378 M. 209 F. 169	T. 731 M. 365 F. 366	T. 693 M. 355 F. 338	T. 445 M. 241 F. 204	T. 1,113 M. 576 F. 537	T. 1,015 M. 519 F. 496	T. 1,111 M. 532 F. 579	T. 1,240 M. 645 F. 595	T. 663 M. 368 F. 295	T. 423 M. 225 F. 198	T. 449 M. 228 F. 212
...
...
...
...
T. 12 M. 6 F. 6	...	T. 37 M. 19 F. 18	T. 135 M. 64 F. 71	T. 127 M. 63 F. 64	T. 41 M. 22 F. 19	T. 121 M. 66 F. 55	T. 247 M. 127 F. 120	T. 294 M. 144 F. 150	T. 34 M. 16 F. 18	T. 108 M. 58 F. 50	T. 2 M. 2
...	T. 8 M. 4 F. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
T. 438 M. 247 F. 189	T. 378 M. 209 F. 169	T. 945 M. 477 F. 468	T. 878 M. 443 F. 430	T. 821 M. 443 F. 378	T. 1,187 M. 614 F. 573	T. 1,191 M. 612 F. 579	T. 1,389 M. 675 F. 714	T. 1,534 M. 789 F. 745	T. 847 M. 482 F. 885	T. 543 M. 287 F. 266	T. 598 M. 302 F. 296
T. 1 M. 1	...	T. 45 M. 24 F. 21	T. 4 M. 1 F. 3	T. 76 M. 40 F. 36	T. 8 M. 5 F. 3	T. 1 M. 1	T. 7 M. 3 F. 4	...	T. 3 M. 3	T. 14 M. 9 F. 5	T. 250 M. 120 F. 130

Table XVI.—Castes [Sutár—Gandhi].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				PROVINCIAL TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION	
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	AMRAOTI.	AROLA.
					Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
D.—ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL—contd.	20.—CARPENTERS, TURNERS AND MASONS— contd.	SUTÁR (BADHAI AND WÁDHI).	Hindu . . .	T. 32,478 M. 17,440 F. 15,038	T. 8,827 M. 4,722 F. 4,105	T. 6,324 M. 3,513 F. 2,811
		Do.	Jain . . .	T. 13 M. 13 F. . .	... ... ...	... ... ...
		Total Group 20		T. 33,136 M. 17,792 F. 15,344	T. 8,975 M. 4,802 F. 4,173	T. 6,380 M. 3,549 F. 2,831
	21.—BRASS AND COPPER SMITHS.	KÁSÁR	Hindu . . .	T. 7,558 M. 3,929 F. 3,629	T. 1,814 M. 900 F. 884	T. 1,641 M. 914 F. 727
		Do.	Jain . . .	T. 196 M. 109 F. 87	... ... ...	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3
		OTÁRI (WATANKÁR)	Hindu . . .	T. 1,477 M. 772 F. 705	T. 289 M. 157 F. 132	T. 463 M. 249 F. 214
		Do.	Musalman . . .	T. 1 M. 1 F. . .	... ... ...	... ... ...
		Do.	Animistic . . .	T. 6 M. 4 F. 2	.........	.........
		TÁMBATKÁR	Hindu . . .	T. 590 M. 304 F. 286	T. 102 M. 55 F. 47	T. 262 M. 145 F. 117
		Total Group 21		T. 9,828 M. 5,119 F. 4,709	T. 2,235 M. 1,172 F. 1,063	T. 2,371 M. 1,310 F. 1,061
	22.—TAILORS	SIMPI (DARZI)	Hindu . . .	T. 13,725 M. 7,232 F. 6,493	T. 3,247 M. 1,690 F. 1,557	T. 4,638 M. 2,474 F. 2,164
		Do.	Musalman . . .	T. 14 M. 8 F. 6	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	.........
		Do.	Jain . . .	T. 2,626 M. 1,294 F. 1,332	T. 149 M. 75 F. 74	T. 557 M. 293 F. 264
		Total Group 22		T. 16,366 M. 8,534 F. 7,831	T. 3,398 M. 1,766 F. 1,632	T. 5,195 M. 2,767 F. 2,428
	22A.—GRAM PARCHERS AND CONFEC-TIONERS.	BHARAD-BHUNJÁ	Hindu . . .	T. 601 M. 413 F. 188	T. 175 M. 118 F. 57	T. 115 M. 95 F. 20
		DÁLIVE	Do. . . .	T. 1 M. 1 F. . .	... ... ...	... ... ...
		HALWÁI	Do. . . .	T. 237 M. 140 F. 97	T. 89 M. 62 F. 27	T. 86 M. 12 F. 14
		Do.	Jain . . .	T. 1 F. 1 M. . .	... ... ...	T. 1 F. 1 M. . .
		Total Group 22A		T. 840 M. 554 F. 286	T. 264 M. 180 F. 84	T. 145 M. 107 F. 38
	22B.—PERFUME AND DRUG PREPARERS AND SELLERS AND BETEL LEAF DEALERS.	GANDHI (SUGANDHI)	Hindu . . .	T. 98 M. 47 F. 45	T. 1 M. 1 F. . .	T. 44 M. 23 F. 19

Table XVI.—Castes [Sutár—Gandhi].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

BY DISTRICT.				RAILWAY PAS- SENGERS, ETC.		DISTRICT AMRAOTI.			
ELLICHPUR.	BULDANA.	WUN.	BASIM.			AMRAOTI.	CHANDUR.	MORSI.	MURTAZAPUR.
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.		Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
8	9	10	11	12		13	14	15	16
T. 3,028 M. 1,552 F. 1,376	T. 4,727 M. 2,499 F. 2,228	T. 5,517 M. 2,802 F. 2,715	T. 4,050 M. 2,247 F. 1,803	T. 5 M. 5		T. 2,228 M. 1,186 F. 1,042	T. 2,970 M. 1,600 F. 1,370	T. 2,264 M. 1,182 F. 1,082	T. 1,365 M. 754 F. 611
...	T. 12 M. 12	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
T. 3,080 M. 1,688 F. 1,392	T. 4,864 M. 2,576 F. 2,288	T. 5,634 M. 2,812 F. 2,722	T. 4,317 M. 2,379 F. 1,938	T. 6 M. 6	...	T. 2,273 M. 1,212 F. 1,061	T. 2,877 M. 1,603 F. 1,374	T. 2,270 M. 1,188 F. 1,084	T. 1,455 M. 801 F. 654
T. 724 M. 333 F. 391	T. 1,598 M. 785 F. 813	T. 657 M. 359 F. 298	T. 1,094 M. 578 F. 516	...	...	T. 297 M. 148 F. 149	T. 572 M. 329 F. 243	T. 459 M. 230 F. 227	T. 519 M. 254 F. 265
T. 38 M. 36 F. 2	T. 15 M. 8 F. 7	...	T. 138 M. 63 F. 75	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 190 M. 95 F. 95	T. 145 M. 73 F. 72	T. 139 M. 76 F. 63	T. 251 M. 122 F. 129	...	...	T. 104 M. 50 F. 54	T. 41 M. 26 F. 15	T. 94 M. 50 F. 44	T. 50 M. 31 F. 19
...	...	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	T. 6 M. 4 F. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 139 M. 56 F. 83	T. 40 M. 25 F. 15	T. 6 M. 2 F. 4	T. 41 M. 21 F. 20	...	...	T. 68 M. 31 F. 37	T. 18 M. 13 F. 5	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	T. 14 M. 10 F. 4
T. 1,091 M. 620 F. 671	T. 1,798 M. 891 F. 907	T. 808 M. 441 F. 367	T. 1,626 M. 786 F. 740	...	...	T. 489 M. 229 F. 240	T. 631 M. 388 F. 263	T. 662 M. 280 F. 272	T. 683 M. 296 F. 288
T. 1,461 M. 759 F. 702	T. 1,674 M. 851 F. 823	T. 2,157 M. 1,133 F. 1,024	T. 546 M. 323 F. 223	T. 2 M. 2	...	T. 997 M. 518 F. 479	T. 1,182 M. 592 F. 590	T. 706 M. 372 F. 334	T. 362 M. 208 F. 154
...	T. 12 M. 7 F. 5	...	...	...	...	...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...	...
T. 68 M. 34 F. 28	T. 1,215 M. 576 F. 639	T. 20 M. 12 F. 8	T. 623 M. 304 F. 319	...	...	T. 1 M. 1 F. 1	T. 11 M. 9 F. 2	...	T. 137 M. 95 F. 72
T. 1,628 M. 793 F. 730	T. 2,901 M. 1,434 F. 1,467	T. 2,177 M. 1,146 F. 1,032	T. 1,169 M. 627 F. 642	T. 2 M. 2	...	T. 888 M. 619 F. 479	T. 1,196 M. 602 F. 693	T. 708 M. 372 F. 334	T. 499 M. 273 F. 226
T. 185 M. 111 F. 74	T. 27 M. 18 F. 9	T. 66 M. 46 F. 20	T. 32 M. 25 F. 7	T. 1 M. 1	...	T. 70 M. 51 F. 19	T. 55 M. 41 F. 14	T. 37 M. 15 F. 22	T. 13 M. 11 F. 2
T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
T. 27 M. 15 F. 12	T. 73 M. 36 F. 37	T. 17 M. 11 F. 6	T. 5 M. 4 F. 1	...	...	T. 25 M. 19 F. 16	T. 11 M. 7 F. 4	T. 16 M. 9 F. 7	T. 37 M. 27 F. 10
...
...
T. 218 M. 127 F. 91	T. 100 M. 54 F. 46	T. 83 M. 57 F. 26	T. 37 M. 20 F. 8	T. 1 M. 1	...	T. 86 M. 70 F. 26	T. 66 M. 48 F. 18	T. 63 M. 24 F. 29	T. 60 M. 38 F. 12
T. 39 M. 16 F. 23	T. 5 M. 3 F. 3	T. 1 M. 1	T. 2 M. 2	...	...	...	...	...	T. 1 M. 1

Table XVI.—Castes [Sutár—Gandhi].

TABLE XVI—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				DISTRICT AKOLA.					DISTRICT
				AKOLA.	AKOT.	BALAPUR.	JALGAON.	KHAMGAON.	ELLICHPUR.
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
D.—ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL—contd.	20.—CARPENTERS, TURNERS AND MASONS— <i>contd.</i>	SUTÁR (BADHAI AND WADHI).	Hindu	T. 1,494 M. 825 F. 669	T. 1,468 M. 856 F. 612	T. 1,205 M. 640 F. 565	T. 1,026 M. 509 F. 457	T. 1,131 M. 623 F. 508	T. 1,623 M. 836 F. 737
		Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
			Total Group 20	T. 1,612 M. 836 F. 677	T. 1,482 M. 869 F. 613	T. 1,223 M. 649 F. 574	T. 1,032 M. 573 F. 469	T. 1,131 M. 623 F. 508	T. 1,654 M. 861 F. 753
	21.—BRASS AND COPPER SMITHS.	KÁSÁR	Hindu	T. 412 M. 204 F. 208	T. 317 M. 167 F. 150	T. 242 M. 145 F. 97	T. 418 M. 202 F. 120	T. 252 M. 100 F. 146	T. 413 M. 174 F. 239
		Do.	Jain	...	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	...	...	...	T. 38 M. 36 F. 2
		OTÁRI (WATANKÁR)	Hindu	T. 54 M. 25 F. 29	T. 167 M. 86 F. 81	T. 52 M. 24 F. 28	T. 122 M. 86 F. 42	T. 68 M. 34 F. 34	T. 73 M. 37 F. 30
		Do.	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TÁMBATSÁR	Hindu	T. 149 M. 82 F. 67	T. 16 M. 9 F. 7	T. 16 M. 10 F. 6	T. 45 M. 23 F. 22	T. 36 M. 21 F. 15	T. 135 M. 55 F. 80
			Total Group 21	T. 615 M. 311 F. 304	T. 506 M. 264 F. 241	T. 310 M. 179 F. 131	T. 585 M. 395 F. 190	T. 358 M. 161 F. 195	T. 659 M. 302 F. 357
	22.—TAILORS	SIMPI (DARZI)	Hindu	T. 544 M. 298 F. 246	T. 1,128 M. 578 F. 550	T. 449 M. 230 F. 213	T. 1,982 M. 1,081 F. 901	T. 535 M. 281 F. 254	T. 719 M. 370 F. 349
		Do.	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Jain	T. 190 M. 93 F. 97	T. 100 M. 56 F. 44	T. 96 M. 57 F. 39	T. 10 M. 9 F. 1	T. 161 M. 78 F. 83	T. 11 M. 6 F. 5
			Total Group 22	T. 734 M. 391 F. 343	T. 1,228 M. 634 F. 594	T. 545 M. 293 F. 252	T. 1,992 M. 1,090 F. 902	T. 696 M. 359 F. 337	T. 730 M. 376 F. 354
	22A.—GRAM PARCHERS AND CONFECTIONERS.	BHARAD-BHUNJÁ.	Hindu	T. 11 M. 9 F. 2	T. 52 M. 44 F. 8	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	T. 22 M. 20 F. 2	T. 27 M. 20 F. 7	T. 148 M. 82 F. 66
		DÁLIYE	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		HALWÁI	Do.	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	T. 18 M. 8 F. 10	...	...	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	T. 18 M. 7 F. 5
		Do.	Jain	T. 1 F. 1	...	...	...	...	...
	22B.—PERFUME AND DRUGPREPARERS AND SELLERS AND BETEL LEAF DEALERS.		Total Group 22A	T. 16 M. 11 F. 4	T. 70 M. 62 F. 18	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	T. 22 M. 20 F. 2	T. 32 M. 22 F. 10	T. 166 M. 89 F. 77
		GANDHI (SUGANDHI)	Hindu	T. 1 M. 1	T. 21 M. 20 F. 11	T. 7 M. 3 F. 4	T. 9 M. 6 F. 3	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	T. 10 M. 7 F. 3

Table XVI.—Castes [Sutár—Gandhi].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

ELLICHPUR.		DISTRICT BULDANA.			DISTRICT WUN.				DISTRICT BASIM.		
DARVAPUR.	MELGHAT.	CHIKHLI.	MALKAPUR.	MEHKAH.	YEOTMAL.	DARWHA.	KELAPUR.	WUN.	BASIM.	MANORUL.	PUSAD.
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
T. 1,389 M. 751 F. 638	T. 16 M. 15 F. 1	T. 1,468 M. 779 F. 689	T. 1,951 M. 984 F. 963	T. 1,308 M. 732 F. 576	T. 1,472 M. 738 F. 734	T. 1,448 M. 762 F. 686	T. 1,274 M. 641 F. 633	T. 1,323 M. 661 F. 662	T. 1,881 M. 1,062 F. 819	T. 929 M. 510 F. 419	T. 1,240 M. 675 F. 565
...	...	T. 3 M. 3	...	T. 9 M. 9	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 1,390 M. 762 F. 628	T. 16 M. 15 F. 1	T. 1,516 M. 808 F. 710	T. 1,965 M. 989 F. 966	T. 1,393 M. 781 F. 612	T. 1,481 M. 744 F. 737	T. 1,449 M. 763 F. 686	T. 1,281 M. 644 F. 637	T. 1,323 M. 661 F. 662	T. 1,884 M. 1,065 F. 819	T. 943 M. 519 F. 424	T. 1,490 M. 795 F. 695
T. 307 M. 156 F. 151	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	T. 536 M. 282 F. 254	T. 578 M. 258 F. 320	T. 484 M. 245 F. 239	T. 106 M. 64 F. 42	T. 372 M. 198 F. 174	T. 162 M. 87 F. 75	T. 17 M. 10 F. 7	T. 733 M. 370 F. 357	T. 110 M. 59 F. 51	T. 251 M. 143 F. 108
...	...	...	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	T. 11 M. 6 F. 5	...	...	...	...	T. 11 M. 7 F. 4	...	T. 127 M. 50 F. 71
T. 101 M. 52 F. 49	T. 16 M. 6 F. 10	T. 49 M. 27 F. 22	T. 47 M. 20 F. 27	T. 49 M. 20 F. 23	T. 46 M. 28 F. 18	T. 84 M. 42 F. 42	...	T. 9 M. 6 F. 3	T. 99 M. 50 F. 49	T. 31 M. 13 F. 18	T. 121 M. 59 F. 62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 6 M. 4 F. 2	...	...	...	...	...
T. 4 M. 1 F. 3	...	T. 17 M. 12 F. 5	...	T. 23 M. 13 F. 10	T. 6 M. 2 F. 4	...	...	...	T. 38 M. 19 F. 19	T. 1 F. 1	T. 2 M. 2
T. 412 M. 209 F. 203	T. 20 M. 9 F. 11	T. 602 M. 321 F. 281	T. 629 M. 280 F. 349	T. 567 M. 290 F. 277	T. 168 M. 94 F. 64	T. 462 M. 244 F. 218	T. 182 M. 87 F. 76	T. 26 M. 10 F. 10	T. 882 M. 453 F. 429	T. 142 M. 72 F. 70	T. 501 M. 260 F. 241
T. 734 M. 383 F. 351	T. 8 M. 6 F. 2	T. 196 M. 96 F. 100	T. 1,277 M. 623 F. 654	T. 201 M. 132 F. 69	T. 742 M. 383 F. 359	T. 417 M. 231 F. 186	T. 580 M. 308 F. 272	T. 418 M. 211 F. 207	T. 257 M. 159 F. 98	T. 92 M. 53 F. 39	T. 197 M. 111 F. 86
...	...	T. 2 M. 2	T. 1 M. 1	T. 9 M. 4 F. 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 51 M. 28 F. 23	...	T. 510 M. 238 F. 272	T. 505 M. 238 F. 267	T. 200 M. 100 F. 100	...	T. 20 M. 12 F. 8	...	...	T. 468 M. 228 F. 240	T. 55 M. 30 F. 25	T. 100 M. 46 F. 54
T. 785 M. 411 F. 374	T. 8 M. 6 F. 2	T. 708 M. 336 F. 372	T. 1,783 M. 862 F. 921	T. 410 M. 236 F. 174	T. 742 M. 383 F. 359	T. 437 M. 243 F. 194	T. 580 M. 308 F. 272	T. 418 M. 211 F. 207	T. 725 M. 387 F. 338	T. 147 M. 83 F. 64	T. 297 M. 167 F. 140
T. 26 M. 20 F. 6	T. 11 M. 9 F. 2	T. 5 M. 4 F. 1	T. 20 M. 12 F. 8	T. 2 M. 2	T. 45 M. 30 F. 15	T. 15 M. 13 F. 2	T. 6 M. 3 F. 3	...	T. 12 M. 9 F. 3	T. 6 M. 6	T. 14 M. 10 F. 4
...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 11 M. 7 F. 4	T. 4 M. 1 F. 3	T. 53 M. 22 F. 31	T. 19 M. 13 F. 6	T. 1 M. 1	T. 15 M. 9 F. 6	T. 1 M. 1	T. 1 M. 1	...	T. 5 M. 4 F. 1	...	...
...
T. 87 M. 27 F. 10	T. 16 M. 11 F. 5	T. 58 M. 26 F. 32	T. 39 M. 25 F. 14	T. 3 M. 3	T. 60 M. 39 F. 21	T. 16 M. 14 F. 2	T. 7 M. 4 F. 3	...	T. 17 M. 13 F. 4	T. 6 M. 6	T. 14 M. 10 F. 4
T. 1 M. 1	...	...	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	...	...	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	T. 2 M. 2	...	...

Table XVI.—Castes [Gandhi—Niráli.]

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				PROVINCIAL TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION	
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	AMRAOTI. Total, Males, and Females.	AKOLA. Total, Males, and Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
D.—ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL— <i>contd.</i>	22B.—PERFUME AND DRUG PRE- PARERS AND SELLERS AND BETEL LEAF DEALERS— <i>contd.</i>	GANDHI (SUGANDHI)	Jain	T. 9 M. 5 F. 4	T. 8 M. 4 F. 4	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...
		TÁMBOLI	Hindu	T. 754 M. 407 F. 347	T. 208 M. 114 F. 94	T. 41 M. 22 F. 19
		Do.	Musalman	T. 11 M. 6 F. 5	.........	.........
		Total Group 22B		T. 866 M. 466 F. 401	T. 217 M. 119 F. 98	T. 88 M. 48 F. 88
	23.—WEAVERS, CAL- ENDERERS AND DYERS.	ÁLKARI	Hindu	T. 7 M. 2 F. 5	T. 4 M. 1 F. 3	T. 3 M. 1 F. 2
		ATÁRI	Do.	T. 32 M. 14 F. 18	T. 19 M. 12 F. 7	T. 10 M. 2 F. 8
		Do.	Musalman	T. 60 M. 26 F. 34	T. 24 M. 8 F. 16	T. 10 M. 5 F. 5
		BUNKAR	Hindu	T. 99 M. 50 F. 49	... ... ...	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1
		CHENWÁR	Do.	T. 203 M. 108 F. 95	.........	.........
		CHHIPÁ	Do.	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	... ... ...	... ... ...
		HÁLBI	Do.	T. 2,841 M. 1,492 F. 1,349	T. 473 M. 253 F. 215	T. 201 M. 106 F. 95
		HÁTGAR	Do.	T. 6,599 M. 3,352 F. 3,247	T. 166 M. 80 F. 86	T. 1,234 M. 636 F. 598
		INKAR	Do.	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	.........	.........
		KATÍÁ	Do.	T. 2 M. 2 F. ...	T. 2 M. 2 F. ...	... ... ...
		KHATRI	Do.	T. 1,710 M. 885 F. 825	T. 526 M. 269 F. 257	T. 393 M. 202 F. 191
		Do.	Sikh	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	... ... ...	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1
		KORI	Hindu	T. 435 M. 319 F. 116	T. 177 M. 125 F. 52	T. 81 M. 64 F. 17
		KOSHTI	Do.	T. 14,549 M. 7,576 F. 6,973	T. 5,550 M. 2,943 F. 2,607	T. 363 M. 206 F. 157
		Do.	Jain	T. 269 M. 129 F. 140	T. 257 M. 124 F. 133	.........
		MOMIN	Musalman	T. 290 M. 161 F. 129	T. 73 M. 42 F. 31	T. 18 M. 13 F. 5
		NIRÁLI	Hindu	T. 61 M. 28 F. 33	T. 20 M. 10 F. 10	T. 10 M. 5 F. 5

Table XVI.—Castes [Gandhi—Nirali.]

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

BY DISTRICT.				RAILWAY PAS- SENGERS, ETC.	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.			
ELLICHPUR.	BULDANA.	WUN.	BASIM.		AMRAOTI.	CHANDUR.	MORSI.	MURTAZAPUR.
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	T. 1	T. 1	...	T. 6
...	...	...	...	...	M. 1	M. 1	...	M. 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F. 4
T. 149	T. 5	T. 3	T. 348	...	T. 108	T. 19	T. 14	T. 67
M. 87	M. 5	M. 2	M. 177	...	M. 54	M. 11	M. 9	M. 40
F. 62	...	F. 1	F. 171	...	F. 54	F. 8	F. 5	F. 27
...	T. 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	M. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	F. 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 188	T. 21	T. 4	T. 360	...	T. 109	T. 20	T. 14	T. 74
M. 103	M. 13	M. 3	M. 179	...	M. 65	M. 12	M. 9	M. 43
F. 85	F. 8	F. 1	F. 171	...	F. 64	F. 8	F. 5	F. 31
...	...	...	...	...	T. 4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	M. 1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	F. 3	...	...	...
T. 1	...	T. 2	...	...	T. 19	...	...	...
F. 1	...	F. 2	...	...	M. 12	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	F. 7	...	...	...
...	...	T. 1	T. 25	...	T. 7	...	...	T. 17
...	...	F. 1	M. 13	...	M. 2	...	...	M. 6
...	...	...	F. 12	...	F. 5	...	...	F. 11
T. 71	T. 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. 34	M. 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. 37	F. 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	T. 203	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	M. 108	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	F. 95	...	...	...	...	...
T. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
T. 1,639	T. 6	T. 261	T. 261	...	T. 90	T. 292	T. 61	T. 30
M. 862	M. 2	M. 132	M. 132	...	M. 56	M. 154	M. 33	M. 15
F. 777	F. 4	F. 129	F. 129	...	F. 34	F. 138	F. 28	F. 15
T. 395	T. 1,207	T. 2,249	T. 1,348	...	...	T. 81	T. 1	T. 84
M. 202	M. 621	M. 1,123	M. 690	...	...	M. 39	M. 1	M. 40
F. 193	F. 586	F. 1,126	F. 658	...	...	F. 42	...	F. 44
...	...	...	T. 5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	M. 2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	F. 3	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
T. 367	T. 362	T. 54	T. 8	...	T. 441	T. 26	T. 47	T. 12
M. 190	M. 182	M. 29	M. 4	...	M. 224	M. 15	M. 22	M. 8
F. 168	F. 180	F. 25	F. 4	...	F. 217	F. 11	F. 25	F. 4
...
...
...
...
T. 128	T. 4	T. 29	T. 16	...	T. 143	T. 14	T. 5	T. 15
M. 97	M. 3	M. 21	M. 9	...	M. 98	M. 10	M. 5	M. 12
F. 31	F. 1	F. 8	F. 7	...	F. 45	F. 4	...	F. 3
T. 3,979	T. 651	T. 2,543	T. 1,461	T. 2	T. 828	T. 1,245	T. 2,688	T. 789
M. 2,022	M. 337	M. 1,318	M. 748	M. 2	M. 445	M. 675	M. 1,406	M. 417
F. 1,957	F. 314	F. 1,225	F. 713	...	F. 383	F. 570	F. 1,282	F. 372
...	...	...	T. 12	...	T. 4	T. 114	T. 139	...
...	...	...	M. 5	...	M. 2	M. 55	M. 67	...
...	...	...	F. 7	...	F. 2	F. 59	F. 72	...
T. 2	T. 178	...	T. 19	...	T. 73	...	...	...
M. 2	M. 91	...	M. 13	...	M. 43	...	...	...
...	F. 87	...	F. 6	...	F. 31	...	...	...
T. 39	...	...	T. 2	...	T. 20	...	...	...
M. 12	...	...	M. 1	...	M. 10	...	...	...
F. 17	...	...	F. 1	...	F. 10	...	...	...

Table XVI.—Castes [Gandhi—Nirālī]

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				DISTRICT AKOLA.					DISTRICT
				AKOLA.	AKOT.	BALAPUR.	JALGAON.	KHANGAON.	ELLICHPUR.
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
D.—ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL—contd.	22B.—PERFUME AND DRUG PREPAR- ERS AND SELLERS AND BETEL LEAF DEAL- ERS— contd.	GANDHI (SUGANDHI)	Jain . . .	T. 1 M. 1... ..	......... ..	......... ..	......... ..	......... ..	......... ..
		TÁMBOLI . . .	Hindu . . .	T. 29 M. 14 F. 15	T. 7 M. 6 F. 1	T. 4 M. 1 F. 3	... ... ... ..	T. 1 M. 1	T. 119 M. 68 F. 51
		Do. . . .	Musalman . . .	......... ..	......... ..	......... ..	......... ..	......... ..	......... ..
		Total Group 22B		T. 31 M. 16 F. 15	T. 28 M. 16 F. 12	T. 11 M. 4 F. 7	T. 9 M. 6 F. 3	T. 7 M. 6 F. 1	T. 157 M. 83 F. 74
		ÁLKARI . . .	Hindu . . .	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	T. 3 M. 1 F. 2	......... ..	......... ..
	23.—WEAVERS, CALENDERERS AND DYERS.	ATÁRI . . .	Do. . . .	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	T. 4 M. 1 F. 3	... ... ... ..	T. 6 M. 1 F. 5	T. 1 ... F. 1
		Do. . . .	Musalman . . .	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	T. 6 M. 3 F. 3	......... ..
		BUNKAR . . .	Hindu . . .	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	... ... ... ..	T. 59 M. 27 F. 32
		CHENWÁR . . .	Do. . . .	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..
		CHHIPÁ . . .	Do. . . .	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..
		HÁLBI . . .	Do. . . .	T. 25 M. 14 F. 11	T. 111 M. 57 F. 54	... ... ... ..	T. 65 M. 35 F. 30	... ... ... ..	T. 1,404 M. 738 F. 666
		HÁTGAR . . .	Do. . . .	T. 235 M. 112 F. 123	T. 235 M. 146 F. 139	T. 509 M. 267 F. 242	T. 116 M. 66 F. 50	T. 89 M. 45 F. 44	T. 120 M. 64 F. 56
		INKAR . . .	Do. . . .	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..
		KATIA . . .	Do. . . .	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..
		KHATRI . . .	Do. . . .	T. 33 M. 18 F. 15	T. 107 M. 55 F. 52	T. 131 M. 64 F. 67	T. 8 M. 6 F. 2	T. 114 M. 59 F. 55	T. 67 M. 40 F. 27
		Do. . . .	Sikh . . .	... ... ... ..	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	......... ..	......... ..	......... ..	......... ..
		KORI . . .	Hindu . . .	T. 25 M. 22 F. 3	T. 42 M. 28 F. 14	T. 3 M. 3	T. 1 M. 1	T. 10 M. 10	T. 41 M. 30 F. 11
		KOSHITI . . .	Do. . . .	T. 78 M. 41 F. 37	T. 56 M. 41 F. 15	T. 144 M. 75 F. 69	T. 53 M. 31 F. 22	T. 32 M. 18 F. 14	T. 2,399 M. 1,202 F. 1,197
		Do. . . .	Jain. . . .	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..
		MOMIN . . .	Musalman . . .	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	T. 17 M. 12 F. 5	... ... ... ..	T. 1 M. 1... ..	......... ..
		NIRÁLI . . .	Hindu . . .	T. 10 M. 5 F. 5	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	... ... ... ..	T. 89 M. 18 F. 17

Table XVI.—Castes [Gandhi—Nirali.]

Nationality or traditional Occupation.—*contd.*

[illegible]

Table XVI.—Castes [Patuál—Kuramwár.]

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				PROVINCIAL TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION	
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	AMRAOTI. Total, Males, and Females.	AKOLA. Total, Males, and Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
D.—ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL— <i>contd.</i>	23.—WEAVERS, CA- LENDERERS AND DYERS— <i>contd.</i>	PATUÁL	Hindu	T. 20 M. 10 F. 10	... ... ...	T. 20 M. 10 F. 10
		PATWI (PATWEKAR)	Do.	T. 466 M. 249 F. 217	T. 168 M. 81 F. 87	T. 79 M. 44 F. 35
		Do.	Jain	T. 58 M. 32 F. 26	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1
		RANGÁRI	Hindu	T. 11,865 M. 6,053 F. 5,812	T. 1,842 M. 908 F. 874	T. 2,704 M. 1,399 F. 1,305
		Do.	Jain	T. 325 M. 150 F. 175	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	T. 23 M. 13 F. 10
		SÁLEWÁR	Hindu	T. 1,103 M. 539 F. 564	.........	.........
		SÁLI	Do.	T. 7,985 M. 4,095 F. 3,890	T. 2,367 M. 1,207 F. 1,160	T. 823 M. 438 F. 385
		Do.	Jain	T. 12 M. 5 F. 7	... ... ...	T. 5 M. 5 ...
		SÁLVE	Hindu	T. 5 M. 3 F. 2	.........	.........
		Total Group 23		T. 49,008 M. 26,286 F. 23,720	T. 11,677 M. 6,136 F. 6,642	T. 6,988 M. 3,167 F. 2,831
	24.—WASHERMEN .	DHOBI	Musalman	T. 9 M. 4 F. 5	... ... ...	T. 9 M. 4 F. 5
		WARTHI (DHOBI AND PARIT)	Hindu	T. 23,075 M. 11,749 F. 11,326	T. 5,573 M. 2,848 F. 2,725	T. 5,777 M. 2,958 F. 2,819
		Total Group 24		T. 23,084 M. 11,753 F. 11,331	T. 5,573 M. 2,848 F. 2,726	T. 5,788 M. 2,962 F. 2,824
	25.—COTTON CLEAN- ERS.	PINJÁRI	Hindu	T. 67 M. 34 F. 33	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	.........
		Do.	Musalman	T. 1,085 M. 548 F. 537	T. 386 M. 196 F. 190	T. 60 M. 34 F. 26
		Total Group 25		T. 1,152 M. 582 F. 670	T. 388 M. 197 F. 191	T. 60 M. 34 F. 26
	26.—SHEPHERDS AND WOOL-WEAVERS.	DHANGAR	Hindu	T. 81,027 M. 41,589 F. 39,438	T. 15,734 M. 8,008 F. 7,646	T. 17,823 M. 9,211 F. 8,612
		GADARIYÁ	Do.	T. 49 M. 43 F. 6	T. 9 M. 6 F. 3	T. 8 M. 6 F. 2
		KURAMWÁR . . . . .	. . . . .	T. 3 M. 1 F. 2	.........	.........
		Total Group 26		T. 81,079 M. 41,633 F. 39,446	T. 15,743 M. 8,004 F. 7,649	T. 17,831 M. 9,217 F. 8,618

Table XVI.—Castes [Patuál—Kuramwár.]

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

BY DISTRICT.				RAILWAY PAS- SENGERS, ETC.	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.			
ELLICHPUR.	BULDANA.	WUN.	BASIM.		AMRAOTI.	CHANDUR.	MORSI.	MURTAZAPUR.
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...
...
...
T. 144 M. 87 F. 57	T. 61 M. 31 F. 30	...	T. 14 M. 6 F. 8	...	T. 104 M. 50 F. 54	T. 9 M. 5 F. 4	T. 25 M. 14 F. 11	T. 30 M. 12 F. 13
...	T. 51 M. 27 F. 24	...	...	...	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	T. 1 M. 1	...	...
...
T. 1,878 M. 949 F. 929	T. 2,314 M. 1,125 F. 1,189	T. 1,911 M. 992 F. 919	T. 1,216 M. 620 F. 596	...	T. 418 M. 226 F. 192	T. 503 M. 257 F. 246	T. 349 M. 205 F. 144	T. 572 M. 280 F. 292
...	T. 176 M. 79 F. 97	T. 116 M. 54 F. 62	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	...	...	...	...	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3
...	...	T. 1,103 M. 539 F. 564	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
T. 2,091 M. 1,080 F. 1,011	T. 1,580 M. 806 F. 774	T. 236 M. 120 F. 116	T. 888 M. 444 F. 444	...	T. 548 M. 292 F. 256	T. 824 M. 415 F. 409	T. 183 M. 96 F. 87	T. 812 M. 404 F. 408
...	...	...	T. 7 F. 7	...	...	...	...	...
...
T. 5 M. 3 F. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 10,730 M. 6,550 F. 5,180	T. 6,614 M. 3,317 F. 3,297	T. 8,606 M. 4,328 F. 4,177	T. 5,490 M. 2,797 F. 2,693	T. 2 M. 2	T. 2,702 M. 1,462 F. 1,240	T. 3,109 M. 1,626 F. 1,483	T. 3,500 M. 1,861 F. 1,649	T. 2,366 M. 1,196 F. 1,170
...
...
T. 3,116 M. 1,619 F. 1,497	T. 2,781 M. 1,373 F. 1,408	T. 4,120 M. 2,050 F. 2,070	T. 1,706 M. 899 F. 807	T. 2 M. 2	T. 1,743 M. 900 F. 843	T. 1,555 M. 783 F. 772	T. 1,158 M. 583 F. 575	T. 1,117 M. 582 F. 535
T. 3,116 M. 1,619 F. 1,497	T. 2,781 M. 1,373 F. 1,408	T. 4,120 M. 2,050 F. 2,070	T. 1,706 M. 899 F. 807	T. 2 M. 2	T. 1,743 M. 900 F. 843	T. 1,555 M. 783 F. 772	T. 1,158 M. 583 F. 575	T. 1,117 M. 582 F. 535
T. 2 F. 2	T. 34 M. 18 F. 16	T. 29 M. 15 F. 14	...	...	...	...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...
T. 133 M. 71 F. 62	T. 82 M. 36 F. 46	T. 414 M. 206 F. 208	T. 10 M. 5 F. 5	...	T. 199 M. 113 F. 86	T. 102 M. 42 F. 60	T. 83 M. 39 F. 44	T. 2 M. 2
T. 185 M. 71 F. 64	T. 116 M. 64 F. 62	T. 443 M. 221 F. 222	T. 10 M. 6 F. 6	...	T. 199 M. 113 F. 86	T. 102 M. 42 F. 60	T. 85 M. 40 F. 45	T. 2 M. 2
T. 6,486 M. 3,386 F. 3,100	T. 12,316 M. 6,222 F. 6,094	T. 11,440 M. 5,842 F. 5,598	T. 17,211 M. 8,831 F. 8,380	T. 17 M. 9 F. 8	T. 3,859 M. 1,989 F. 1,870	T. 5,198 M. 2,624 F. 2,574	T. 3,174 M. 1,607 F. 1,567	T. 3,503 M. 1,868 F. 1,635
T. 23 M. 22 F. 1	T. 6 M. 6	T. 2 M. 2	T. 1 M. 1	...	T. 2 M. 2	...	T. 7 M. 4 F. 3	...
...	...	T. 3 M. 1 F. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
T. 6,509 M. 3,408 F. 3,101	T. 12,322 M. 6,228 F. 6,094	T. 11,446 M. 5,846 F. 6,600	T. 17,212 M. 8,832 F. 8,380	T. 17 M. 9 F. 8	T. 3,861 M. 1,991 F. 1,870	T. 5,198 M. 2,624 F. 2,574	T. 3,181 M. 1,611 F. 1,570	T. 3,603 M. 1,868 F. 1,635

Table XVI.—Castes [Patuál—Kuramwár.]

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				DISTRICT AKOLA.					DISTRICT
				AKOLA.	AKOT.	BALAPUR.	JALGAON.	KHAMGAON.	ELLICHPUR.
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
D.—ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL.— <i>contd.</i>	23.—WEAVERS, CALENDERERS AND DYERS— <i>contd.</i>	PATUÁL	Hindu . . .	... ... ...	T. 20 M. 10 F. 10	...	...	...	...
		PATWI (PATWEKAR)	Do. . . .	T. 36 M. 20 F. 16	T. 19 M. 11 F. 8	T. 19 M. 8 F. 11	...	T. 5 M. 5	T. 122 M. 75 F. 47
		Do.	Jain . . . .	... ... ...	T. 1 M. 1	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...	...	...
		RANGÁRI	Hindu . . .	T. 472 M. 238 F. 234	T. 251 M. 135 F. 116	T. 542 M. 270 F. 306	T. 1,020 M. 531 F. 489	T. 379 M. 219 F. 160	T. 1,200 M. 631 F. 659
		Do.	Jain . . . .	... ... ...	T. 23 M. 13 F. 10	...	...	...	...
		SÁLEWÁR	Hindu . . .	.........	...	...	...	...	...
		SÁLI	Do.	T. 334 M. 179 F. 155	T. 162 M. 78 F. 84	T. 236 M. 133 F. 103	T. 70 M. 35 F. 35	T. 21 M. 13 F. 8	T. 1,127 M. 578 F. 549
		Do.	Jain . . . .	... ... ...	...	...	T. 5 M. 5	...	...
		SÁLVE	Hindu . . .	... ... ...	...	...	...	...	T. 5 M. 3 F. 2
		Total Group 23		T. 1,262 M. 651 F. 601	T. 1,081 M. 578 F. 603	T. 1,647 M. 840 F. 807	T. 1,345 M. 714 F. 631	T. 663 M. 374 F. 289	T. 6,664 M. 3,400 F. 3,264
	24.—WASHER- MEN.	DHOBI	Musalman . .	... ... ...	T. 9 M. 4 F. 5	...	...	...	...
		WARTH (DHOBI AND PARIT).	Hindu . . .	T. 1,580 M. 814 F. 766	T. 1,422 M. 718 F. 704	T. 1,225 M. 624 F. 601	T. 791 M. 414 F. 377	T. 759 M. 388 F. 371	T. 1,578 M. 818 F. 760
		Total Group 24		T. 1,580 M. 814 F. 766	T. 1,431 M. 722 F. 709	T. 1,225 M. 624 F. 601	T. 791 M. 414 F. 377	T. 759 M. 388 F. 371	T. 1,578 M. 818 F. 760
			
	25.—COTTON CLEANERS.	PINJÁRI	Hindu . . .	.........	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Musalman . .	... ... ...	T. 30 M. 10 F. 14	T. 20 M. 11 F. 9	T. 10 M. 7 F. 3	...	T. 78 M. 43 F. 35
		Total Group 25		... ... ...	T. 30 M. 18 F. 14	T. 20 M. 11 F. 9	T. 10 M. 7 F. 3	...	T. 78 M. 43 F. 35
			
	26.—SHEPHERDS AND WOOL- WEAVERS.	DHANGAR	Hindu . . .	T. 4,186 M. 2,192 F. 1,994	T. 3,684 M. 1,875 F. 1,809	T. 3,658 M. 1,899 F. 1,759	T. 3,196 M. 1,624 F. 1,572	T. 3,099 M. 1,621 F. 1,478	T. 2,331 M. 1,219 F. 1,112
		GADARIYÁ	Do.	T. 8 M. 6 F. 2	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	T. 11 M. 10 F. 1
		KURAMWÁR	Do. . . . .	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	...
		Total Group 26		T. 4,194 M. 2,198 F. 1,996	T. 3,684 M. 1,876 F. 1,809	T. 3,658 M. 1,899 F. 1,759	T. 3,196 M. 1,624 F. 1,572	T. 3,099 M. 1,621 F. 1,478	T. 2,342 M. 1,220 F. 1,122

Table XVI.—Castes [Patna]—Kurajawār.

Nationality on traditional Occupation—*contd.*

ELLICHPUR.		DISTRICT BULDANA.			DISTRICT WUN.				DISTRICT BASIM.		
DARYAPUR.	MELGHAT.	CHIKHLI.	MALKAPUR.	MEHKAR.	YEOTMAL.	DARWHA.	KELAPUR.	WUN.	BASIM.	MANGRUL.	PUSAD.
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...
...
...
T. 22 M. 12 F. 10	...	T. 52 M. 24 F. 28	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	T. 8 M. 6 F. 2	...	...	...	...	T. 14 M. 6 F. 8	...	...
...	...	T. 51 M. 27 F. 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 523 M. 281 F. 242	T. 65 M. 37 F. 28	T. 273 M. 138 F. 135	T. 1,788 M. 860 F. 928	T. 253 M. 127 F. 126	T. 90 M. 65 F. 25	T. 1,291 M. 663 F. 628	T. 98 M. 54 F. 44	T. 432 M. 210 F. 222	T. 346 M. 190 F. 156	T. 174 M. 86 F. 88	T. 696 M. 344 F. 352
...	T. 176 M. 79 F. 97	...	...	T. 116 M. 54 F. 62	...	...	T. 3 M. 1 F. 2	...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1
...	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	...	T. 708 M. 346 F. 362	T. 391 M. 191 F. 200	...	...	...
T. 964 M. 502 F. 462	...	T. 1,268 M. 648 F. 620	T. 174 M. 94 F. 80	T. 138 M. 64 F. 74	T. 99 M. 51 F. 48	T. 137 M. 69 F. 68	...	...	T. 414 M. 204 F. 210	T. 3 F. 3	T. 471 M. 240 F. 231
...	T. 7 F. 7
...
...
T. 3,849 M. 2,010 F. 1,839	T. 217 M. 140 F. 77	T. 2,777 M. 1,417 F. 1,360	T. 3,073 M. 1,608 F. 1,665	T. 764 M. 392 F. 372	T. 1,430 M. 776 F. 654	T. 4,837 M. 2,183 F. 2,154	T. 1,697 M. 860 F. 837	T. 1,041 M. 509 F. 532	T. 1,728 M. 894 F. 834	T. 628 M. 320 F. 308	T. 3,134 M. 1,683 F. 1,651
...
...
...
T. 1,514 M. 785 F. 729	T. 24 M. 10 F. 8	T. 663 M. 322 F. 341	T. 1,540 M. 773 F. 767	T. 578 M. 278 F. 300	T. 913 M. 459 F. 454	T. 1,054 M. 542 F. 512	T. 1,039 M. 512 F. 527	T. 1,114 M. 537 F. 577	T. 667 M. 358 F. 309	T. 485 M. 252 F. 233	T. 554 M. 280 F. 265
T. 1,514 M. 785 F. 729	T. 24 M. 10 F. 8	T. 663 M. 322 F. 341	T. 1,540 M. 773 F. 767	T. 578 M. 278 F. 300	T. 913 M. 459 F. 454	T. 1,054 M. 542 F. 512	T. 1,039 M. 512 F. 527	T. 1,114 M. 537 F. 577	T. 667 M. 358 F. 309	T. 485 M. 252 F. 233	T. 554 M. 280 F. 265
...	T. 2 F. 2	...	T. 34 M. 18 F. 16	...	...	T. 29 M. 15 F. 14	...	...	...	...	...
T. 55 M. 28 F. 27	T. 82 M. 36 F. 46	...	T. 75 M. 41 F. 34	T. 104 M. 52 F. 52	T. 102 M. 56 F. 46	T. 133 M. 57 F. 76	...	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	T. 6 M. 2 F. 4
T. 55 M. 28 F. 27	T. 2 F. 2	...	T. 118 M. 54 F. 62	...	T. 75 M. 41 F. 34	T. 133 M. 87 F. 88	T. 102 M. 56 F. 46	T. 133 M. 57 F. 76	...	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	T. 6 M. 2 F. 4
T. 4,125 M. 2,144 F. 1,981	T. 30 M. 23 F. 7	T. 3,149 M. 1,618 F. 1,531	T. 5,509 M. 2,790 F. 2,719	T. 3,658 M. 1,814 F. 1,844	T. 3,052 M. 1,530 F. 1,522	T. 4,153 M. 2,137 F. 2,016	T. 1,672 M. 867 F. 805	T. 2,563 M. 1,308 F. 1,255	T. 4,316 M. 2,238 F. 2,078	T. 3,182 M. 1,677 F. 1,505	T. 9,713 M. 4,916 F. 4,797
T. 1 M. 1 F. 1	T. 11 M. 11 F. 11	...	T. 6 M. 6 F. 6	...	T. 1 M. 1 F. 1	T. 1 M. 1 F. 1	T. 1 M. 1 F. 1
...	T. 3 M. 1 F. 2
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Table XVI.—Castes [Kásid—Koli].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				PROVINCIAL TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION	
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	AMRAOTI. Total, Males, and Females.	AKOLA. Total, Males, and Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
D.—ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL—contd.	27.—OIL-PRESSERS	KÁSID	Hindu	T. 12 M. 7 F. 5	.........	.........
		TELI	Do.	T. 82,069 M. 42,114 F. 39,955	T. 27,955 M. 14,456 F. 13,499	T. 12,530 M. 6,459 F. 6,071
		Do.	Animistic	T. 8 M. 6 F. 2	T. 5 M. 4 F. 1	.........
		Do.	Musalman	T. 17 M. 13 F. 4	T. 1 M. 1......	............
		Do.	Sikh	T. 1 M. 1 ... ...	... ... ... ...	T. 1 M. 1
		Total Group 27		T. 82,107 M. 42,141 F. 39,966	T. 27,961 M. 14,461 F. 13,600	T. 12,531 M. 6,460 F. 6,071
	28.—POTTERS	ARVI	Hindu	T. 11 M. 4 F. 7	T. 5 M. 1 F. 4	.........
		KUMBHÁR	Do.	T. 22,465 M. 12,558 F. 9,907	T. 6,665 M. 4,036 F. 2,629	T. 4,497 M. 2,440 F. 2,057
		Total Group 28		T. 22,476 M. 12,562 F. 9,914	T. 6,670 M. 4,037 F. 2,633	T. 4,497 M. 2,440 F. 2,067
	29.—GLASS-WORKERS	KACHÁR	Hindu	T. 564 M. 283 F. 281	T. 72 M. 40 F. 32	T. 88 M. 45 F. 43
		29A.—LAC BANGLE-MAKERS.	LAKHÁRI	T. 126 M. 67 F. 59	T. 90 M. 46 F. 44	T. 4 M. 1 F. 3
	30.—SALT, &C., WORKERS.	LONÁRI (LUNIYÁ)	Do.	T. 1,096 M. 538 F. 558	T. 132 M. 68 F. 64	T. 715 M. 343 F. 372
	33.—GOLD WASHERS.	JHÁREKARI	Musalman	T. 1 M. 1......	............	............
	35.—FISHERMEN, BOATMEN, PAL-KI-BEAKERS, COOKS, ETC.	BHATÍARÁ	Do.	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	.........	.........
		BHISTI	Do.	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	.........
		BHOI (WINDHEWÁR)	Hindu	T. 27,415 M. 14,253 F. 13,162	T. 8,297 M. 4,384 F. 3,913	T. 5,326 M. 2,741 F. 2,585
		INJHWÁR	Do.	T. 221 M. 118 F. 103	T. 81 M. 44 F. 37	.........
		JHINGÁBHOI	Do.	T. 75 M. 38 F. 37	... ... ...	T. 60 M. 30 F. 30
		KÁHÁR	Do.	T. 359 M. 232 F. 127	T. 89 M. 69 F. 20	T. 42 M. 34 F. 8
		KEVATI	Do.	T. 76 M. 59 F. 17	T. 42 M. 34 F. 8	T. 13 M. 11 F. 2
		KOLI	Do.	T. 32,648 M. 16,497 F. 16,151	T. 5,728 M. 3,493 F. 2,235	T. 12,226 M. 6,422 F. 5,804

Table XVI.—Castes [Kásid—Koli].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

BY DISTRICT.				RAILWAY PAS- SENGERS, ETC.	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.			
ELlichpur.	BULDANA.	WUN.	BASIM.		AMRAOTI.	CHANDUR.	MORSI.	MURTAZAPUR.
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	T. 8	T. 4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	M. 3	M. 4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	F. 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 6,667	T. 10,645	T. 15,184	T. 9,081	T. 7	T. 7,828	T. 12,182	T. 4,494	T. 3,451
M. 3,362	M. 5,383	M. 7,810	M. 4,531	M. 7	M. 4,049	M. 6,278	M. 2,365	M. 1,704
F. 3,305	F. 5,262	F. 7,368	F. 4,450	...	F. 3,779	F. 5,904	F. 2,129	F. 1,687
T. 3	...	...	...	...	...	T. 5	...	...
M. 2	...	...	...	...	...	M. 4	...	...
F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	F. 1	...	...
...	...	T. 16	...	...	T. 1	...	...	...
...	...	M. 12	...	...	M. 1	...	...	...
...	...	F. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
T. 6,670	T. 10,645	T. 16,208	T. 9,085	T. 7	T. 7,829	T. 12,187	T. 4,494	T. 3,451
M. 3,364	M. 5,383	M. 7,831	M. 4,635	M. 7	M. 4,050	M. 6,282	M. 2,365	M. 1,704
F. 3,306	F. 5,262	F. 7,377	F. 4,450	...	F. 3,779	F. 5,905	F. 2,129	F. 1,687
...	T. 6	...	...	...	T. 5	...	...	...
...	M. 3	...	...	...	M. 1	...	...	...
...	F. 3	...	...	...	F. 4	...	...	...
T. 2,546	T. 3,244	T. 2,681	T. 2,832	...	T. 2,246	T. 2,046	T. 1,201	T. 1,172
M. 1,439	M. 1,649	M. 1,531	M. 1,463	...	M. 1,207	M. 1,313	M. 741	M. 685
F. 1,107	F. 1,595	F. 1,150	F. 1,369	...	F. 949	F. 733	F. 460	F. 487
T. 2,646	T. 3,250	T. 2,681	T. 2,832	...	T. 2,251	T. 2,046	T. 1,201	T. 1,172
M. 1,439	M. 1,652	M. 1,531	M. 1,463	...	M. 1,208	M. 1,313	M. 741	M. 686
F. 1,107	F. 1,698	F. 1,150	F. 1,369	...	F. 953	F. 733	F. 460	F. 487
T. 34	T. 183	T. 143	T. 44	...	T. 3	T. 68	T. 1	...
M. 15	M. 89	M. 72	M. 22	...	M. 3	M. 36	M. 1	...
F. 19	F. 94	F. 71	F. 22	...	...	F. 32	...	...
T. 8	...	T. 14	T. 10	...	T. 54	T. 1	T. 10	T. 25
M. 7	...	M. 4	M. 9	...	M. 27	M. 1	M. 4	M. 14
F. 1	...	F. 10	F. 1	...	F. 27	...	F. 6	F. 11
T. 91	T. 122	T. 24	T. 12	...	T. 36	T. 42	T. 27	T. 27
M. 48	M. 03	M. 11	M. 5	...	M. 16	M. 23	M. 14	M. 15
F. 43	F. 59	F. 13	F. 7	...	F. 20	F. 19	F. 13	F. 12
T. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	T. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	M. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	T. 5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	M. 2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	F. 3	...	...	...
T. 3,678	T. 1,401	T. 7,213	T. 1,495	T. 5	T. 2,200	T. 2,936	T. 1,813	T. 1,348
M. 1,968	M. 718	M. 3,674	M. 745	M. 3	M. 1,173	M. 1,548	M. 962	M. 701
F. 1,690	F. 683	F. 3,539	F. 750	M. 2	F. 1,027	F. 1,388	F. 851	F. 647
T. 138	...	T. 2	...	...	T. 29	T. 52	...	...
M. 72	...	M. 2	...	...	M. 15	M. 29	...	...
F. 66	...	...	...	...	F. 14	F. 23	...	...
T. 7	T. 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. 3	M. 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. 4	F. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 111	T. 95	T. 18	T. 4	...	T. 61	T. 20	T. 2	T. 6
M. 70	M. 40	M. 15	M. 4	...	M. 50	M. 12	M. 2	M. 5
F. 41	F. 55	F. 3	...	...	F. 11	F. 8	...	F. 1
T. 7	T. 7	T. 6	T. 1	...	T. 29	T. 7	T. 2	T. 4
M. 4	M. 3	M. 6	M. 1	...	M. 22	M. 6	M. 2	M. 4
F. 3	F. 4	...	...	...	F. 7	F. 1	...	...
T. 2,737	T. 2,345	T. 2,309	T. 3,264	T. 2	T. 4,229	T. 162	T. 42	T. 695
M. 1,446	M. 4,148	M. 1,141	M. 1,642	M. 2	M. 2,431	M. 89	M. 24	M. 349
F. 1,291	F. 4,197	F. 1,168	F. 1,622	...	F. 2,398	F. 73	F. 18	F. 346

Table XVI.—Castes [Kásid—Koli].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

Class.	NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				DISTRICT AKOLA.					DISTRICT ELLICHPUR.
					AKOLA.	AKOT.	BALAPUR.	JALGAON.	KHAMGAON.	
	Group.	Caste.	Religion.		Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
17	18	19	20		21	22	23	24	25	26
D.—ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL—contd.	27.—OIL PRESSES	KÁSÍD	Hindu . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...
				
				
		TELI	Do. . . .		T. 3,197 M. 1,603 F. 1,534	T. 2,865 M. 1,470 F. 1,395	T. 2,181 M. 1,107 F. 1,074	T. 2,272 M. 1,150 F. 1,122	T. 2,015 M. 1,060 F. 946	T. 3,825 M. 1,882 F. 1,943
		Do. . . .	Animistic . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...
				
		Do. . . .	Musalman . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...
				
		Do. . . .	Sikh		T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	...	...
				
			Total Group 27		T. 3,198 M. 1,664 F. 1,534	T. 2,865 M. 1,470 F. 1,395	T. 2,181 M. 1,107 F. 1,074	T. 2,272 M. 1,150 F. 1,122	T. 2,015 M. 1,060 F. 946	T. 3,825 M. 1,882 F. 1,943
	28.—POTTERS	ARVI	Hindu . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...
				
		KUMBHÁR	Do. . . .		T. 1,067 M. 586 F. 481	T. 1,334 M. 720 F. 614	T. 639 M. 337 F. 302	T. 799 M. 440 F. 359	T. 658 M. 357 F. 301	T. 1,232 M. 667 F. 565
			Total Group 28		T. 1,067 M. 586 F. 481	T. 1,334 M. 720 F. 614	T. 639 M. 337 F. 302	T. 799 M. 440 F. 359	T. 658 M. 357 F. 301	T. 1,232 M. 667 F. 565
	29.—GLASS- WORKERS.	KACHÁR	Hindu		T. 2 M. 2	T. 1 M. 1	T. 79 M. 38 F. 41	...	T. 6 M. 4 F. 2	T. 2 F. 2
	29A.—LAC BANGLE- MAKERS.	LAKHÁRI	Do. . . .		...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	T. 3 F. 3	T. 1 M. 1
	30.—SALT, &C., WORKERS.	LONÁRI (LUNIYA)	Do. . . .		T. 23 M. 13 F. 10	T. 223 M. 104 F. 119	T. 136 M. 59 F. 77	T. 178 M. 94 F. 84	T. 155 M. 73 F. 82	T. 25 M. 12 F. 13
	33.—GOLD- WASHERS.	JHÁREKARI	Musalman . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...
	35.—FISHERMEN, BOATMEN PALKI BEARERS, COOKS, ETC.	BHATIÁRÁ	Do. . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...
		BHISTI	Do. . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...
				
		BHOI (WINDHEWÁR)	Hindu		T. 1,042 M. 511 F. 531	T. 1,533 M. 806 F. 727	T. 1,012 M. 509 F. 503	T. 1,008 M. 579 F. 519	T. 641 M. 336 F. 305	T. 2,195 M. 1,118 F. 1,018
		INJHWÁR	Do. . . .		...	...	...	...	...	T. 94 M. 52 F. 42
		JHINGÁBHOI	Do. . . .		...	T. 24 M. 10 F. 14	T. 36 M. 20 F. 16	...	...	T. 7 M. 3 F. 4
		KÁHÁR	Do. . . .		T. 14 M. 12 F. 2	T. 15 M. 10 F. 5	T. 6 M. 5 F. 1	T. 2 M. 2	T. 5 M. 5	T. 23 M. 13 F. 7
		KEVATI	Do. . . .		T. 2 M. 2	T. 6 M. 6	T. 1 M. 1	...	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	...
		KOLI	Do. . . .		T. 2,865 M. 1,445 F. 1,420	T. 2,865 M. 1,517 F. 1,348	T. 568 M. 291 F. 277	T. 2,209 M. 1,143 F. 1,126	T. 995 M. 520 F. 475	T. 2,195 M. 1,118 F. 1,018

Table XVI.—Castes [Kásid—Kolí].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

ELLICHPUR.			DISTRICT BULDANA.			DISTRICT WUN.			DISTRICT BASIM.		
DARYAPUR.	MELGHAT.	CHIKHLI.	MALKAPUR.	MEHKAR.	YEOTMAL.	DARWHA.	KELAPUR.	WUN.	BASIM.	MANGRUL.	PUSAD.
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 8 M. 3 F. 5	...	...	...	...	T. 4 M. 4 F. ...
T. 2,594 M. 1,345 F. 1,249	T. 248 M. 135 F. 113	T. 3,340 M. 1,662 F. 1,678	T. 4,725 M. 2,420 F. 2,299	T. 2,580 M. 1,295 F. 1,285	T. 6,005 M. 3,008 F. 2,997	T. 5,341 M. 2,724 F. 2,617	T. 2,604 M. 1,356 F. 1,248	T. 1,234 M. 638 F. 596	T. 3,682 M. 1,912 F. 1,770	T. 2,274 M. 1,146 F. 1,128	T. 3,125 M. 1,573 F. 1,552
...	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	T. 16 M. 12 F. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
T. 2,594 M. 1,345 F. 1,249	T. 261 M. 137 F. 114	T. 3,340 M. 1,662 F. 1,678	T. 4,726 M. 2,426 F. 2,299	T. 2,680 M. 1,296 F. 1,286	T. 6,021 M. 3,110 F. 2,911	T. 5,349 M. 2,727 F. 2,622	T. 2,604 M. 1,358 F. 1,248	T. 1,234 M. 638 F. 596	T. 3,682 M. 1,912 F. 1,770	T. 2,274 M. 1,146 F. 1,128	T. 3,129 M. 1,677 F. 1,562
...	...	T. 6 M. 3 F. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 1,287 M. 756 F. 531	T. 27 M. 16 F. 11	T. 914 M. 464 F. 450	T. 1,068 M. 546 F. 522	T. 1,262 M. 639 F. 623	T. 776 M. 457 F. 319	T. 1,100 M. 646 F. 454	T. 539 M. 297 F. 242	T. 266 M. 131 F. 135	T. 1,471 M. 768 F. 703	T. 562 M. 301 F. 261	T. 799 M. 394 F. 405
T. 1,287 M. 768 F. 531	T. 27 M. 18 F. 11	T. 920 M. 467 F. 453	T. 1,068 M. 548 F. 522	T. 1,262 M. 639 F. 623	T. 776 M. 457 F. 319	T. 1,100 M. 646 F. 454	T. 539 M. 297 F. 242	T. 266 M. 131 F. 135	T. 1,471 M. 768 F. 703	T. 562 M. 301 F. 261	T. 799 M. 394 F. 406
T. 32 M. 15 F. 17	...	T. 135 M. 67 F. 68	...	T. 48 M. 22 F. 26	T. 18 M. 12 F. 6	T. 125 M. 60 F. 65	...	...	T. 4 M. 4 F. ...	T. 40 M. 18 F. 22	...
T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	T. 4 M. 4 F. ...	...	...	...	T. 7 M. 4 F. 3	T. 7 M. ... F. 7	...	...	T. 6 M. 5 F. 1	T. 2 M. 2 F. ...	T. 2 M. 2 F. ...
T. 53 M. 23 F. 30	T. 13 M. 13 F. ...	T. 15 M. 4 F. 11	T. 74 M. 39 F. 35	T. 33 M. 20 F. 13	...	T. 24 M. 11 F. 13	...	...	T. 4 M. 1 F. 3	...	T. 8 M. 4 F. 4
T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
T. 1,218 M. 643 F. 575	T. 324 M. 227 F. 97	T. 363 M. 180 F. 183	T. 812 M. 419 F. 393	T. 226 M. 119 F. 107	T. 1,695 M. 893 F. 802	T. 1,143 M. 574 F. 569	T. 2,249 M. 1,129 F. 1,120	T. 2,126 M. 1,078 F. 1,048	T. 270 M. 131 F. 139	T. 219 M. 121 F. 98	T. 1,006 M. 493 F. 513
T. 43 M. 19 F. 24	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	...	...	...	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	T. 8 M. 5 F. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 8 M. 7 F. 1	T. 70 M. 37 F. 33	T. 19 M. 7 F. 12	T. 76 M. 33 F. 43	...	T. 14 M. 11 F. 3	T. 3 M. ... F. 3	...	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	T. 2 M. 2 F. ...	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...
T. 3 M. 3 F. ...	T. 4 M. 1 F. 3	T. 7 M. 3 F. 4	...	...	T. 4 M. 4 F. ...	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	...	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	...	...
T. 2,324 M. 1,319 F. 1,005	T. 6 M. 3 F. 3	T. 1,839 M. 918 F. 921	T. 5,812 M. 2,890 F. 2,922	T. 694 M. 340 F. 354	T. 296 M. 148 F. 148	T. 875 M. 440 F. 435	T. 832 M. 412 F. 420	T. 306 M. 141 F. 165	T. 1,503 M. 766 F. 717	T. 388 M. 192 F. 196	T. 1,373 M. 664 F. 709

Table XVI.—Castes [Malla—Kasai].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				DISTRICT AKOLA.					DISTRICT	
				AKOLA.	AKOT.	BALAPUR.	JALGAON.	KHANGAON.	ELLICHPUR.	
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
D.—ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL—contd.	35.—FISHERMEN, BOATMEN, PALKI-BEARERS, COOKS, ETC.	MALLA	Hindu . . .	...	...	...	...	...	T. M. 3 F. 1	
		PAKHALI	Do. . . .	...	...	...	...	T. M. 4 F. 3	T. M. 4 F. 2	
		SHIKHARPANIWALE	Do. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		WAGHADE	Do. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 35		T. 3,923 M. 1,970 F. 1,953	T. 5,183 M. 2,649 F. 2,514	T. 1,623 M. 826 F. 797	T. 3,369 M. 1,724 F. 1,645	T. 1,610 M. 875 F. 735	T. 2,494 M. 1,328 F. 1,168	
	35A.—SERVANT CASTE.	KHAWAS	Hindu . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		THAENAK	Do. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 35A		...	...	...	...	...	...
	36.—DISTILLERS AND TODDY-DRAWERS.	BAVKAR	Hindu . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		BHANDARI	Do. . . .	...	...	...	...	T. M. 2 F. 1	...	
		KALAL	Do. . . .	T. 660 M. 347 F. 313	T. 578 M. 291 F. 287	T. 377 M. 192 F. 185	T. 342 M. 185 F. 157	T. 120 M. 69 F. 51	T. 821 M. 434 F. 387	
		Do. . . .	Musalman . .	...	...	T. M. 1 F. 1	...	...	...
		Do. . . .	Jain . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. . . .	Animistic . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KALWAR	Hindu . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		PASI	Do. . . .	T. 17 M. 14 F. 3	T. 21 M. 16 F. 5	T. 4 M. 4 F. ...	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	T. 5 M. 1 F. 4	T. 65 M. 47 F. 18	
		Total Group 36		T. 677 M. 361 F. 316	T. 598 M. 307 F. 292	T. 382 M. 197 F. 185	T. 343 M. 186 F. 157	T. 127 M. 71 F. 56	T. 898 M. 481 F. 406	
	37.—BUTCHERS.	KASAI (BAKAR AND KHATIK)	Hindu . . .	T. 91 M. 45 F. 46	T. 151 M. 78 F. 73	T. 84 M. 43 F. 41	T. 131 M. 97 F. 84	T. 42 M. 24 F. 18	T. 122 M. 67 F. 55	
		Do. . . .	Musalman . .	T. 8 M. 6 F. 2	T. 32 M. 16 F. 16	T. 7 M. 5 F. 2	...	...	...
		Total Group 37		T. 99 M. 51 F. 48	T. 183 M. 94 F. 89	T. 91 M. 48 F. 43	T. 131 M. 97 F. 84	T. 42 M. 24 F. 18	T. 122 M. 67 F. 55	

Table XVI.—Castes [Malla—Kasai].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

[illegible]

Table XVI.—Castes [Chámbhár—Máng Gárodí].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				PROVINCIAL TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION	
Class	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	Amraoti, Total, Males, and Females.	Akola, Total, Males, and Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
D.—ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL.— <i>cont'd.</i>	38.—LEATHER- WORKERS.	CHÁMBHÁR (MOCHÍ)	Hindu	T. 29,174 M. 15,150 F. 14,024	T. 5,471 M. 2,792 F. 2,679	T. 8,027 M. 4,158 F. 3,869
		DARGAR	Do.	T. 56 M. 27 F. 29	...	T. 56 M. 27 F. 29
		DOHOR	Do.	T. 5,082 M. 2,629 F. 2,453	T. 767 M. 395 F. 372	T. 917 M. 475 F. 442
		MÁDGI	Do.	T. 2,670 M. 1,317 F. 1,353	...	T. 1 M. 1
		Do.	Animistic	T. 7 M. 4 F. 3	...	...
		ZINGAR	Hindu	T. 1,313 M. 664 F. 649	T. 342 M. 172 F. 170	T. 429 M. 216 F. 213
		Total Group 38		T. 38,802 M. 19,791 F. 18,511	T. 6,580 M. 3,359 F. 3,221	T. 9,430 M. 4,877 F. 4,553
	38A.—VILLAGE WATCHMEN, ETC.	BALÁHI	Hindu	T. 249 M. 118 F. 131	...	...
		Do.	Animistic	T. 78 M. 38 F. 40	...	...
		BHUMAK	Hindu	T. 11 M. 5 F. 6	T. 11 M. 5 F. 6	...
		KHÁNGAR	Do.	T. 229 M. 106 F. 123	T. 56 M. 29 F. 27	T. 86 M. 39 F. 47
		MAHÁR (DHER AND KOTWÁL)	Do.	T. 354,997 M. 177,675 F. 177,322	T. 100,685 M. 50,397 F. 50,288	T. 68,400 M. 34,149 F. 34,251
		Do.	Animistic	T. 8 M. 6 F. 2	T. 8 M. 6 F. 2	...
		PAHELWÁN	Hindu	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	...
		RÁMOSHI	Do.	T. 91 M. 51 F. 40	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	T. 38 M. 20 F. 18
		Total Group 38A		T. 355,666 M. 178,001 F. 177,665	T. 100,766 M. 50,441 F. 50,325	T. 68,524 M. 34,208 F. 34,316
	39.—SCAVENGERS	BHANGI (HÁLÁLKHOR, KHÁKROB AND MENTAR.)	Hindu	T. 1,303 M. 775 F. 528	T. 434 M. 247 F. 187	T. 499 M. 314 F. 185
		Do.	Musalman	T. 180 M. 97 F. 83	T. 55 M. 27 F. 28	T. 33 M. 21 F. 12
		MÁNG	Hindu	T. 52,150 M. 25,974 F. 26,176	T. 10,338 M. 5,206 F. 5,132	T. 9,684 M. 4,842 F. 4,842
		Do.	Animistic	T. 1 F. 1	...	...
		MÁNG GÁRODI	Hindu	T. 161 M. 87 F. 74	...	...

Table XVI.—Castes [Chámbhár—Máng Gárodí].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

BY DISTRICT.					DISTRICT AMRAOTI.				
ELLICHPUR.	BULDANA.	WUN.	BASIM.	RAILWAY PAS- SENGERS, ETC.	AMRAOTI.	CHANDUR.	MORSI.	MURTAZAPUR.	
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
T. 3,181 M. 1,669 F. 1,512	T. 5,780 M. 3,002 F. 2,778	T. 2,689 M. 1,448 F. 1,241	T. 4,009 M. 2,070 F. 1,939	T. 17 M. 11 F. 6	T. 1,958 M. 989 F. 969	T. 1,045 M. 531 F. 514	T. 1,161 M. 607 F. 554	T. 1,307 M. 665 F. 642	
...	
...	
T. 817 M. 434 F. 383	T. 2,201 M. 1,120 F. 1,081	T. 12 M. 9 F. 3	T. 368 M. 196 F. 172	...	T. 307 M. 148 F. 159	T. 209 M. 108 F. 101	T. 193 M. 111 F. 82	T. 58 M. 28 F. 30	
...	...	T. 2,669 M. 1,310 F. 1,353	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	T. 7 M. 4 F. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 154 M. 75 F. 79	T. 169 M. 86 F. 83	T. 72 M. 39 F. 33	T. 147 M. 70 F. 71	...	T. 121 M. 58 F. 63	T. 31 M. 19 F. 12	T. 92 M. 41 F. 51	T. 98 M. 54 F. 44	
T. 4,152 M. 2,178 F. 1,974	T. 8,150 M. 4,208 F. 3,942	T. 5,449 M. 2,816 F. 2,633	T. 4,524 M. 2,342 F. 2,182	T. 17 M. 11 F. 6	T. 2,386 M. 1,195 F. 1,191	T. 1,285 M. 658 F. 627	T. 1,446 M. 759 F. 687	T. 1,463 M. 747 F. 716	
T. 249 M. 118 F. 131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 78 M. 38 F. 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
T. 87 M. 38 F. 49	...	...	...	...	T. 25 M. 15 F. 10	T. 25 M. 11 F. 14	...	T. 6 M. 3 F. 3	
T. 36,160 M. 18,116 F. 18,044	T. 55,943 M. 27,972 F. 27,971	T. 41,102 M. 20,828 F. 20,274	T. 52,631 M. 26,174 F. 26,457	T. 76 M. 39 F. 37	T. 31,420 M. 15,512 F. 15,908	T. 31,217 M. 15,754 F. 15,463	T. 18,969 M. 9,514 F. 9,455	T. 19,079 M. 9,617 F. 9,462	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 8 M. 6 F. 2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	...	...
T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	T. 10 M. 5 F. 5	T. 29 M. 17 F. 12	T. 8 M. 5 F. 3	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...	...	...	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	
T. 36,575 M. 18,311 F. 18,264	T. 55,953 M. 27,977 F. 27,976	T. 41,131 M. 20,845 F. 20,286	T. 52,639 M. 26,179 F. 26,460	T. 78 M. 40 F. 38	T. 31,445 M. 15,527 F. 15,918	T. 31,245 M. 15,767 F. 15,478	T. 18,988 M. 9,525 F. 9,463	T. 19,088 M. 9,622 F. 9,466	
T. 106 M. 60 F. 46	T. 112 M. 60 F. 52	T. 92 M. 57 F. 35	T. 60 M. 37 F. 23	...	T. 310 M. 171 F. 139	T. 31 M. 18 F. 13	T. 33 M. 20 F. 13	T. 60 M. 38 F. 22	
T. 34 M. 19 F. 15	T. 26 M. 13 F. 13	T. 16 M. 8 F. 8	T. 16 M. 9 F. 7	...	T. 24 M. 12 F. 12	T. 9 M. 4 F. 5	T. 14 M. 7 F. 7	T. 8 M. 4 F. 4	
T. 4,683 M. 2,330 F. 2,353	T. 10,123 M. 4,987 F. 5,136	T. 5,317 M. 2,625 F. 2,692	T. 12,003 M. 5,983 F. 6,020	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	T. 3,504 M. 1,729 F. 1,775	T. 3,028 M. 1,559 F. 1,469	T. 1,463 M. 753 F. 710	T. 2,343 M. 1,165 F. 1,178	
...	...	T. 1 F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	T. 161 M. 87 F. 74	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XVI.—Castes [Chámbhár—Máng Gárodí.]

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				DISTRICT AKOLA.					DISTRICT ELLICHPUR.
				AKOLA.	AKOT.	BALAPUR.	JALGAON.	KHAMGAON.	
				Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
D.—ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL— <i>contd.</i>	38.—LEATHER- WORKERS.	CHÁMBHÁR (MOCHI)	Hindu	T. 1,872 M. 985 F. 887	T. 1,801 M. 914 F. 887	T. 1,156 M. 602 F. 554	T. 1,556 M. 804 F. 752	T. 1,642 M. 853 F. 789	T. 1,479 M. 789 F. 690
		DABGAR	Do.	...	...	T. 56 M. 27 F. 29	...	...	...
		DOHOR	Do.	T. 310 M. 145 F. 165	T. 214 M. 112 F. 102	T. 252 M. 130 F. 122	T. 87 M. 47 F. 40	T. 54 M. 41 F. 13	T. 607 M. 323 F. 284
		MÁDGI	Do.	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ZINGAR	Hindu	T. 31 M. 15 F. 16	T. 190 M. 96 F. 94	T. 73 M. 34 F. 39	T. 73 M. 45 F. 28	T. 62 M. 26 F. 36	T. 88 M. 42 F. 46
		Total Group 38		T. 2,214 M. 1,146 F. 1,068	T. 2,206 M. 1,122 F. 1,083	T. 1,637 M. 793 F. 744	T. 1,716 M. 896 F. 820	T. 1,768 M. 920 F. 838	T. 2,174 M. 1,164 F. 1,020
	38A.—VILLAGE WATCHMEN, ETC.	BALÁHI	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...
		BHUMAK	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KHÁNGAR	Do.	T. 80 M. 35 F. 45	...	T. 5 M. 3 F. 2	...	T. 1 M. 1	T. 87 M. 38 F. 49
		MAHÁR (DHER AND KOTWÁL.)	Do.	T. 20,639 M. 10,284 F. 10,355	T. 14,297 M. 7,040 F. 7,251	T. 13,139 M. 6,607 F. 6,472	T. 9,148 M. 4,582 F. 4,566	T. 11,177 M. 5,570 F. 15,607	T. 17,661 M. 8,832 F. 8,829
		Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...
		PAHELWÁN	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...
		RÁMOSHI	Do	T. 1 M. 1	...	T. 32 M. 17 F. 15	...	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	...
		Total Group 38A		T. 20,720 M. 10,320 F. 10,400	T. 14,297 M. 7,040 F. 7,251	T. 13,176 M. 6,687 F. 6,489	T. 9,148 M. 4,582 F. 4,566	T. 11,183 M. 5,573 F. 5,610	T. 17,748 M. 8,870 F. 8,878
	39.—SCAVEN- GERS.	BHANGI (HÁLÁKHOR, KHÁKRÖB AND MEH- TAR.)	Hindu	T. 152 M. 86 F. 66	T. 145 M. 90 F. 55	T. 4 M. 1 F. 3	T. 38 M. 27 F. 11	T. 160 M. 110 F. 50	T. 79 M. 46 F. 33
		Do.	Musalman	T. 15 M. 9 F. 6	T. 8 M. 4 F. 4	T. 3 M. 3	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	T. 29 M. 15 F. 14
		MÁNG	Hindu	T. 2,843 M. 1,435 F. 1,408	T. 2,431 M. 1,212 F. 1,219	T. 1,530 M. 749 F. 781	T. 1,411 M. 699 F. 712	T. 1,469 M. 747 F. 722	T. 1,999 M. 1,003 F. 996
		Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...
		MÁNG GÁRODÍ	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...
	

Table XVI.—Castes [Chámbhár—Máng Gárodí.]

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

ELIJAHPUR.			DISTRICT BULDANA.			DISTRICT WUN.			DISTRICT BASIM.		
DARYAPUR.	MEIGHAT.	CHIKHILI.	MALKAPUR.	MEHKAR.	YEOTMAL.	DARWHA.	KELAPUR.	WUN.	BASIM.	MANGROL.	PUSAD.
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
T. 1,577 M. 802 F. 775	T. 125 M. 78 F. 47	T. 1,283 M. 690 F. 593	T. 2,892 M. 1,485 F. 1,407	T. 1,605 M. 827 F. 778	T. 810 M. 457 F. 353	T. 1,088 M. 550 F. 532	T. 345 M. 196 F. 149	T. 446 M. 239 F. 207	T. 1,788 M. 925 F. 863	T. 827 M. 452 F. 375	T. 1,394 M. 693 F. 701
...
...
T. 210 M. 111 F. 99	...	T. 980 M. 499 F. 481	T. 216 M. 113 F. 103	T. 1,005 M. 508 F. 497	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	T. 11 M. 8 F. 3	...	...	T. 294 M. 158 F. 130	T. 30 M. 15 F. 15	T. 44 M. 23 F. 21
...	...	...	...	...	T. 97 M. 50 F. 47	T. 138 M. 63 F. 75	T. 1,509 M. 713 F. 796	T. 925 M. 460 F. 465	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 7 M. 4 F. 3	...	...	...	...
T. 66 M. 33 F. 33	...	T. 83 M. 41 F. 42	T. 56 M. 27 F. 29	T. 30 M. 18 F. 12	T. 7 M. 3 F. 4	T. 47 M. 27 F. 20	T. 17 M. 8 F. 9	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	T. 45 M. 24 F. 21	T. 21 M. 10 F. 11	T. 81 M. 41 F. 40
T. 1,853 M. 946 F. 907	T. 125 M. 78 F. 47	T. 2,346 M. 1,230 F. 1,116	T. 3,164 M. 1,625 F. 1,539	T. 2,640 M. 1,353 F. 1,287	T. 915 M. 511 F. 404	T. 1,284 M. 664 F. 630	T. 1,878 M. 951 F. 927	T. 1,372 M. 700 F. 672	T. 2,127 M. 1,107 F. 1,020	T. 878 M. 478 F. 400	T. 1,510 M. 767 F. 762
...	T. 249 M. 118 F. 131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	T. 78 M. 38 F. 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
...
T. 17,353 M. 8,690 F. 8,663	T. 1,146 M. 594 F. 552	T. 18,437 M. 9,324 F. 9,113	T. 19,027 M. 9,497 F. 9,530	T. 18,479 M. 9,151 F. 9,328	T. 11,762 M. 5,975 F. 5,787	T. 17,842 M. 8,984 F. 8,858	T. 6,365 M. 3,288 F. 3,077	T. 5,133 M. 2,581 F. 2,552	T. 23,768 M. 11,889 F. 11,879	T. 12,189 M. 6,035 F. 6,154	T. 16,674 M. 8,250 F. 8,424
...
...
...
...
...
...	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	...	T. 10 M. 5 F. 5	...	...	T. 29 M. 17 F. 12	...	...	T. 8 M. 5 F. 3	...	...
T. 17,353 M. 8,690 F. 8,663	T. 1,474 M. 761 F. 723	T. 18,437 M. 9,324 F. 9,113	T. 19,037 M. 9,502 F. 9,535	T. 18,479 M. 9,151 F. 9,328	T. 11,762 M. 5,975 F. 5,787	T. 17,871 M. 9,001 F. 8,870	T. 6,365 M. 3,288 F. 3,077	T. 5,133 M. 2,581 F. 2,552	T. 23,776 M. 11,894 F. 11,882	T. 12,189 M. 6,035 F. 6,154	T. 16,674 M. 8,250 F. 8,424
T. 19 M. 11 F. 8	T. 8 M. 3 F. 5	T. 50 M. 26 F. 24	T. 32 M. 15 F. 17	T. 30 M. 19 F. 11	T. 65 M. 40 F. 25	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	T. 8 M. 5 F. 3	T. 15 M. 9 F. 6	T. 41 M. 23 F. 18	T. 11 M. 9 F. 2	T. 8 M. 5 F. 3
T. 5 M. 4 F. 1	...	T. 19 M. 9 F. 10	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	T. 5 M. 3 F. 2	T. 9 M. 4 F. 5	T. 7 M. 4 F. 3	...	...	T. 13 M. 7 F. 6	...	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1
T. 2,641 M. 1,302 F. 1,339	T. 43 M. 25 F. 18	T. 3,326 M. 1,637 F. 1,689	T. 2,929 M. 1,438 F. 1,491	T. 3,868 M. 1,912 F. 1,956	T. 1,297 M. 649 F. 648	T. 3,561 M. 1,762 F. 1,799	T. 302 M. 150 F. 152	T. 157 M. 64 F. 93	T. 6,697 M. 3,358 F. 3,339	T. 2,008 M. 603 F. 1,015	T. 3,298 M. 1,632 F. 1,666
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 1 F. 1	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 32 M. 21 F. 11	T. 129 M. 66 F. 63	...	...	...

Table XVI.—Castes [Mehtar—Siklikar].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				PROVINCIAL TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION	
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	AMRAOTI. Total, Males, and Females.	AROLA. Total, Males, and Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
D.—ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL— <i>contd.</i>	39.—SCAVENGERS— <i>contd.</i>	MEHTAR	Sikh	T. 32 M. 17 F. 15	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	T. 30 M. 16 F. 14
		Do.	Animistic	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...	...
		JAGWALE	Hindu	T. 113 M. 56 F. 57	...	...
		Total Group 39		T. 53,942 M. 27,007 F. 26,935	T. 10,829 M. 6,481 F. 6,348	T. 10,246 M. 6,193 F. 5,053
	40.—GRIND-STONE-MAKERS AND STONE-QUARRIERS.	GOTTFOD (PATARIOD)	Hindu	T. 132 M. 71 F. 61	T. 3 M. 1 F. 2	...
		PĀIHRAT (PĀTHARKAR AND PĀTHAR).	Do.	T. 877 M. 422 F. 455	T. 137 M. 63 F. 74	T. 391 M. 195 F. 196
		TĀKANKĀR (TAKĀRI)	Do.	T. 5,414 M. 2,791 F. 2,623	T. 1,843 M. 924 F. 919	T. 2,323 M. 1,217 F. 1,106
		Total Group 40		T. 6,423 M. 3,284 F. 3,139	T. 1,983 M. 988 F. 995	T. 2,714 M. 1,412 F. 1,302
	41.—EARTHWORKERS AND STONE-DRESSERS.	BĀGARI	Hindu	T. 1 M. 1	...	T. 1 M. 1
		BELDĀR	Do.	T. 12,217 M. 6,163 F. 6,054	T. 2,499 M. 1,264 F. 1,235	T. 3,002 M. 1,492 F. 1,510
		Do.	Musalman	T. 11 M. 7 F. 4	T. 11 M. 7 F. 4	...
		GOCHKĪ	Hindu	T. 94 M. 47 F. 47	...	...
		MANLWĀD	Do.	T. 54 M. 25 F. 29	T. 20 M. 11 F. 9	T. 8 M. 3 F. 5
		SAGUR	Do.	T. 63 M. 32 F. 31	T. 6 M. 2 F. 4	...
		SILĀWAT	Do.	T. 6 M. 3 F. 3	...	...
		WADDAR	Do.	T. 6,116 M. 3,101 F. 3,015	T. 832 M. 411 F. 421	T. 289 M. 151 F. 138
		Total Group 41		T. 18,662 M. 9,379 F. 9,183	T. 3,368 M. 1,695 F. 1,673	T. 3,300 M. 1,647 F. 1,653
	42.—KNIFE-GRINDERS.	SIKLIKAR	Hindu	T. 36 M. 19 F. 17	T. 8 M. 4 F. 4	...
		Do.	Musalman	T. 37 M. 16 F. 21	...	...
		Total Group 42		T. 73 M. 35 F. 38	T. 8 M. 4 F. 4	...
E.—VAGRANT, MINOR ARTISANS AND PERFORMERS, Etc.						

Table XVI.—Castes [Mehtar—Siklikar].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

BY DISTRICT.				RAILWAY PAS- SENGERS, Etc.		DISTRICT AMRAOTI.			
ELLICHPUR.	BULDANA.	WUN.	BASIM.			AMRAOTI.	CHANDUR.	MORMI.	MURTAZAPUR.
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.		Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
8	9	10	11	12		13	14	15	16
...		T. 2
...		M. 1
...		F. 1
...	...	T. 2
...	...	M. 1
...	...	F. 1
...	T. 113
...	M. 50
...	F. 57
T. 4,823	T. 10,374	T. 5,589	T. 12,079	T. 2	T. 3,840	T. 3,068	T. 1,510	T. 2,411	
M. 2,409	M. 5,116	M. 2,778	M. 6,029	M. 1	M. 1,913	M. 1,581	M. 780	M. 1,207	
F. 2,414	F. 5,258	F. 2,811	F. 6,050	F. 1	F. 1,927	F. 1,487	F. 730	F. 1,204	
...	T. 38	T. 64	T. 27	T. 2	T. 1	...
...	M. 19	M. 35	M. 10	M. 1	M.
...	F. 19	F. 29	F. 11	F. 1	F. 1	...
...	T. 167	T. 115	T. 67	T. 137
...	M. 69	M. 64	M. 31	M. 03
...	F. 98	F. 51	F. 36	F. 74
T. 863	T. 106	T. 222	T. 57	...	T. 675	T. 384	T. 140	T. 644	
M. 450	M. 58	M. 110	M. 32	...	M. 315	M. 187	M. 74	M. 318	
F. 413	F. 48	F. 112	F. 25	...	F. 330	F. 197	F. 66	F. 326	
T. 863	T. 311	T. 401	T. 151	...	T. 675	T. 386	T. 141	T. 781	
M. 450	M. 148	M. 209	M. 79	...	M. 345	M. 188	M. 74	M. 381	
F. 413	F. 165	F. 192	F. 72	...	F. 330	F. 198	F. 67	F. 400	
...	
...	
...	
T. 346	T. 2,364	T. 2,792	T. 1,214	...	T. 603	T. 1,355	T. 91	T. 450	
M. 175	M. 1,188	M. 1,409	M. 635	...	M. 305	M. 688	M. 36	M. 235	
F. 171	F. 1,176	F. 1,383	F. 579	...	F. 298	F. 667	F. 55	F. 215	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 9	T. 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M. 5	M. 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F. 4	...
...	...	T. 94	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	M. 47	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	F. 47	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
T. 7	...	T. 19	...	...	T. 17	...	T. 3	...
M. 1	...	M. 10	...	...	M. 9	...	M. 2	...
F. 6	...	F. 9	...	...	F. 8	...	F. 1	...
...	T. 57	...	...	...	...	...	T. 6	...
...	M. 30	...	...	...	...	...	M. 2	...
...	F. 27	...	...	...	...	...	F. 4	...
...	T. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	M. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	F. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 43	T. 1,976	T. 1,055	T. 1,921	...	T. 422	T. 240	T. 52	T. 118	
M. 23	M. 977	M. 551	M. 988	...	M. 210	M. 111	M. 30	M. 60	
F. 20	F. 999	F. 504	F. 933	...	F. 212	F. 129	F. 22	F. 58	
T. 396	T. 4,403	T. 3,060	T. 3,135	...	T. 1,042	T. 1,595	T. 161	T. 570	
M. 199	M. 2,188	M. 2,017	M. 1,623	...	M. 524	M. 799	M. 75	M. 297	
F. 197	F. 2,205	F. 1,043	F. 1,512	...	F. 518	F. 796	F. 86	F. 273	
...	T. 28	...	...	...	...	...	T. 8	...
...	M. 15	...	...	...	...	...	M. 4	...
...	F. 13	...	...	...	...	...	F. 4	...
...	T. 7	T. 20	T. 10	...	...	...	...	...
...	M. 2	M. 9	M. 5	...	...	...	...	...
...	F. 5	F. 11	F. 5	...	...	...	...	...
...	T. 35	T. 20	T. 10	...	...	...	T. 8	...
...	M. 17	M. 9	M. 5	...	...	...	M. 4	...
...	F. 18	F. 11	F. 5	...	...	...	F. 4	...

Table XVI.—Castes [Mehtar—Siklikar].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.					DISTRICT AKOLA.					DISTRICT
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	AKOLA.		AKOT.	BALAPUR.	JALGAON.	KHAMGAON.	ELLICHPUR.
				Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	26
D.—ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL— <i>contd.</i>	39.—SCAVENGERS — <i>contd.</i>	MEHTAR	Sikh	T. 30 M. 16 F. 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Animistic . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TĀGWĀLE	Hindu . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
40.—GRIND- STONE-MAKERS AND STONE- QUARRIERS.		GOTEIOD (FĀFAROD) .	Hindu . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		PĀTHRAT (PĀTHARKAR AND PĀTHAR).	Do.	T. 62 M. 31 F. 31	T. 26 M. 13 F. 13	T. 216 M. 92 F. 124	T. 87 M. 59 F. 28	...	...	...
		FĀKANKĀR (TAKĀRI) .	Do.	T. 671 M. 397 F. 394	T. 875 M. 448 F. 427	T. 260 M. 133 F. 127	T. 341 M. 170 F. 171	T. 176 M. 99 F. 77	T. 224 M. 128 F. 96	T. 224 M. 128 F. 96
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
41.—EARTHWORK- ERS AND STONE- DRESSERS.		BĀGARI	Hindu . . . .	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	...	...
		BELDĀR	Do.	T. 938 M. 483 F. 455	T. 373 M. 180 F. 193	T. 534 M. 257 F. 277	T. 527 M. 259 F. 268	T. 630 M. 313 F. 317	T. 85 M. 47 F. 38	T. 85 M. 47 F. 38
		Do	Musalman . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
			
		GOCHMI	Hindu . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
		MANEWĀD	Do.	T. 8 M. 3 F. 5	...	...	...	...	...	T. 7 M. 1 F. 6
		SĀGUR	Do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
		SILĀWAT	Do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
			
			
		WADDAR	Do.	T. 72 M. 41 F. 31	T. 9 M. 5 F. 4	T. 59 M. 29 F. 30	T. 26 M. 17 F. 9	T. 123 M. 59 F. 64	T. 5 M. 3 F. 2	T. 5 M. 3 F. 2
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
42.—KNIFE- GRINDERS.		SIKLIKAR	Hindu . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			

Table XVI.—Castes [Mehtar—Siklikar].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

[illegible]

Table XVI.—Castes [Bánsfod—Aridra]

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.					PROVINCIAL TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION	
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.		AMRAOTI.	AKOLA.
						Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
E—VAGRANT, MINOR ARTISANS AND PERFORMERS, ETC.— <i>cont.</i>	43.—MAT-MAKERS, CANE-SPLITTERS AND GRASS-CUTTERS.	BÁNSFOD	Hindu	T. 26 M. 11 F. 15	T. 23 M. 10 F. 13	T. 1 ... F. 1	
		BASOD	Do.	T. 191 M. 94 F. 97	T. 152 M. 73 F. 79	... ... ...
		Do.	Animistic	T. 70 M. 31 F. 39	... ... ...	... ... ...
		BOREKAR	Hindu	T. 120 M. 58 F. 62	... ... ...	T. 118 M. 57 F. 61
		BURUD	Do.	T. 1,247 M. 618 F. 629	T. 344 M. 171 F. 173	T. 197 M. 98 F. 99	
		Do.	Animistic	T. 22 M. 10 F. 12	... ... ...	... ... ...
		KÁNGAR	Hindu	T. 35 M. 22 F. 13	T. 27 M. 15 F. 12	... ... ...
		Do.	Musalman	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	... ... ...
		KĒKÁDI	Hindu	T. 2,024 M. 1,004 F. 1,020	T. 339 M. 175 F. 164	T. 35 M. 205 F. 194	
		THOTI	Hindu	T. 43 M. 20 F. 23	... ... ...	... ... ...
		Do.	Animistic	T. 183 M. 76 F. 107	... ... ...	... ... ...
		Total Group 43				T. 3,063 M. 1,046 F. 2,018	T. 887 M. 445 F. 442	T. 715 M. 360 F. 355
	44.—HUNTERS, FOWLERS, ETC.	BAHĒLIVÁ	Hindu	T. 61 M. 52 F. 9	T. 21 M. 20 F. 1	T. 7 M. 7 ...	
		BEDAR	Do.	T. 3,041 M. 1,515 F. 1,526	T. 162 M. 93 F. 69	T. 1,859 M. 87 F. 978	
		BERAD	Do.	T. 163 M. 86 F. 77	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	... ... ...
		MUTRÁSI	Do.	T. 29 M. 20 F. 9	... ... ...	... ... ...
		PÁRDHI	Do.	T. 6,894 M. 3,537 F. 3,357	T. 1,166 M. 582 F. 584	T. 1,635 M. 874 F. 761	
		Do.	Animistic	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	... ... ...	... ... ...
		Total Group 44				T. 10,163 M. 5,212 F. 4,951	T. 1,352 M. 697 F. 655	T. 3,501 M. 1,763 F. 1,738
	45.—MISCELLANE- OUS AND DISRE- PUTABLE LIVERS (BEGGARS AND PROSTITUTES.)	ARIDRA	Hindu	T. 4 M. 1 F. 3	... ... ...	... ... ...

Table XVI.—Castes [Bánsfod—Aridra].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

BY DISTRICT.					DISTRICT AMRAOTI.			
ELLICHPUR.	HULDANA.	WUN.	HASIM.	RAILWAY PAS- SENGERS, ETC.	AMRAOTI.	CHANDUR.	MOKSI.	MURTAPUR.
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	T. 19 M. 8 F. 11	...
T. 38 M. 20 F. 18	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	T. 25 M. 13 F. 12	...	T. 127 M. 60 F. 67	...
T. 70 M. 31 F. 39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 235 M. 124 F. 111	T. 15 M. 7 F. 8	T. 268 M. 128 F. 140	T. 188 M. 90 F. 98	...	T. 131 M. 67 F. 64	T. 116 M. 60 F. 56	T. 55 M. 27 F. 28	T. 42 M. 17 F. 25
...	...	T. 22 M. 10 F. 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...	T. 6 M. 6	...	...	T. 23 M. 13 F. 10	...	...	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2
...	...	...	...	...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...	...	...
T. 234 M. 112 F. 122	T. 646 M. 323 F. 323	T. 104 M. 45 F. 59	T. 302 M. 144 F. 158	...	T. 111 M. 64 F. 65	T. 34 M. 16 F. 18	T. 47 M. 18 F. 29	T. 129 M. 77 F. 52
...	...	T. 43 M. 20 F. 23	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	T. 183 M. 76 F. 107	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 583 M. 290 F. 293	T. 661 M. 330 F. 331	T. 627 M. 286 F. 341	T. 490 M. 234 F. 256	...	T. 310 M. 158 F. 152	T. 154 M. 78 F. 76	T. 248 M. 113 F. 135	T. 176 M. 96 F. 79
T. 29 M. 21 F. 8	...	T. 2 M. 2	T. 2 M. 2	...	T. 16 M. 10	T. 3 M. 3	T. 1 F. 1	T. 1 M. 1
T. 264 M. 144 F. 120	T. 303 M. 167 F. 136	T. 235 M. 113 F. 122	T. 218 M. 116 F. 102	...	T. 142 M. 78 F. 64	T. 12 M. 8 F. 4	T. 6 M. 5 F. 1	T. 2 M. 2
...	T. 17 M. 10 F. 7	T. 143 M. 74 F. 69	...	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1
T. 29 M. 20 F. 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 1,145 M. 570 F. 575	T. 1,680 M. 838 F. 842	T. 1,079 M. 502 F. 517	T. 189 M. 111 F. 78	...	T. 797 M. 405 F. 392	T. 69 M. 29 F. 40	T. 66 M. 31 F. 35	T. 234 M. 117 F. 117
...	...	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 1,487 M. 756 F. 712	T. 2,000 M. 1,015 F. 985	T. 1,464 M. 753 F. 711	T. 408 M. 229 F. 180	...	T. 958 M. 600 F. 456	T. 84 M. 40 F. 44	T. 73 M. 36 F. 37	T. 239 M. 121 F. 118
...	...	T. 4 M. 1 F. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XVI.—Castes [Bánsfod—Aridra].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				DISTRICT AKOLA.					DISTRICT
				AKOLA.	AKOT.	BALAPUR.	JALGAON.	KHAMGAON.	ELLICHPUR.
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
E.—VAGRANT, MINOR ARTISANS AND PERFORMERS, ETC.— <i>continued</i> .	43.—MAI-MAKERS, CANE-SPLITTERS AND GRASS-CUT- TERS.	BÁNSFOD	Hindu . . .	...	...	T. 1 F. 1	...	...	T. 1 F. 1
		BASOD	Do. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. . . .	Animistic .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		BOREKAR	Hindu . . .	...	T. 75 M. 41 F. 34	...	T. 14 M. 8 F. 6	T. 29 M. 8 F. 21	...
		BURUD	Do. . . .	T. 38 M. 15 F. 23	T. 19 M. 8 F. 11	T. 29 M. 15 F. 14	T. 8 M. 3 F. 5	T. 103 M. 57 F. 46	T. 176 M. 93 F. 83
		Do. . . .	Animistic .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KÁNGAR	Hindu . . .	...	...	...	...	...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1
		Do. . . .	Musalman .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KÉKÁDI	Hindu . . .	T. 118 M. 58 F. 60	T. 39 M. 22 F. 17	T. 93 M. 48 F. 45	T. 52 M. 27 F. 25	T. 97 M. 50 F. 47	T. 114 M. 58 F. 56
		THOTI	Do. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. . . .	Animistic .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 43		T. 156 M. 73 F. 83	T. 133 M. 71 F. 62	T. 123 M. 63 F. 60	T. 74 M. 38 F. 36	T. 229 M. 116 F. 114	T. 293 M. 162 F. 141
	44.—HUNTERS, FOWLERS, ETC.	BAHELIVÁ	Hindu . . .	...	T. 3 M. 3	...	...	T. 4 M. 4	T. 25 M. 15 F. 7
		BEDAR	Do. . . .	T. 1,492 M. 682 F. 810	T. 28 M. 23 F. 5	T. 42 M. 31 F. 11	T. 30 M. 17 F. 13	T. 267 M. 129 F. 138	T. 213 M. 110 F. 103
		BERAD	Do. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		MUTRÁSI	Do. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	T. 20 M. 20 F. 9
		PÁRDHI	Do. . . .	T. 357 M. 150 F. 107	T. 221 M. 121 F. 100	T. 263 M. 144 F. 119	T. 405 M. 207 F. 198	T. 489 M. 252 F. 237	T. 403 M. 204 F. 199
		Do. . . .	Animistic .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 44		T. 1,749 M. 832 F. 917	T. 262 M. 147 F. 106	T. 306 M. 176 F. 130	T. 436 M. 224 F. 211	T. 760 M. 386 F. 376	T. 676 M. 352 F. 318
	45.—MISCELLA- NEOUS AND DIS- REPUTABLE LI- VERS (BEGGARS AND PROSTI- TUTES.)	ARIDRA	Hindu . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XVI.—Castes [Bánsfod—Aridra].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

ELLICHPUR.		DISTRICT BULDANA.					DISTRICT WUN.				DISTRICT BASIM.		
DARYAPUR.	MFLGHAT.	CHIKHLI.	MALKAPUR.	MEHKAR.	YEOTMAL.	DARWHA.	KETAPUR.	WUN.	BASIM.	MANGKUL.	PUSAD.		
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.		
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38		
T. 1 M. 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		
...	T. 38 M. 20 F. 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...
...		
...	T. 70 M. 31 F. 39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		
T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		
T. 59 M. 31 F. 28	...	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	...	T. 10 M. 5 F. 5	T. 68 M. 35 F. 33	T. 10 M. 6 F. 4	T. 129 M. 59 F. 70	T. 61 M. 28 F. 33	T. 85 M. 36 F. 49	T. 32 M. 19 F. 13	T. 71 M. 35 F. 39		
...	...	...	...	...	T. 3 M. 1 F. 2	...	...	T. 19 M. 9 F. 10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	F. 6 M. 6	...	...	...	...	...
...		
...		
T. 120 M. 54 F. 66	...	T. 331 M. 180 F. 151	T. 74 M. 31 F. 43	T. 241 M. 112 F. 129	T. 7 M. 3 F. 4	T. 94 M. 39 F. 55	...	T. 3 M. 3	T. 140 M. 72 F. 68	T. 145 M. 65 F. 80	T. 17 M. 7 F. 10		
...	...	...	...	...	T. 2 F. 2	T. 5 M. 4 F. 1	T. 36 M. 16 F. 20	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 31 M. 15 F. 16	T. 76 M. 33 F. 43	T. 76 M. 28 F. 48	...	...	...
T. 182 M. 87 F. 95	T. 108 M. 61 F. 67	T. 336 M. 182 F. 154	T. 74 M. 31 F. 43	T. 261 M. 117 F. 134	T. 80 M. 39 F. 41	T. 146 M. 70 F. 76	T. 241 M. 108 F. 133	T. 160 M. 69 F. 91	T. 225 M. 108 F. 117	T. 177 M. 84 F. 93	T. 88 M. 42 F. 46		
...	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	...	...	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	T. 2 M. 2	...
T. 29 M. 18 F. 11	T. 22 M. 16 F. 6	T. 239 M. 128 F. 111	T. 35 M. 21 F. 14	T. 29 M. 18 F. 11	T. 103 M. 48 F. 55	...	T. 49 M. 29 F. 20	T. 83 M. 30 F. 47	T. 186 M. 97 F. 89	T. 19 M. 12 F. 7	T. 13 M. 7 F. 6		
...	...	...	...	T. 17 M. 10 F. 7	...	T. 143 M. 74 F. 69	...	...	...	...	...
...		
...		
T. 742 M. 366 F. 376	...	T. 125 M. 63 F. 62	T. 1,479 M. 735 F. 744	T. 76 M. 40 F. 36	T. 302 M. 158 F. 144	T. 269 M. 138 F. 131	T. 360 M. 186 F. 174	T. 148 M. 80 F. 68	T. 90 M. 45 F. 45	T. 88 M. 61 F. 27	T. 11 M. 5 F. 6		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	...	...	...
T. 771 M. 384 F. 387	T. 26 M. 19 F. 7	T. 364 M. 191 F. 173	T. 1,514 M. 768 F. 768	T. 122 M. 68 F. 64	T. 408 M. 207 F. 199	T. 412 M. 212 F. 200	T. 410 M. 218 F. 194	T. 238 M. 118 F. 118	T. 276 M. 142 F. 134	T. 109 M. 75 F. 34	T. 24 M. 12 F. 12		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 4 M. 1 F. 3	...	...	...	...

Table XVI.—Castes [Bálsanto—Tálkute].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				PROVINCIAL TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION	
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	AMRAOLI, Total, Males, and Females.	AKOLA, Total, Males, and Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E.—VAGRANT, MINOR ARTISANS AND PERFORMERS, ETC.— <i>contd.</i>	45—MISCELLANEOUS AND DISREPUTABLE LIVERS (BEGGARS AND PROSTITUTES)— <i>contd.</i>	BÁLSANTO	Hindu	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	...	...
		BHÁMTI	Do.	T. 1,774 M. 838 F. 936	T. 477 M. 214 F. 263	T. 462 M. 217 F. 245
		BHUTTÁWÁD	Do.	T. 8 M. 4 F. 4	...	...
		DAKALWÁD	Do.	T. 30 M. 15 F. 15	T. 9 M. 7 F. 2	...
		DÁNGAT	Do.	T. 486 M. 244 F. 242	...	T. 21 M. 9 F. 12
		DUSÁDH	Do.	T. 5 M. 5	T. 3 M. 3	...
		GUJRÁTHI	Do.	T. 1,098 M. 611 F. 487	T. 143 M. 88 F. 55	T. 366 M. 210 F. 150
		Do.	Jain	T. 347 M. 179 F. 168	T. 30 M. 19 F. 11	T. 306 M. 154 F. 152
		HINDUSTÁNI	Hindu	T. 32 M. 28 F. 4	T. 5 M. 5	T. 9 M. 8 F. 1
		HIRMUSTHI	Do.	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	...	...
		KÁMÁTHI	Do.	T. 22 M. 12 F. 10	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	T. 18 M. 9 F. 9
		KASBAN (KASBI)	Do.	T. 14 M. 4 F. 10	T. 5 F. 5	...
		KASBAN (KASBI NAIKAN)	Musalman	T. 15 M. 2 F. 13	T. 3 F. 3	T. 6 F. 6
		KUNJDA	Do.	T. 1 M. 1	...	...
		MADRÁSI	Hindu	T. 16 M. 10 F. 6	T. 5 M. 4 F. 1	T. 1 F. 1
		MARÁTHI	Do.	T. 19,038 M. 9,551 F. 9,487	T. 6,000 M. 3,046 F. 2,954	T. 1,941 M. 914 F. 1,027
		MUSALMAN	Musalman	T. 1,992 M. 1,110 F. 882	T. 556 M. 314 F. 242	T. 218 M. 126 F. 92
		PÁDHAR	Do.	T. 9 F. 9	...	T. 9 F. 9
		PARDESHI	Hindu	T. 639 M. 440 F. 199	T. 195 M. 151 F. 44	T. 64 M. 51 F. 13
		RÁMJÁNI	Do.	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	...	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2
		TÁLKUTE	Do.	T. 18 M. 11 F. 7	...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1

Table XVI.—Castes [Bálsanto—Táikute].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

BY DISTRICT.				RAILWAY PAS- SENGERS, ETC.	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.			
ELLICHPUR.	BULDANA.	WUN.	BASIM.		AMRAOTI.	CHANDUR.	MORSI.	MURTAZAPUR.
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.		Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	T. M.	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	F.	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	F.	2	...	...	...	...	...
T. M.	167	T. M.	658	T. M.	127	F. M.	350	...
F.	76	F.	327	F.	52	F.	100	...
91	4	F.	331	2	75	188	...	...
...	...	T. M.	8	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	F.	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	F.	4	...	...	...	...	...
T. M.	6	T.	4	T. M.	...	T. M.	9	...
F.	3	F.	4	F.	...	F.	7	...
3	...	...	4	5	...	2	...	...
...	T. M.	T.	16	T.	...	...	...	...
...	F.	M.	8	M.	...	...	...	...
...	107	F.	8	F.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8	55	...	...	...	...
T. M.	2	...	...	...	T. M.	3	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
T. M.	327	T. M.	37	T. M.	123	T. M.	12	T. M.
F.	180	F.	20	F.	72	F.	10	F.
147	106	F.	17	6	51	2	...	6
T. M.	10	T. M.	1	...	T. M.	18	...	T. M.
F.	5	F.	1	...	F.	11	...	F.
5	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	8
...	T. M.	T.	7	T. M.	T. M.	1	...	T. M.
...	1	F.	4	10	1	T. M.	1	F.
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
...
...	...	...	T. M.	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	F.	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	T. M.	...	...	...	...	T. M.	2	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	F.	1	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	T. M.	8	T.	...	...	...	...
...	...	F.	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	F.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	T.	T.	2	T.	...	...	...	...
...	...	M.	1	M.	...	...	...	...
...	F.	F.	1	F.	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	1	...	F.	3	...	...
T. M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	T. M.	T.	8	T. M.	5	...	...	...
...	1	M.	4	1	4	...	...	...
...	...	F.	4	...	1	...	...	...
T. M.	703	T. M.	3,438	T. M.	1,771	T. M.	2,433	T. M.
F.	352	F.	1,718	F.	877	F.	1,069	F.
351	1,990	F.	1,720	...	894	1,104	442	442
T. M.	69	T. M.	159	T. M.	221	T. M.	43	T. M.
F.	47	F.	100	F.	135	F.	29	F.
22	176	...	59	...	86	14	127	38
...
...
...
T. M.	42	T. M.	56	T. M.	80	T. M.	29	T. M.
F.	30	F.	45	F.	67	F.	10	F.
12	113	...	11	...	13	...	19	...
...
...
...
...
...	...	...	T. M.	16	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	F.	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...

Table XVI.—Castes [Bálsanto—Tálkute].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

Class.	Group.	NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.		Religion.	DISTRICT AKOLA.					DISTRICT ELLICHPUR.
					AKOLA.	AKOT.	BALAPUR.	JALGAON.	KHAMGAON.	
					Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
E.—VAGRANT, MINOR ARTISANS AND PERFORMERS, ETC.— <i>cont'd.</i>	45.—MISCELLANEOUS AND DISREPUTABLE LIVERS (BEGGARS AND PROSTITUTES)— <i>cont'd.</i>	BÁLSANTO	Hindu . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		BHÁMTH	Do. . . .	T. 36 M. 16 F. 20	T. 1 M. 1 F. 1	T. 425 M. 200 F. 225	...	...	...	T. 152 M. 69 F. 83
		BHUTTÁWÁD	Do. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		DAKALWÁD	Do. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		DÁNGAI	Do. . . .	T. 1 M. 1 F. 1	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	T. 6 M. 2 F. 4	...	T. 12 M. 6 F. 6	...	...
		DUSÁDH	Do. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 2 M. 2
		GURÁTHI	Do. . . .	T. 141 M. 76 F. 65	T. 28 M. 19 F. 9	T. 146 M. 86 F. 60	T. 27 M. 15 F. 12	T. 24 M. 14 F. 10	T. 38 M. 14 F. 24	...
		Do. . . .	Jain	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	T. 7 M. 5 F. 2	T. 291 M. 142 F. 149	T. 2 M. 2	T. 2 M. 2	T. 10 M. 5 F. 5	...
		HINDUSTÁNI	Hindu	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	T. 8 M. 7 F. 1	...	...
		HIRMUSTHI	Do. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KÁMÁTHI	Hindu	T. 14 M. 7 F. 7	...	...	...	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	...	...
		KASBAN (KASBI)	Do. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KASBAN (KASBI NAIKAN)	Musalman . . . .	...	T. 5 F. 5	...	...	T. 1 F. 1	...	...
		KUNJDA	Do. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		MADRÁSI	Hindu . . . .	...	...	...	...	T. 1 F. 1	...	...
		MARÁTHI	Do. . . .	T. 295 M. 147 F. 148	T. 458 M. 238 F. 220	T. 601 M. 277 F. 324	T. 78 M. 35 F. 43	T. 509 M. 217 F. 292	T. 186 M. 97 F. 89	...
		MUSALMAN	Musalman	T. 32 M. 21 F. 11	T. 37 M. 19 F. 18	T. 129 M. 73 F. 56	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	T. 18 M. 12 F. 6	T. 41 M. 25 F. 16	...
		PÁDHAR	Do. . . .	...	T. 2 F. 2	...	...	T. 7 F. 7	...	...
		PARDSEHI	Hindu	T. 23 M. 19 F. 4	T. 25 M. 18 F. 7	T. 10 M. 9 F. 1	T. 1 M. 1	T. 5 M. 4 F. 1	T. 32 M. 21 F. 11	...
		RÁMJÁNI	Do. . . .	...	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	...	...	...	...	...
		TÁLKUTE	Do. . . .	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XVI.—Castes [Balants—Tallots].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

ELLICHPUR.		DISTRICT BULDANA.				DISTRICT WUN.				DISTRICT BASIM.		
DARTAPUR.	MELGHAT.	CHIKHLI.	MALKAPUR.	MENKAR.	YEOTMAL.	DARWHA.	KELAPUR.	WUN.	BASIM.	MANGRUL.	PUSAD.	
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. M. F.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2 2	...	...	...	...
T. 15 M. 7 F. 8	...	...	...	T. 7 M. 3 F. 4	T. 454 M. 233 F. 221	T. 192 M. 88 F. 104	T. 2 M. ... F. 2	T. 10 M. 6 F. 4	T. 3 M. 1 F. 2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 8 M. 4 F. 4	...	...	...	...
T. 6 M. 3 F. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 4 M. ... F. 4	T. 11 M. 5 F. 6	...	...
...	...	...	T. 345 M. 178 F. 167	...	...	T. 16 M. 8 F. 8	...	...	T. 51 M. 17 F. 34	...	T. 53 M. 32 F. 21
...	
T. 285 M. 162 F. 123	T. 4 M. ... F. 4	T. 154 M. 70 F. 84	T. 55 M. 33 F. 22	T. 2 M. ... F. 2	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	T. 28 M. 15 F. 13	T. 1 M. ... F. 1	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	T. 10 M. 4 F. 6	...	T. 1 M. ... F. 1	
...	...	...	...	T. 1 M. ... F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	T. 1 M. ... F. 1	...	T. 6 M. 3 F. 3	T. 1 M. ... F. 1	...	T. 8 M. ... F. 8	...	T. 2 M. ... F. 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1
...	...	T. 2 M. ... F. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	T. 8 M. 4 F. 4	...	...	...	...	...	T. 1 M. ... F. 1
...	...	T. 1 M. ... F. 1	...	T. 1 M. ... F. 1	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...	...	...	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	...	...
...	T. 1 M. ... F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	T. 1 M. ... F. 1	...	...	T. 7 M. 3 F. 4	...	T. 1 M. ... F. 1	...	...	...	...
T. 300 M. 242 F. 258	T. 17 M. 13 F. 4	T. 1,153 M. 591 F. 562	T. 979 M. 483 F. 496	T. 1,860 M. 928 F. 932	T. 1,363 M. 668 F. 695	T. 1,045 M. 514 F. 531	T. 527 M. 272 F. 255	T. 503 M. 264 F. 239	T. 1,313 M. 653 F. 660	T. 717 M. 364 F. 353	T. 908 M. 496 F. 439	
T. 28 M. 13 F. 5	T. 20 M. 9 F. 1	T. 227 M. 114 F. 113	T. 73 M. 39 F. 34	T. 75 M. 46 F. 29	T. 46 M. 21 F. 25	T. 55 M. 43 F. 12	T. 35 M. 20 F. 15	T. 23 M. 10 F. 7	T. 204 M. 112 F. 92	T. 352 M. 172 F. 180	T. 46 M. 29 F. 17	
...	
T. 8 M. 1 F. 1	T. 4 M. ... F. 4	T. 125 M. 71 F. 54	T. 40 M. 25 F. 15	T. 74 M. 40 F. 34	T. 24 M. 19 F. 5	T. 6 M. 5 F. 1	T. 20 M. 15 F. 5	T. 6 M. ... F. 6	T. 21 M. 18 F. 3	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	T. 8 M. 6 F. 1	

Table XVI.—Castes [Telangá—Kákezai].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				PROVINCIAL TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION	
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	AMRAOTI. Total, Males, and Females.	AKOLA. Total, Males, and Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E.—VAGRANT, MINOR ARTISANS AND PERFORMERS— <i>contd.</i>	45.—MISCELLANEOUS AND DISREPUTABLE LIVERS (BEGGARS AND PROSTITUTES)— <i>contd.</i>	TELANGÁ	Hindu	T. 2,081 M. 1,076 F. 1,005	T. 103 M. 52 F. 51	T. 98 M. 55 F. 43
		VIDUR (KRISHNAPAKSHI)	Do.	T. 10,691 M. 5,314 F. 5,377	T. 3,850 M. 1,942 F. 1,908	T. 1,819 M. 899 F. 920
		Do.	Jain	T. 4 M. 1 F. 3	T. 4 M. 1 F. 3	.........
		Total Group 45		T. 38,338 M. 19,464 F. 18,872	T. 11,300 M. 5,847 F. 5,453	T. 5,344 M. 2,655 F. 2,689
	46.—TUMBLERS AND ACROBATS.	GOPÁL	Hindu	T. 3,419 M. 1,725 F. 1,694	T. 111 M. 56 F. 55	T. 262 M. 121 F. 141
		KANJHÁR	Do.	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	... ... ...
		KOLHÁTI	Do.	T. 1,248 M. 502 F. 746	T. 81 M. 32 F. 49	T. 640 M. 261 F. 379
		Do.	Musalman	T. 9 M. 3 F. 6	.........	.........
		PÁNGUL	Hindu	T. 2,085 M. 1,020 F. 1,065	T. 336 M. 163 F. 173	T. 42 M. 25 F. 17
		Total Group 46		T. 6,762 M. 3,251 F. 3,511	T. 520 M. 252 F. 277	T. 944 M. 407 F. 537
F.—RACES AND NATIONALITIES.	47.—JUGGLERS, SNAKE CHARMERS, AND ANIMAL EXHIBITORS.	CHITRAKATHI	Hindu	T. 1,612 M. 799 F. 813	T. 1,143 M. 571 F. 572	T. 159 M. 99 F. 100
		KALSUTRI	Do.	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	... ... ...	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...
		Total Group 47		T. 1,613 M. 800 F. 813	T. 1,141 M. 571 F. 572	T. 200 M. 100 F. 100
	48.—NON-INDIAN ASIATIC RACES.	AFRIDI	Musalman	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	.........
		ARAB	Do.	T. 84 M. 44 F. 40	T. 60 M. 31 F. 29	T. 17 M. 8 F. 9
		CHINESE	Hindu	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	... ... ...
		Do.	Buddhist	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	... ... ...	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2
		ISABZAI	Musalman	T. 12 M. 9 F. 3	... ... ...	T. 7 M. 5 F. 2
		JEW	Jew	T. 2 M. 2 F. ...	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...
		KÁKEZAI	Musalman	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	... ... ...	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...
			

Table XVI.—Castes [Telangá—Kákezaí].

Nationality or traditional Occupation--contd.

[illegible]

Table XVI.—Castes [Telangá—Kákezaí].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				DISTRICT AKOLA.					DISTRICT ELLICHPUR.
				AKOLA.	AKOT.	BALAPUR.	JALGAON.	KHANGAON.	
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
E.—VAGRANT, MINOR ARTISANS AND PERFORMERS— <i>contd.</i>	45.—MISCELLANEOUS AND DISREPUTABLE LIVERS (BEGGARS AND PROSTITUTES)— <i>contd.</i>	TELANGÁ . . .	Hindu . . .	T. 68 M. 37 F. 31	T. 9 M. 5 F. 4	T. 16 M. 10 F. 6	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	T. 45 M. 24 F. 21
		VIDUR (KRISHNAPAKSHI)	Do. . . .	T. 493 M. 258 F. 235	T. 482 M. 227 F. 255	T. 168 M. 74 F. 94	T. 310 M. 152 F. 158	T. 366 M. 188 F. 178	T. 432 M. 214 F. 218
		Do. . . .	Jain . . .	.........	.........	.........	.........	.........	.........
		Total Group 45		T. 1,110 M. 586 F. 524	T. 1,060 M. 536 F. 526	T. 1,792 M. 873 F. 919	T. 421 M. 207 F. 214	T. 961 M. 464 F. 507	T. 938 M. 471 F. 467
	46.—TUMBLERS AND ACROBATS.	GOPÁL . . .	Hindu . . .	T. 49 M. 24 F. 25	T. 20 M. 9 F. 11	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	T. 154 M. 70 F. 84	T. 34 M. 16 F. 18	.........
		KANJHÁR . . .	Do. . . .	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...
		KOLHÁTI . . .	Do. . . .	T. 116 M. 45 F. 71	T. 173 M. 72 F. 101	T. 74 M. 28 F. 46	T. 111 M. 42 F. 69	T. 166 M. 74 F. 92	T. 38 M. 18 F. 20
		Do. . . .	Musalman . .	.........	.........	.........	.........	.........	.........
		PÁNGUL . . .	Hindu . . .	T. 9 M. 4 F. 5	T. 33 M. 21 F. 12	.........	.........	.........	.........
		Total Group 46		T. 174 M. 73 F. 101	T. 226 M. 102 F. 124	T. 79 M. 30 F. 49	T. 266 M. 112 F. 153	T. 200 M. 90 F. 110	T. 38 M. 18 F. 20
F.—RACES AND NATIONALITIES.	47.—JUGGLERS, SNAKE CHARMERS AND ANIMAL EXHIBITORS.	CHITRAKATHI . .	Hindu . . .	T. 195 M. 97 F. 98	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	.........
		KALSUTRI . . .	Do. . . .	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...
		Total Group 47		T. 196 M. 98 F. 98	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	.........
	48.—NON-INDIAN ASIATIC RACES.	AFRIDI . . .	Musalman . .	.........	.........	.........	.........	.........	.........
		ARAB . . .	Do. . . .	... ... ...	T. 17 M. 8 F. 9	.........	.........	.........	.........
		CHINESE . . .	Hindu . . .	.........	.........	.........	.........	.........	.........
		Do. . . .	Buddhist . .	T. 4 M. 2 F. 2	.........	.........	.........	.........	.........
		ISABZAI . . .	Musalman . .	T. 5 M. 3 F. 2	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	T. 2 M. 2 F. ...	T. 2 M. 2 F. ...
		JEW . . .	Jew . . .	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	... ... ...
		KÁKEZAI . . .	Musalman . .	T. 1 M. 1 F. ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...
			

Table XVI.—Castes [Telangá—Kákezai].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

ELLICHPUR.		DISTRICT BULDANA.				DISTRICT WUN.				DISTRICT BASIM.		
DARYAPUR.	MELGHAT.	CHIKHLI.	MALKAPUR.	MEHKAR.	YEOTMAL.	DARWHA.	KELAPUR.	WUN.	BASIM.	MANGRUL.	PUSAD.	
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
...	T. M. 5	T. M. 92	T. M. 5	T. M. 76	T. M. 4	T. M. 65	T. M. 421	T. M. 1,044	T. M. 67	T. M. 13	T. M. 43	
...	M. 4	M. 47	M. 5	M. 43	M. 2	M. 40	M. 194	M. 530	M. 41	M. 8	M. 22	
...	F. 1	F. 45	...	F. 33	F. 2	F. 25	F. 227	F. 505	F. 26	F. 5	F. 21	
T. M. 197	T. M. 8	T. M. 760	T. M. 194	T. M. 454	T. M. 693	T. M. 513	T. M. 575	T. M. 333	T. M. 401	T. M. 192	T. M. 265	
M. 117	M. 6	M. 364	M. 97	M. 232	M. 341	M. 251	M. 275	M. 153	M. 193	M. 101	M. 120	
F. 80	F. 2	F. 396	F. 97	F. 222	F. 352	F. 262	F. 300	F. 180	F. 208	F. 91	F. 139	
...	
...	
...	
T. M. 1,027	T. M. 49	T. M. 2,526	T. M. 1,691	T. M. 2,551	T. M. 2,805	T. M. 1,926	T. M. 1,599	T. M. 1,927	T. M. 2,107	T. M. 1,278	T. M. 1,351	
M. 649	M. 41	M. 1,260	M. 860	M. 1,298	M. 1,294	M. 987	M. 786	M. 986	M. 1,063	M. 648	M. 717	
F. 478	F. 8	F. 1,266	F. 831	F. 1,255	F. 1,311	F. 959	F. 813	F. 941	F. 1,044	F. 630	F. 634	
...	
...	
...	
T. M. 124	...	T. M. 9	T. M. 241	T. M. 36	T. M. 13	T. M. 46	T. M. 1	...	T. M. 9	T. M. 2	T. M. 8	
F. 47	...	F. 2	F. 90	F. 15	F. 9	F. 17	F. 1	...	F. 2	F. 1	F. 7	
F. 77	...	F. 7	F. 151	F. 21	F. 4	F. 29	...	...	F. 7	F. 1	F. 1
...	
...	
...	
T. M. 35	...	...	...	T. M. 1	T. M. 1	T. M. 883	...	...	T. M. 514	T. M. 148	T. M. 125
M. 20	...	...	...	F. 1	...	F. 420	...	...	M. 255	M. 71	M. 65
F. 15	...	...	...	...	...	F. 403	...	...	F. 259	F. 77	F. 60
T. M. 159	...	T. M. 165	T. M. 250	T. M. 1,257	T. M. 39	T. M. 960	T. M. 8	T. M. 2	T. M. 1,946	T. M. 181	T. M. 285	
M. 67	...	M. 85	M. 83	M. 626	M. 29	M. 454	M. 8	M. 1	M. 977	M. 89	M. 145	
F. 92	...	F. 80	F. 157	F. 631	F. 10	F. 508	...	F. 1	F. 968	F. 92	F. 140	
...	
...	
...	
T. M. 12	...	T. M. 1	T. M. 1	...	T. M. 142	T. M. 42	...	...	T. M. 1	T. M. 71	...
M. 7	...	...	...	...	M. 62	M. 21	...	...	F. 1	F. 38	...
F. 5	...	F. 1	...	...	F. 80	F. 21	...	...	...	F. 33	...

Table XVI.—Castes [Khán—Native Christian].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.					PROVINCIAL TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION	
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	AMRAOTI.		AKOLA.
					Total, Male, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
F.—RACES AND NATIONALITIES— <i>contd.</i>	48.—NON-INDIAN ASIATIC RACES — <i>contd.</i>	KHÁN	Musalman . . .	T. 11 M. 5 F. 6	T. 3 M. . F. 3	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	
		KHÁNZÁDÁ	Do.	T. 1 M. 1 F. .	T. . M. . F. .	T. 1 M. 1 F. .	
		KHORÁSÁNÍ	Do.	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	T. . M. . F. .	
		MOGHAL	Do.	T. 4,437 M. 2,278 F. 2,159	T. 1,146 M. 618 F. 528	T. 910 M. 453 F. 457	
		NAUMUSLIM	Do.	T. 1 M. 1 F. .	T. 1 M. 1 F. .	T. . M. . F. .	
		PARSI	Parsi	T. 412 M. 271 F. 141	T. 235 M. 132 F. 103	T. 145 M. 111 F. 34	
		Do.	Hindu	T. 5 M. 5 F. .	T. 3 M. 3 F. .	T. . M. . F. .	
		PATHÁN	Musalman . . .	T. 48,393 M. 25,150 F. 23,203	T. 10,711 M. 5,618 F. 5,093	T. 11,636 M. 5,986 F. 5,650	
		ROHILLA	Do.	T. 174 M. 140 F. 34	T. 61 M. 39 F. 25	T. 31 M. 27 F. 4	
		SHEKH	Do.	T. 124,222 M. 64,297 F. 59,935	T. 28,503 M. 14,871 F. 13,632	T. 31,349 M. 10,382 F. 14,967	
		SYED	Do.	T. 15,107 M. 7,959 F. 7,148	T. 3,314 M. 1,752 F. 1,582	T. 3,818 M. 1,693 F. 1,925	
		Total Group 48		T. 192,886 M. 100,210 F. 92,676	T. 44,061 M. 23,061 F. 21,000	T. 47,926 M. 24,872 F. 22,963	
	50.—NON-ASIATIC RACES.	ARMENIAN	Christian . . .	T. 1 M. 1 F. .	T. . M. . F. .	T. 1 M. 1 F. .	
		EUROPEAN	Do.	T. 329 M. 186 F. 143	T. 156 M. 81 F. 75	T. 64 M. 40 F. 24	
		Do.	Others	T. 4 M. 4 F. .	T. . M. . F. .	T. 2 M. 2 F. .	
	Total Group 50		T. 334 M. 191 F. 143	T. 159 M. 81 F. 76	T. 67 M. 43 F. 24		
	51.—EURASIANS	EURASIAN (ANGLO-INDIAN, EAST INDIAN, AND INDO-BRITON.)	Christian . . .	T. 318 M. 158 F. 160	T. 177 M. 82 F. 95	T. 48 M. 28 F. 20	
	52.—CHRISTIAN CON- VERTS.	GOANESE	Do.	T. 172 M. 117 F. 55	T. 24 M. 54 F. 30	T. 56 M. 44 F. 12	
		SINGHÁLESE	Do.	T. 5 M. 1 F. 4	T. . M. . F. .	T. . M. . F. .	
		NATIVE CHRISTIAN	Do.	T. 524 M. 275 F. 259	T. 212 M. 100 F. 112	T. 136 M. 70 F. 66	
	Total Group 52		T. 711 M. 393 F. 318	T. 298 M. 164 F. 149	T. 192 M. 114 F. 70		

Table XVI.—Castes [Khan—Native Christian].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*contd.*

BY DISTRICT.				DISTRICT AMRAOTI.				
ELLICHPUR.	BULDANA.	WUN.	BASIM.	RAILWAY PAS- SENGERS, Etc.	AMRAOTI.	CHANDUR.	MORSI.	MURTIAZAPUR.
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
T. 2 M. 2	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	...	...	T. 3 F. 3
...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	...
T. 799 M. 403 F. 396	T. 668 M. 328 F. 340	T. 493 M. 248 F. 245	T. 421 M. 228 F. 193	...	T. 411 M. 219 F. 192	T. 165 M. 80 F. 76	T. 217 M. 127 F. 90	T. 353 M. 183 F. 170
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 1 M. 1
...
T. 22 M. 20 F. 2	T. 5 M. 4 F. 1	T. 5 M. 4 F. 1	...	...	T. 220 M. 120 F. 100	...	T. 2 M. 2	T. 13 M. 10 F. 3
...	...	...	T. 2 M. 2	...	...	...	...	T. 3 M. 3
...
T. 7,115 M. 3,653 F. 3,462	T. 8,518 M. 4,405 F. 4,113	T. 5,214 M. 2,763 F. 2,451	T. 5,183 M. 2,752 F. 2,431	T. 16 M. 13 F. 3	T. 4,083 M. 2,146 F. 1,937	T. 2,034 M. 1,070 F. 964	T. 2,353 M. 1,230 F. 1,123	T. 2,241 M. 1,172 F. 1,069
T. 9 M. 9	T. 34 M. 30 F. 4	T. 10 M. 10	T. 26 M. 25 F. 1	...	T. 50 M. 27 F. 23	T. 6 M. 5 F. 1	T. 7 M. 7	T. 1 F. 1
T. 18,151 M. 9,255 F. 8,896	T. 20,449 M. 10,419 F. 10,030	T. 11,917 M. 6,219 F. 5,698	T. 13,837 M. 7,127 F. 6,710	T. 26 M. 24 F. 2	T. 11,317 M. 5,937 F. 5,380	T. 5,589 M. 2,940 F. 2,649	T. 5,450 M. 2,748 F. 2,702	T. 6,147 M. 3,246 F. 2,901
T. 2,343 M. 1,214 F. 1,129	T. 2,245 M. 1,184 F. 1,061	T. 1,506 M. 825 F. 681	T. 1,879 M. 1,009 F. 870	T. 2 M. 2	T. 1,131 M. 591 F. 540	T. 779 M. 415 F. 364	T. 561 M. 290 F. 265	T. 843 M. 430 F. 413
T. 28,444 M. 14,669 F. 13,885	T. 31,924 M. 16,373 F. 15,551	T. 19,147 M. 10,071 F. 9,076	T. 21,861 M. 11,145 F. 10,716	T. 44 M. 39 F. 5	T. 17,239 M. 9,058 F. 8,183	T. 8,584 M. 4,524 F. 4,060	T. 8,509 M. 4,414 F. 4,186	T. 9,629 M. 5,057 F. 4,572
...
...
T. 35 M. 19 F. 16	T. 18 M. 12 F. 6	T. 24 M. 15 F. 9	T. 17 M. 11 F. 6	T. 15 M. 8 F. 7	T. 141 M. 67 F. 74	T. 8 M. 8	...	T. 7 M. 6 F. 1
T. 1 M. 1	...	...	T. 1 M. 1	...	...	...	...	...
...
T. 38 M. 20 F. 18	T. 18 M. 12 F. 6	T. 24 M. 15 F. 9	T. 18 M. 12 F. 6	T. 15 M. 8 F. 7	T. 141 M. 67 F. 74	T. 8 M. 8	...	T. 7 M. 6 F. 1
T. 31 M. 18 F. 13	T. 16 M. 8 F. 8	T. 21 M. 9 F. 12	T. 20 M. 10 F. 10	T. 5 M. 3 F. 2	T. 168 M. 76 F. 92	T. 1 M. 1	...	T. 8 M. 5 F. 3
T. 14 M. 7 F. 7	T. 5 M. 4 F. 1	T. 10 M. 5 F. 5	T. 1 M. 1	T. 2 M. 2	T. 83 M. 53 F. 30	...	...	T. 1 M. 1
...	T. 5 M. 1 F. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. 43 M. 24 F. 19	T. 39 M. 35 F. 24	T. 34 M. 20 F. 14	T. 50 M. 26 F. 24	...	T. 200 M. 91 F. 109	T. 6 M. 4 F. 2	T. 5 M. 4 F. 1	T. 1 M. 1
T. 67 M. 31 F. 26	T. 69 M. 40 F. 29	T. 44 M. 25 F. 19	T. 57 M. 27 F. 30	T. 2 M. 2	T. 283 M. 144 F. 139	T. 6 M. 4 F. 2	T. 6 M. 4 F. 1	T. 2 M. 2

Table XVI.—Castes [Khán—Native Christian].

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				DISTRICT AKOLA.					DISTRICT ELLICHPUR.
				AKOLA.	AKOT.	BALAPUR.	JALGAON.	KHAMGAON.	
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
F.—RACES AND NATIONALITIES— <i>contd.</i>	48.—NON-INDIAN ASIATIC RACES — <i>contd.</i>	KHÁN	Musalman . .	... ... ...	... ... ...	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3	... ... ...	... ... ...	T. 2 M. 2 ...
		KHÁNZÁDÁ	Do. . . .	T. 1 M. 1...	.........	.........	.........	.........	.........
		KHORÁSÁNÍ	Do. . . .	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...
		MOGHAL	Do. . . .	T. 187 M. 91 F. 96	T. 279 M. 133 F. 146	T. 121 M. 61 F. 60	T. 177 M. 94 F. 83	T. 146 M. 74 F. 72	T. 558 M. 271 F. 287
		NAUMUSLIM	Do. . . .	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...
		PARSÍ	Parsi	T. 68 M. 46 F. 22	T. 8 M. 5 F. 3	T. 4 M. 4 ...	... ... ...	T. 65 M. 56 F. 9	T. 11 M. 11 ...
		Do. . . .	Hindu . . . .	.........	.........	.........	.........	.........	.........
		PATHÁN	Musalman . .	T. 3,757 M. 1,834 F. 1,923	T. 2,936 M. 1,510 F. 1,426	T. 1,986 M. 1,051 F. 935	T. 1,391 M. 752 F. 639	T. 1,566 M. 839 F. 727	T. 4,810 M. 2,380 F. 2,430
		ROHILLA	Do. . . .	T. 22 M. 18 F. 4	T. 5 M. 5 ...	T. 4 M. 4...	.........	.........	.........
		SHEKH	Do. . . .	T. 6,846 M. 3,675 F. 3,171	T. 7,991 M. 4,079 F. 3,912	T. 8,041 M. 4,017 F. 4,024	T. 3,725 M. 2,044 F. 1,681	T. 4,746 M. 2,567 F. 2,179	T. 11,327 M. 5,645 F. 5,682
		SYED	Do. . . .	T. 1,041 M. 580 F. 461	T. 943 M. 470 F. 473	T. 750 M. 362 F. 388	T. 612 M. 332 F. 280	T. 472 M. 249 F. 223	T. 1,458 M. 749 F. 709
		Total Group 48		T. 11,932 M. 6,261 F. 6,681	T. 12,179 M. 6,210 F. 6,969	T. 10,911 M. 6,501 F. 6,410	T. 6,906 M. 3,222 F. 2,683	T. 6,998 M. 3,788 F. 3,210	T. 18,168 M. 9,080 F. 9,108
	50.—NON-ASIA- TIC RACES.	ARMENIAN	Christian . .	T. 1 M. 1...	.........	.........	.........	.........	.........
		EUROPEAN	Do. . . .	T. 31 M. 16 F. 15	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	T. 1 M. 1 ...	T. 1 M. 1 ...	T. 28 M. 20 F. 8	T. 28 M. 15 F. 13
		Do. . . .	Others	T. 1 M. 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	T. 1 M. 1 ...	T. 1 M. 1 ...
		Total Group 50		T. 33 M. 18 F. 15	T. 3 M. 2 F. 1	T. 1 M. 1 ...	T. 1 M. 1 ...	T. 29 M. 21 F. 8	T. 29 M. 16 F. 18
	51.—EURASIANS	EURASIAN (ANGLO-IN- DIAN, EAST-INDIAN, AND INDO-BRITON.)	Christian . .	T. 31 M. 17 F. 14	... ... ...	... ... ...	T. 1 M. 1 ...	T. 16 M. 10 F. 6	T. 31 M. 18 F. 13
	52.—CHRISTIAN CONVERTS.	GOANESE	Do. . . .	T. 24 M. 10 F. 8	T. 3 M. 3 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	T. 29 M. 25 F. 4	T. 14 M. 7 F. 7
		SINGHÁLESE	Do. . . .	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...
		NATIVE CHRISTIAN . .	Do. . . .	T. 104 M. 54 F. 50	... ... ...	T. 7 M. 4 F. 3	... ... ...	T. 25 M. 12 F. 13	T. 36 M. 21 F. 17
		Total Group 52		T. 128 M. 70 F. 68	T. 3 M. 3 ...	T. 7 M. 4 F. 3	... ... ...	T. 64 M. 37 F. 17	T. 69 M. 38 F. 24

Table XVI.—Castes [Khán-Native Christian]

Nationality or traditional Occupation--*contd.*

[illegible]

Table XVI.—Castes [Dandigán—Unspecified]:

TABLE XVI.—Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				PROVINCIAL TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION	
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total, Males, and Females.	AMRAOTI. Total, Males, and Females.	AKOLA. Total, Males, and Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	UNRECOGNIZABLE.	DANDIGÁN	Christian	T. 184 M. 78 F. 106	T. 27 M. 12 F. 15	...
		NAGHÁT	Hindu	T. 5 M. 1 F. 4	...	...
		SHEKDÁU	Do.	T. 1 M. 1	...	...
		SOLIÁ	Do.	T. 1 M. 1	...	...
		UNSPECIFIED	Do.	T. 140 M. 87 F. 53	T. 36 M. 28 F. 8	T. 42 M. 20 F. 16
		Do.	Musalman	T. 11 M. 7 F. 4	...	...
		Do.	Unspecified	T. 1 M. 1	...	T. 2 M. 2
			

Table XVI.—Castes [Dandigán—Unspecified].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—concl'd.

BY DISTRICTS.					DISTRICT AMRAOTI.			
ELLICHPUR.	BULDANA.	WUN.	BASIM.	RAILWAY PAS- SENGERS, ETC.	AMRAOTI.	CHANDUR.	MORSI.	MURTAZA PUR.
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	T. 112	T. 45	...	...	T. 27	...	...
...	...	M. 48	M. 18	...	...	M. 12	...	...
...	...	F. 64	F. 27	...	...	F. 15	...	...
...	...	...	T. 5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	M. 1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	F. 4	...	...	...	...	...
T. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
T. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
T. 11	T. 15	T. 20	T. 13	T. 3	T. 26	T. 4	T. 5	T. 1
M. 6	M. 7	M. 6	M. 11	M. 3	M. 20	M. 3	M. 4	M. 1
F. 5	F. 8	F. 14	F. 2	...	F. 6	F. 1	F. 1	...
...	...	...	T. 3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	M. 2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	F. 1	...	...	...	...	...
...	T. 6	...	T. 1	...	...	...	...	...
...	M. 3	...	M. 1	...	...	...	...	...
...	F. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XVI.—Castes [Dandigán—Unspecified].

TABLE XVI —Castes, Tribes, and Races, by

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				DISTRICT AKOLA.					DISTRICT
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	AKOLA.	AKOT.	BALAPUR.	JALGAON.	KHANGAON.	ELLICHPUR.
				Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	UNRECOGNIZ- ABLE.	DANDIGÁN . . .	Christian . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
		NAGHÁT . . .	Hindu . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
		SHEKDÁU . . .	Do. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
		SOLIÁ . . .	Do. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
		UNSPECIFIED . . .	Do. . .	T. 2 M. 2 ...	T. 4 M. 3 F. 1	T. 35 M. 21 F. 14	T. 1 F. 1	...	T. 5 M. 2 F. 3
		Do. . .	Musalman . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
		Do. . .	Unspecified . . .	T. 1 M. 1 ...	T. 1 M. 1...	...	...	...	...

Table XVI.—Castes [Dandigán—Unspecified].

Nationality or traditional Occupation—*concl'd.*

ELLICHPUR.		DISTRICT BULDANA.			DISTRICT WUN.				DISTRICT BASIM.		
DARYAPUR.	MELGHAT.	CHIKHLI.	MALKAPUR.	MEHKAR.	YEOTMAL.	DARWHA.	KELAPUR.	WUN.	BASIM.	MANGRUL.	PUSAD.
Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.	Total, Males, and Females.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...	T. 98	T. 14	...	...	...	T. 9	T. 36
...	M. 40	M. 8	...	...	...	M. 3	M. 15
...	F. 58	F. 6	...	...	...	F. 0	F. 21
...	T. 5	...	...
...	M. 1	...	...
...	F. 4	...	...
T. 1
M. 1
...
T. 1
M. 1
...
...	T. 6	T. 10	T. 2	T. 3	T. 10	...	T. 9	T. 1	T. 10	...	T. 3
...	M. 4	M. 5	M. 1	M. 1	M. 4	...	M. 1	M. 1	M. 8	...	M. 3
...	F. 2	F. 5	F. 1	F. 2	F. 6	...	F. 8	...	F. 2	...	F. 1
...
...
...
...	T. 5	T. 1	...	...	...	...	T. 3	...	T. 1
...	M. 2	M. 1	...	...	...	...	M. 2	...	M. 1
...	F. 3	...	...	...	...	...	F. 1	...	F. 1

TABLE XVII.

Occupations, by Age.

Part A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

TABLE XVII.—Occupations, by Age.—

				PROVINCIAL.							
Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	OCCUPATION.	TOTAL.				MALES.			
				TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
CLASS A.—GOVERNMENT.	ORDER I.—ADMINISTRATION.	1.—SERVICE OF THE IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.	1. The Viceroy, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners and their families. 2. Officers 3. Office Superintendents and clerical establishments, Police and Excise Inspectors, Sub-Registrars, etc. 4. Messengers, bailiffs, warders, menials, etc. 4a. Police, rank and file	... 265 2,840 12,313 5,176	... 30 351 1,090 544	... 62 146 2,427 879	... 173 1,833 7,906 3,753	... 190 1,896 6,682 3,234	... 14 190 811 279		
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 1	20,594	2,625	4,214	13,755	11,662	1,294			
		2.—SERVICE OF LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL BODIES.	5. Inspecting and supervising officials 6. Clerical establishments 7. Menials	23 84 1,452	2 13 190	7 18 292	14 53 970	9 58 942	... ... 94	
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 2	1,559	205	317	1,037	1,009	100			
		3.—VILLAGE SERVICE.	8. Headmen, when not agriculturists 9. Accountants 11. Watchmen and other menials	5,998 8,919 51,394	793 831 9,838	1,386 1,378 12,106	3,810 4,710 29,450	3,030 3,847 32,949	361 421 5,100		
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 3	64,311	11,462	14,870	37,979	39,826	5,890			
		TOTAL ORDER I	86,464	14,292	19,401	52,771	52,497	7,284			
		ORDER II.—DEFENCE.	4.—ARMY	12. Officers 13. Non-commissioned officers and privates 14. Followers 15. Administrative establishments	168 1,618 165 8	27 208 13 2	42 271 27 3	00 1,130 125 3	75 1,101 166 3	0 115 5 1	
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 4	1,959	290	343	1,366	1,285	130		
			5.—NAVY AND MARINE	16. Officers 17. Engineers, warrant officers, and seamen 18. Administrative staff	
	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 5		...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ORDER II		1,959	290	343	1,366	1,285	130			
	ORDER III.—FOREIGN AND FEUDATORY STATE SERVICE.	6.—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE.	19. Chiefs, Consuls, and Officers 20. Clerical establishments 21. Menials, etc.	9 ... 5	3	1	5 ... 5	4 ... 2	2		
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 6	14	3	1	10	6	2			
		7.—ARMY AND MARINE	22. Officers 23. Privates and seamen, etc.	... 6	... 1	... ...	5 ...	4 ...	... ...	
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 7	6	1	...	5	4	...			
		TOTAL ORDER III	20	4	1	15	10	2			
	Total Class A.				88,448	14,546	19,745	54,152	53,782	7,416	
	CLASS B.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE.	ORDER IV.—LIVE STOCK.	8.—STOCK BREEDING AND DEALING.	(a)—Horses and horned cattle. (b)—Other draught, etc., animals. (c)—Small stock	21. Horse breeders and dealers 22. Cattle breeders and dealers and Commissariat farm establishments 23. Herdsmen 24. Buffalo breeders and dealers 25. Elephant catchers and breeders 26. Camel breeders and dealers 27. Ass and mule breeders and dealers 28. Sheep and goat breeders and dealers 29. Shepherds 30. Pig breeders and dealers	44 1,332 25,228 201 ... 44 129 1,328 6,344 8	4 125 2,875 35 ... 5 17 184 791 ...	6 322 11,680 64 ... 7 51 352 2,302 3	34 824 11,013 122 ... 32 61 792 3,757 6	26 1,006 26,822 124 ... 20 120 872 4,229 ...	3 86 1,576 12 ... 5 13 112 429 ...
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 8	34,927	2,976	12,226	24,426	27,323	2,295		
9.—SUBSIDIARY SERVICES TO STOCK.			(a)—Training and doctoring live stock. (b)—Vermin destroying.	31. Veterinary Surgeons and assistants 32. Farriers and gelders 33. Horse and elephant breakers and trainers, etc. 34. Rat, monkey, jackal, crocodile, etc., catchers	5 24 3 10 18 12 ...	5 27 43 ...	2 22	
TOTAL SUB-ORDER 9			29	23	29	29	29	...			
TOTAL ORDER IV			34,956	3,000	12,255	24,455	27,352	2,300			

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

Part A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.

TOTAL.						Sub-order and Group.	OCCUPATION.	Order.	Class.
MALES.			FEMALES.						
5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-				
11	12	13	14	15	16				
...	1. The Viceroy, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners and their families.	1.—SERVICE OF THE IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.	ORDER I.—ADMINISTRATION.	CLASS A.—GOVERNMENT.
34	102	115	16	28	71	2. Officers			
379	1,077	1,444	171	317	756	3. Office Superintendents and clerical establishments, Police and Excise Inspectors, Sub-Registrars, etc.			
1,357	4,514	5,631	870	1,270	3,482	4. Messengers, bailiffs, warders, menials, etc.			
459	2,490	1,942	265	420	1,257	44. Police, rank and file			
2,179	8,189	8,937	1,331	2,035	5,566	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 1			
3	7	14	2	5	7	5. Inspecting and supervising officials	2.—SERVICE OF LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL BODIES.		
15	37	26	7	3	10	6. Clerical establishments			
160	688	510	90	132	282	7. Menials			
177	732	550	105	140	305	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 2			
661	2,008	2,668	432	725	1,811	8. Headmen, when not agriculturists	3.—VILLAGE SERVICE.	ORDER II.—DEFENCE.	CLASS B.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE.
695	2,728	3,072	408	682	1,082	9. Accountants			
6,553	21,185	18,445	4,732	5,448	8,205	11. Watchmen and other menials			
8,015	25,921	24,485	5,572	6,855	12,058	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 3			
10,371	34,842	33,967	7,008	9,030	17,929	TOTAL ORDER I.			
12	54	63	18	30	45	12. Officers	4.—ARMY		
150	836	517	93	121	303	13. Non-commissioned officers and privates			
11	90	50	8	10	35	14. Followers			
1	1	5	1	2	2	15. Administrative establishments			
174	981	674	120	160	385	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 4			
...	16. Officers	5.—NAVY AND MARINE	ORDER III.—FOREIGN AND FEDERATION STATE SERVICE	CLASS C.—LIVE STOCK.
...	...	...	...	...	...	17. Engineers, warrant officers and seamen	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18. Administrative Staff	
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 5	
174	981	674	120	169	385	TOTAL ORDER II			
...	...	...	...	...	...	19. Chiefs, Consuls and officers	6.—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE.
...	...	...	...	...	...	20. Clerical establishments	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21. Menials, etc.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22. Officers	7.—ARMY AND MARINE
...	...	...	...	...	...	23. Privates and seamen, etc.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL ORDER III	
10,545	35,831	34,851	7,130	9,200	18,321	TOTAL CLASS A			
...	24. Horse breeders and dealers	8. STOCK BREEDING AND DEALING	ORDER IV.—LIVE STOCK.	CLASS D.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE.
258	722	965	30	64	162	25. Cattle breeders and dealers and Commissariat farm establishments.	(a).—Horses and horned cattle.		
9,054	8,989	4,987	1,217	1,720	2,021	26. Herdsmen			
35	77	97	23	29	45	27. Buffalo breeders and dealers			
...	...	...	...	...	...	28. Elephant catchers and breeders	(b).—Other draught, etc. animals.
6	28	5	...	...	...	29. Camel breeders and dealers	
46	57	19	4	5	10	30. Ass and mule breeders and dealers			
237	524	455	72	115	269	31. Sheep and goat breeders and dealers	(c).—Small stock		
1,288	2,824	1,805	304	514	927	32. Shepherds			
2	4	8	...	...	2	32. Pig breeders and dealers	
11,809	13,248	7,644	1,740	2,457	3,447	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 8			
...	33. Veterinary Surgeons and assistants	9. SUBSIDIARY SERVICES TO STOCK.	ORDER V.—LIVE STOCK.	CLASS E.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE.
7	3	2	...	...	2	34. Fattens and gelders	(a). Training and doctoring live stock.
4	28	26	0	7	15	35. Horse and elephant breakers and trainers, etc.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	36. Rat, monkey, jackal, crocodile, etc. catchers	(b).—Vermin-destroying.
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 9	
11,840	13,299	7,697	1,747	2,469	3,481	TOTAL ORDER IV			

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

TABLE XVII.—Occupations, by Age.—

				PROVINCIAL					
C 1948	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	OCCUPATION.	TOTAL.				MALES.	
				TOTAL.	0—4	5—14	15—	TOTAL.	0—4
CLASS B.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE—continued.	ORDER V.—AGRICULTURE.	10.—INTEREST IN LAND	37. Land occupants, not cultivating	10,967	1,477	2,628	6,862	5,659	750
			38. Land occupants, cultivating	642,689	101,043	161,066	380,640	338,658	49,002
			39. Tenants of villages, etc.	51	12	7	32	25	6
			40. Tenants, not cultivating . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			41. Tenants and sharecroppers, cultivating	343,895	56,140	80,310	207,445	194,061	27,758
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 10	997,602	158,672	244,551	594,379	538,403	78,125
		11.—AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.	42. Farm servants	108,594	14,024	25,625	68,945	82,503	8,280
			43. Field laborers and crop watchers	878,050	104,182	217,029	556,839	371,391	47,798
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 11	986,644	118,116	242,654	624,874	453,894	56,078
		12.—GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND TREES.	44. Tea, coffee and cinchona planters, managers, and assistants . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
45. Coconut growers . . . . .	...		...	...	...	...	...
46. Betel-vine and areca-nut growers	466		45	106	315	217	25		
47. Water-nut growers	6		2	...	4	3	1		
48. Cardamom and pepper growers . . . . .	...		...	...	...	...	...
49. Indigo planters, managers, etc. . . . .	...		...	...	...	...	...
50. Fruit growers	316		34	89	193	184	16		
51. Market gardeners (vegetable growers)	10		3	5	11	10	1		
52. Gardeners, seedsmen, etc.	787		104	169	514	472	50		
53. Manure preparers and sellers	4		2	1	1	...	...
54. Forest Officers	18		3	3	12	10	1		
55. Forest rangers, guards, and peons	401		32	46	323	287	17		
TOTAL SUB-ORDER 12	2,017		225	419	1,373	1,179	111		
13.—AGRICULTURAL TRAINING AND SUPERVISION.	56. Directors of Agriculture and their assistants	1	...	...	1	1	...		
	57. Model-farm managers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	58. Agents and managers of landed estates (not planters)	1	...	...	1	1	...		
TOTAL SUB-ORDER 13	2	...	...	2	2	...			
TOTAL ORDER V	1,986,265	278,013	487,624	1,220,628	993,478	134,314			
TOTAL CLASS B.	2,021,843	282,002	501,933	1,237,408	1,020,859	136,558			
	ORDER VI.—PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD SERVICES.	14.—PERSONAL AND DOMESTIC SERVICES.	59. Barbers	22,283	3,034	4,639	11,610	13,233	1,540
			60. Hair-dressers	8	2	1	5	3	1
			61. Tailors	10	...	4	6	8	...
			62. Castle-mark applicators . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			63. Washermen	14,051	1,040	3,338	5,764	7,018	967
			64. Water-carriers	1,359	128	233	998	875	63
			65. Cooks	1,257	82	143	1,032	802	34
			66. Indoor servants	30,817	3,056	6,869	19,992	14,677	1,545
			67. Grooms, coachmen and dog-boys, etc.	1,333	127	225	981	946	97
			68. Door-keepers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL SUB-ORDER 14	70,118		9,078	15,452	45,388	37,362	4,217		
15.—NON-DOMESTIC LABOR.	69. Hotel, lodging and boarding house, bar and restaurant-keepers	55	6	11	38	35	3		
	70. Residences, such as bath-house, etc., owners and managers	40	3	4	33	29	1		
	71. Club secretaries, managers, stewards, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 15	95	9	15	71	64	4		
16.—SANITATION.	72. Sanitary officers of Government	5	1	...	4	3	1		
	73. Sanitary inspectors, etc., local and municipal	13	4	...	9	2	...		
	74. Sweepers and scavengers	2,065	246	464	1,355	1,213	129		
	75. Dust and sweeping contractors	5	...	...	5	5	...		
	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 16	2,088	251	464	1,373	1,223	130		
TOTAL ORDER VI	72,301	9,538	15,931	46,832	38,849	4,351			
TOTAL CLASS C.	72,301	9,538	15,931	46,832	38,849	4,351			
	ORDER VII.—FOOD AND DRINK.	17.—ANIMAL FOOD	76. Cow and buffalo keepers and milk and butter sellers	4,478	593	1,019	2,866	1,935	276
			77. Ghee preparers and sellers	670	84	151	435	368	35
			78. Cheese makers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			79. Butchers	6,746	1,102	1,778	3,866	3,598	530
			80. Fowl and egg dealers	26	5	3	18	12	1
			81. Fishermen and fish curers	13,363	2,127	3,577	7,259	8,215	1,236
			82. Fish dealers	12	...	5	7	7	...
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 17	25,295	4,211	6,533	14,461	14,095	2,069
			TOTAL ORDER VII	25,295	4,211	6,533	14,461	14,095	2,069
			TOTAL CLASS D.	25,295	4,211	6,533	14,461	14,095	2,069

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

Part A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—*contd.*

TOTAL.						Sub-order and Group.	OCCUPATION.	Order.	Class.
MALES.			FEMALES.						
5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-				
11	12	13	14	15	16				
1,348	3,552	5,308	718	1,880	3,110	37. Land occupants, not cultivating	10.—INTEREST IN LAND.		
81,470	205,777	304,031	51,411	78,127	174,261	38. Land occupants, cultivating			
2	17	26	6	5	15	39. Tenants of villages, etc.			
42,011	123,702	149,834	28,382	37,304	84,053	40. Tenants, not cultivating			
						41. Tenants and sharers, cultivating			
127,540	332,738	459,199	80,547	117,011	261,641	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 10			
18,203	56,021	26,001	6,054	7,427	12,014	42. Farm servants	11.—AGRICULTURAL STOCK-KEEPERS.		
102,205	221,181	506,659	59,354	114,824	135,111	43. Field labourers and crop watchmen			
120,407	277,409	532,750	63,038	122,247	347,465	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 11			
...	...	...	...	...	...	44. Tea, coffee and cinchona planters, managers, and assistants	12. GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND TREES.		
51	117	253	20	55	178	45. Coconut growers			
...	...	3	1	...	2	46. Betel vine and areca-nut growers			
...	...	...	...	...	...	47. Water-nut growers			
58	110	132	18	31	83	48. Cardamom and pepper growers			
2	7	0	2	1	4	49. Indian planters, managers, etc.			
82	340	315	51	87	174	50. Fruit growers			
...	...	4	2	1	1	51. Market gardeners (vegetable growers)			
3	6	8	2	...	0	52. Gardeners, seedsmen, etc.			
21	210	114	15	25	74	53. Minor preparers and sellers			
						54. Forest officers			
						55. Forest labourers, guards, and peons			
217	851	638	114	202	522	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 12			
...	1	...	...	...	...	56. Directors of Agriculture and their assistants	13.—AGRICULTURAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH.		
...	1	...	...	...	...	57. Model-farm managers, etc.			
...	2	...	...	...	...	58. Agents and managers of landed estates (not planters)			
248,164	611,000	992,787	143,099	239,460	609,628	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 13			
260,004	624,299	1,000,484	145,448	241,929	613,109	TOTAL ORDER V			
260,004	624,299	1,000,484	145,448	241,929	613,109	TOTAL CLASS B			
2,641	9,052	8,050	1,404	1,608	4,558	59. Barbers	14.—PERSONAL AND DOMESTIC SERVICES.		
4	4	5	1	1	3	60. Ear-pickers			
...	...	8	...	...	2	61. Tattooers			
1,071	4,380	7,033	982	1,067	4,394	62. Caste-marks applicators			
127	685	484	65	106	313	63. Washermen			
74	694	455	48	69	318	64. Water-carriers			
3,117	9,095	16,140	2,411	7,734	9,097	65. Cooks			
135	744	387	60	90	217	66. Indoor servants			
...	...	...	...	...	...	67. Grooms, coachmen, and dog boys, etc.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	68. Door-keepers, etc.			
7,789	25,556	32,556	5,061	7,663	29,832	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 14			
9	23	20	3	2	15	69. Hotel, lodging and boarding house, bar and refreshment-room keepers	15.—NON-DOMESTIC ESTABLISHMENT		
3	25	11	2	1	8	70. Rest house, serai, bath-house, etc., owners and managers			
...	...	...	...	...	...	71. Club secretaries, managers, stewards, etc.			
12	48	31	5	3	23	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 15			
...	2	2	...	...	2	72. Sanitary officers of Government	16.—SANITATION.		
...	2	11	1	...	7	73. Sanitary inspectors, etc., local and municipal			
247	837	852	117	217	518	74. Sweepers and scavengers			
...	5	...	...	...	...	75. Dust and sweeping contractors			
247	846	865	121	217	527	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 16			
8,048	26,450	33,452	5,187	7,883	20,382	TOTAL ORDER VI			
8,048	26,450	33,452	5,187	7,883	20,382	TOTAL CLASS C			
501	1,158	2,543	317	518	1,708	76. Cow and buffalo keepers and milk and butter sellers	17.—ANIMAL FOOD, DRINK.		
76	256	308	48	75	179	77. Ghee preparers and sellers			
...	...	...	...	...	...	78. Cheese makers and sellers			
950	2,088	3,188	522	828	1,778	79. Butchers			
2	0	14	4	1	9	80. Fowl and egg dealers			
2,047	4,032	5,148	1,291	1,530	2,327	81. Fishermen and fish curers			
3	4	5	...	2	3	82. Fish dealers			
2,579	8,447	11,200	2,842	2,954	6,004	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 17			

ORDER VII.—FOOD AND DRINK.

ORDER VI.—PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD SERVICES.

ORDER V.—AGRICULTURE.

CLASS D.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.

CLASS C.—PERSONAL SERVICES.

CLASS B.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE—C.

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

TABLE XVII.—Occupations, by Age.—

Class.	Order.	SUB-ORDER AND GROUP.	OCCUPATION.	PROVINCIAL					
				TOTAL.				MALES.	
				TOTAL.	0—4	5—14	15—	TOTAL.	0—4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CLASS D.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES— <i>cont.</i>	ORDER X.—VEHICLES AND VESSELS.	24.—RAILWAY PLANT.	144. Railway mechanics (fitters, painters, boiler-makers, rivetters, etc.)	108	17	19	72	61	12
			145. Railway permanent-way foremen, plate-layers, inspectors, etc.	30	5	3	22	18	4
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 24	138	22	22	94	79	16
		25.—CARTS, CARRIAGES, ETC.	146. Cart makers, carriage makers and sellers	154	11	27	116	127	7
			147. Palki, dandi, rickshaw, etc., makers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 25	154	11	27	116	127	7
		26.—SHIPS AND BOATS	148. Shipwrights, boat-builders, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
			149. Boat and ship painters, tarrers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
			150. Sail-makers	...	...	...	...	...	...
			151. Wicker-boat-makers, canoe diggers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
			152. Ship chandlers and marine store dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 26	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Order X		282	33	49	210	208	23
	ORDER XI.—SUPPLEMENTARY REQUIREMENTS.	27.—PAPER, ETC.	153. Paper makers and sellers, and palm-leaf-bladders	112	22	32	57	55	12
			154. Stationers	185	14	29	82	71	7
			155. Waste paper and rag dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...
			156. Waxed cloth preparers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 27	296	36	61	139	126	19
		28.—BOOKS AND PRINTS, ETC.	157. Press proprietors, lithographers and printers	56	1	9	45	40	...
			158. Book-binders	53	15	10	27	23	3
			159. Book-sellers and publishers	154	22	14	68	65	5
			160. Newspaper proprietors and managers	10	2	1	7	4	...
			161. News agents, book agents and newspaper sellers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
			162. Print and picture dealers	41	4	8	30	29	2
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 28	314	45	62	207	161	19
		29.—WATCHES, CLOCKS AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.	163. Watch and clock makers and sellers	39	4	8	20	17	2
			164. Opticians	...	...	...	...	...	...
			165. Surgical instrument makers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
			166. Photographic apparatus dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...
			167. Other scientific instrument makers, menders and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
			168. Scale makers and sellers	1	...	...	1	2	...
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 29	33	4	8	21	18	2
		30.—CARVING, ENGRAVING, ETC.	169. Wood and ebony carvers	6	1	2	3	4	1
			170. Ivory carvers	...	...	...	...	...	...
			171. Cotton-stamp makers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
			172. Turners and lacquerers	99	9	17	73	44	4
			173. Die-sinkers and seal, etc., engravers	...	...	...	...	...	...
			174. Type-founders	...	...	...	...	...	...
			175. Mica, flint and talc workers and sellers	3	1	...	2	3	1
			175a. Granitic stone workers	52	10	12	30	23	4
			176. Mosaic and alabaster workers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 30	160	22	31	108	74	19
		31.—TOYS, CURIOSITIES, ETC.	177. Toy, kite, and cage makers and sellers, bird stores	379	63	78	238	164	27
			178. Hukka-stem makers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
			179. Papier-maché workers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
			180. Card makers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
			181. Tabut and tasla makers and sellers	7	1	2	4	6	...
			182. Curiosity dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 31	386	64	80	242	170	27
		32.—MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.	183. Music and musical instrument dealers	27	2	1	24	20	1
			184. Conch dealers, drum and horn makers, etc.	21	1	2	8	7	1
		Total Sub-Order 32		38	3	3	32	27	2

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

Part A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—*contd.*

TOTAL.						OCCUPATION.	Sub-order and Group.	Order.	Class
MALES.		FEMALES.							
5—14	15—	TOTAL.	0—4	5—14	15—				
11	12	13	14	15	16				
11	38	47	5	8	31	144. Railway mechanics (fitters, painters, boiler-makers, riveters, etc.)	24.—RAILWAY PLANT	ORDER X.—VEHICLES AND VESSELS.	CLASS D.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES— <i>contd.</i>
2	12	14	1	1	10	145. Railway permanent-way foremen, plate-layers, inspectors, etc.			
13	50	59	6	9	44	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 24.			
19	101	107	4	8	15	146. Cart makers, carriage makers and sellers	25.—CARTS, CARRIAGES, ETC.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	147. Palki, dandi, rickshaw, etc., makers and sellers.
19	102	107	4	8	15	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 25	26.—SHIPS AND BOATS		
...	...	...	...	...	...	148. Shipwrights, boat-builders, etc.
...	...	...	...	...	...	149. Boat and ship painters, tarrers, etc.,
...	...	...	...	...	...	150. Sail-makers
...	...	...	...	...	...	151. Wicker-boat-makers, canoe diggers, etc.,
...	...	...	...	...	...	152. Ship chandlers and marine store dealers
...	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 26	27.—PAPER, ETC.		
32	151	86	10	17	59	TOTAL ORDER X			
14	29	36	10	18	28	153. Paper makers and sellers, and palm-leaf-binders.			
11	53	54	7	18	29	154. Stationers			
...	...	...	...	...	...	155. Waste paper and rag dealers
...	...	...	...	...	...	156. Waxed cloth preparers and sellers
25	82	110	17	36	57	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 27	28.—BOOKS AND PRINTS, ETC.		
5	35	16	1	4	11	157. Press proprietors, lithographers and printers.			
3	17	20	13	7	10	158. Book-binders			
11	49	50	17	23	40	159. Book-sellers and publishers			
1	3	4	2	...	4	160. Newspaper proprietors and managers			
...	...	...	...	...	...	161. News agents, book agents and newspaper sellers, etc.
5	22	18	3	3	7	162. Print and picture dealers	29.—WATCHES, CLOCKS AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.		
25	106	153	35	37	81	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 28			
4	11	15	2	4	9	163. Watch and clock makers and sellers			
...	...	...	...	...	...	164. Opticians
...	...	...	...	...	...	165. Surgical instrument makers and sellers
...	...	...	...	...	...	166. Photographic apparatus dealers
...	1	...	...	...	...	167. Other scientific instrument makers, menders and sellers.
...	...	...	...	...	...	168. Scale makers and sellers
4	18	15	2	4	9	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 29	30.—CARVING, ENGRAVING, ETC.		
1	2	2	...	1	1	169. Wood and ebony carvers			
...	...	...	...	...	...	170. Ivory carvers
10	30	35	5	7	43	171. Cotton-stamp makers and sellers			
...	...	...	...	...	...	172. Turners and lacquerers
...	2	...	...	...	...	173. Die-sinkers and seal, etc., engravers
4	15	29	6	8	15	174. Type-founders	31.—TOYS, CURIOSITIES, ETC.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	175. Mica, flint and talc workers and sellers
...	...	...	...	...	...	175a. Granitic stone workers
...	...	...	...	...	...	176. Mosaic and alabaster workers and sellers
13	49	86	11	16	59	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 30			
35	102	115	35	43	136	177. Toy, kite and cage makers and sellers, bird stuffers.			
...	178. Hukka-stem makers and sellers	32.—MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	179. Papier-maché workers and sellers
2	4	2	1	...	...	180. Card makers and sellers	
...	...	...	...	...	...	181. Tabut and tazia makers and sellers
...	...	...	...	...	...	182. Curiosity dealers
37	106	116	37	43	136	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 31			
1	18	9	1	...	6	183. Music and musical instrument dealers	32.—MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.		
1	5	4	...	...	3	184. Conch dealers, drum and horn makers, etc.	
8	23	21	2	2	9	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 32			

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

TABLE XVII.—Occupations, by Age.—

				PROVINCIAL					
Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Occupation.	TOTAL.				MALES.	
				TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CLASS D.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—contd.	ORDER XI.—SUPPLEMENTARY REQUIREMENTS—contd.	33.—NECKLACES, BRACE- LETS, BEADS, NAILED THREADS, ETC.	185. Bangle makers and sellers in lac . . .	674	78	136	460	366	30
			186. Bangle makers and sellers in stone . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			187. Bangle makers and sellers in wood and bone . . .	...	...	4	18	...	...
			188. Bangle makers and sellers in clay . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			189. Bangle makers and sellers in glass . . .	586	71	112	403	326	30
			189a. Bangle makers and sellers unspecified . . .	4,771	618	1,065	3,088	2,586	308
			190. Bangle fitters . . .	305	55	73	177	118	18
			191. Imitation and pewter jewelry makers and sellers . . .	498	64	101	333	289	38
			192. Bead makers and sellers . . .	26	4	6	16	21	3
			193. Rosary and necklace makers and sellers . . .	8	2	2	4	...	...
			194. Flower garland makers and sellers . . .	464	61	89	314	230	38
			195. Artificial flower and caste-mark spangle makers and sellers . . .	5	1	2	2	5	1
			196. Sacred-thread makers and sellers . . .	24	2	8	14	22	2
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 33 . . .	7,383	956	1,598	4,829	3,963	468
		34.—FURNITURE . . .	197. Upholsterers . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			198. Furniture makers . . .	19	3	4	12	18	3
			199. Frame makers . . .	5	1	1	3	3	...
			200. Looking-glass makers and sellers . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 34 . . .	24	4	5	15	21	3
		35.—HARNESS . . .	201. Saddlery and harness makers and sellers . . .	430	54	99	277	243	29
			202. Saddle-cloth makers, embroiderers and sellers . . .	50	10	13	27	22	4
			203. Whip, goad, etc., makers . . .	4	...	1	3	2	...
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 35 . . .	484	64	113	307	267	33
		36.—TOOLS AND MACHINERY . . .	204. Knife and tool makers and sellers . . .	66	7	17	42	36	1
			204a. Agricultural implement makers, etc. . .	183	19	53	111	120	8
			205. Knife and tool grinders . . .	470	74	112	284	265	49
			206. Looms and loom-comb makers and sellers . . .	19	...	5	14	12	...
			207. Mechanics (not railway) . . .	137	14	17	106	79	8
			208. Machinery dealers, etc. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 36 . . .	875	114	204	557	514	66
			TOTAL ORDER XI . . .	10,183	1,350	2,222	6,611	5,461	657
	ORDER XII.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS	38.—WOOL AND FUR . . .	217. Carpet weavers and sellers . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			218. Shawl ditto . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			219. Felt and pashm workers and sellers . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			220. Blanket weavers and sellers . . .	4,827	803	1,163	2,771	2,796	403
			221. Woollen cloth manufacturers and dealers . . .	65	8	15	42	29	3
			222. Do. yarn spinners and sellers . . .	272	16	40	216	25	2
			223. Wool carders . . .	9	1	2	6	3	...
			224. Do. dyers . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...
			225. Fur dealers . . .	122	16	28	68	50	8
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 38 . . .	5,287	844	1,238	2,205	2,298	426
		39.—SILK . . .	226. Silkworm rearers and cocoon gatherers . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			227. Silk carders and spinners . . .	1,387	133	273	981	625	60
			228. Silk weavers and dealers . . .	481	56	104	321	309	30
			229. Silk printers and dyers . . .	20	2	1	7	4	1
			230. Braid and ribbon makers and sellers . . .	23	...	3	10	6	...
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 39 . . .	1,821	192	381	1,329	944	91
		40.—COTTON . . .	231. Cotton cleaners, pressers and ginnerers . . .	14,702	1,362	2,513	10,828	2,922	554
			231a. Raw cotton dealers . . .	7,731	1,014	1,639	5,078	4,496	593
			232. Cotton carpet and rug makers and sellers . . .	1,990	275	433	1,282	1,077	132
			233. Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn beaters . . .	8,342	562	1,245	6,535	2,077	122
			234. Do. weavers, mill-owners and managers . . .	27,212	3,990	6,200	17,012	25,472	1,681
			234a. Do. factory engineers . . .	207	32	32	143	222	16
			235. Do. factory hands (undefined) . . .	4,683	512	923	3,248	2,092	262
			236. Calenderers, fullers and printers . . .	7	...	1	6	...	...
			237. Cotton dyers . . .	7,424	978	1,675	4,771	2,922	483
			238. Tape-makers and sellers . . .	96	8	30	58	20	4
			239. Tent manufacturers and sellers . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 40 . . .	71,926	8,729	14,821	47,476	24,097	4,490

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

Part A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—*contd.*

TOTAL.						OCCUPATION.	Sub-order and Group	Order, Class.		
MALES.			FEMALES.							
5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-					
11	12	13	14	15	16					
75	261	308	48	61	190	185. Bangle makers and sellers in lac	33.—JEWELLERY, BRACE-LETS, BEADS, SACRED THREADS, ETC.			
2	9	11	...	2	9	186. Bangle makers and sellers in stone				
62	234	260	41	50	160	187. Bangle makers and sellers in wood and bone				
553	1,735	2,185	310	512	1,303	188. Bangle makers and sellers in clay				
33	67	107	37	40	110	189. Bangle makers and sellers in glass				
56	195	209	26	45	138	190. Bangle makers and sellers unspecified				
0	12	5	1	...	4	191. Imitation and pewter jewelry makers and sellers				
...	...	8	2	...	4	192. Bead makers and sellers				
10	153	234	23	50	161	193. Rosary and necklace makers and sellers				
2	2	...	...	...	...	194. Flower garland makers and sellers
3	6	13	...	5	8	195. Artificial flower and caste-mark spangle makers and sellers				
831	2,664	3,480	488	767	2,165	196. Sacred thread makers and sellers				
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 33
4	11	1	1	197. Upholsterers	34.—FURNITURE	ORDER XI.—SUPPLEMENTARY REQUIREMENTS— <i>contd.</i>		
1	2	2	1	...	1	198. Furniture makers				
...	...	...	...	...	...	199. Frame makers
...	...	...	...	...	...	200. Looking-glass makers and sellers
5	13	3	1	...	8	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 34	35.—HARNESSES			
53	161	287	25	45	116	201. Saddlery and harness makers and sellers				
0	12	28	0	7	15	202. Saddle-cloth makers, embroiderers and sellers				
...	2	2	...	1	1	203. Whip, goad, etc., makers				
59	275	217	31	54	132	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 35	36.—TOOL AND MACHINERY.			
11	26	28	0	6	16	204. Knife and tool makers and sellers				
15	77	63	11	18	34	204a. Agricultural implement makers, etc.				
63	153	205	25	49	131	205. Knife and tool grinders				
2	10	7	...	3	4	206. Looms and loom-comb makers and sellers				
9	62	58	0	8	44	207. Mechanics (not railway)				
...	...	...	...	...	...	208. Machinery dealers, etc.
180	328	361	48	84	229	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 36	37.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION			
7	10	23	4	9	10	209. Gun makers, menders and sellers				
...	1	6	1	1	4	210. Ammunition and cap dealers				
12	40	73	9	19	45	211. Gunpowder makers and sellers				
4	19	27	5	1	11	212. Firework makers and sellers				
...	10	9	2	4	3	213. Sword and scabbard makers and sellers				
...	...	...	...	...	...	214. Spear-head, shield, etc., makers and sellers
...	...	...	...	...	...	215. Bow and arrow makers and sellers
...	...	...	...	...	...	216. Cudgel (lathi) makers and sellers
23	80	130	22	34	74	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 37	38.—WOOL AND FUR			
1,140	3,658	4,722	603	1,076	2,953	TOTAL ORDER XI				
...	217. Carpet weavers and sellers	39.—SILK	ORDER XII.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	218. Shawl ditto
620	1,773	2,031	400	533	1,098	219. Felt and pashm workers and sellers				
5	21	26	5	10	11	220. Blanket weavers and sellers				
8	15	247	14	32	201	221. Woollen cloth manufacturers and dealers				
...	3	6	1	2	3	222. Do. yarn spinners and sellers				
...	...	...	...	...	...	223. Wool carders
12	30	62	8	16	38	224. Do. dyers				
...	...	...	...	...	...	225. Fur dealers
645	1,844	2,382	428	593	1,361	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 38				
...	226. Silkworm rearers and cocoon gatherers			40.—COTTON	
144	421	762	73	139	590	227. Silk carders and spinners				
60	210	178	26	44	102	228. Silk weavers and dealers				
...	3	6	1	1	4	229. Silk printers and dyers				
...	6	7	...	3	4	230. Braid and ribbon makers and sellers				
204	649	947	200	277	670	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 39	40.—COTTON			
912	2,445	20,192	808	1,601	7,783	231. Cotton cleaners, pressers and ginners				
891	3,102	2,235	511	748	1,076	231a. Raw cotton dealers				
228	737	803	143	205	453	232. Cotton carpet and rug makers and sellers				
279	555	7,286	410	956	5,080	233. Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn beaters				
3,379	10,113	21,728	2,015	2,221	6,903	234. Do. weavers, mill-owners and managers				
16	89	86	16	26	54	234a. Do. factory engineers				
517	2,194	1,200	290	396	1,254	235. Do. factory hands (undefined)				
...	...	...	...	...	...	236. Calenderers, fullers and printers
850	2,360	3,510	513	825	2,311	237. Cotton dyers				
22	34	26	4	8	24	238. Tape makers and sellers				
...	...	...	...	...	...	239. Tent manufacturers and sellers
7,104	21,234	28,928	4,680	7,587	26,641	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 40				

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

TABLE XVII.—Occupations, by Age.—

CLASS D.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—cont'd.										
Class	Order.	Sub-order and Group	OCCUPATION.	TOTAL.				PROVINCIAL		
				Total.	MALES.			Total.	0—4	
					0—4	5—14	15—			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
ORDER XIV.—GLASS, POTTERY AND STONE-WARE—cont'd.	48. FARTHAN AND STONEWARE.	298. Potters and pot and pipe-bowl makers and sellers.	15,981	2,214	3,746	9,931	8,371	1,100		
		299. Grind-stone and mill-stone makers, menders and sellers.	2,890	403	705	1,722	1,588	231		
		300. Pestle and mortar and stone idol makers and sellers.	43	3	11	29	24	1		
		301. Quartz and soap-stone powder preparers and sellers.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 48	18,854	2,710	4,462	11,682	9,983	1,332		
		TOTAL ORDER XIV	18,884	2,713	4,465	11,706	9,998	1,332		
		ORDER XV.—WOOD, CANE AND LEAVES, ETC.	49. TIMBER AND WOOD.	302. Timber and bamboo agents and dealers	2,819	405	664	1,750	1,634	207
				303. Wood cutters and sawyers	2,531	178	450	1,703	1,765	212
				304. Carpenters	28,942	3,046	5,951	19,045	17,487	1,939
				305. Coopers and box makers	73	4	14	55	68	3
TOTAL SUB-ORDER 49	34,365			4,733	7,079	22,553	20,894	2,351		
TOTAL ORDER XV	48,149			6,917	10,539	30,698	27,429	3,369		
ORDER XVI.—DRUGS, GUMS, DYES, ETC.	51.—GUMS, WAX AND SIMILAR FOREST PRODUCTS.	316. India-rubber collectors and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		317. Camphor and gum collectors and sellers	31	4	6	21	5	...		
		318. Gallnut (myrabolan) collectors and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		319. Catechu preparers and sellers	2	...	...	2	2	...
		320. Lac collectors and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		321. Sealing-wax makers and sellers	4	2	...	2	4	2		
		322. Tar preparers and sellers	2	...	...	2	...	...
		323. Wax, honey and general minor forest produce collectors and sellers.	629	82	137	410	336	44		
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 51	668	88	143	437	347	46		
		TOTAL ORDER XVI	3,745	496	871	2,378	1,972	247		
ORDER XVII.—LEATHER, HORNS, BONES AND GREASE.	53. LEATHER, ETC.	338. Tanners, curriers and hide sellers	228	39	56	133	128	22		
		339. Shoe, sandals, boot-makers and sellers	20,839	3,420	5,187	12,232	12,255	1,678		
		340. Leather dyers	966	174	239	573	560	15		
		341. Water-bag, well-bag, bucket and ghee-pot makers and sellers.	679	121	170	388	382	59		
		342. Hide, horns, and bone dealers	1,113	202	270	641	627	88		
		343. Catgut preparers and sellers	38	5	13	20	23	3		
		344. Glue makers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		345. Grease preparers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 53	23,883	3,961	5,935	13,987	14,025	1,925		
		TOTAL ORDER XVII	23,883	3,961	5,935	13,987	14,025	1,925		
Total Class D				402,201	52,941	88,603	259,657	213,923	26,004	

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

Part A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—*contd.*

TOTAL.						OCCUPATION.	Sub-order and Group.	Order.	Class.
MALES.		FEMALES.							
5-14	15-	Total.	0-4	5-14	15-				
11	12	13	14	15	16				
2,008	5,203	7,211	1,144	1,738	4,668	298. Potters and pot and pipe-bowl makers and sellers.	48.—EARTHEN AND STONEWARE.	ORDER XIV.—GLASS, POTTERY AND STONE-WARE—(contd.)	
302	995	1,297	232	343	727	299. Grind stone and mill stone makers, menders and sellers.			
5	18	23	2	6	11	300. Pestle and mortar and stone idol makers and sellers.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	301. Quartz and soap-stone powder preparers and sellers.
2,375	6,206	8,581	1,378	2,087	5,405	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 48			
2,378	6,288	8,666	1,381	2,087	5,418	Total Order XIV			
305	1,062	1,367	198	309	688	302. Timber and bamboo agents and dealers	49.—TIMBER AND WOOD.	ORDER XV.—WOOD, CANE AND LEAVES, ETC.	
261	1,302	1,563	176	189	401	303. Wood cutters and sawyers			
3,157	12,331	15,488	2,007	2,794	6,714	304. Carpenters			
13	52	65	1	1	3	305. Coopers and box makers			
3,796	14,747	18,543	2,206	2,983	7,806	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 49			
95	232	408	75	125	208	306. Bamboo and rattan splitters, workers and sellers.	50.—CANEWORK, MAT-TING AND LEAVES, ETC.	ORDER XV.—WOOD, CANE AND LEAVES, ETC.	
842	1,922	2,764	547	777	1,904	307. Basket weavers and winnowing-pan makers and sellers.			
111	267	488	80	124	284	308. Mat makers and sellers			
55	104	200	26	46	128	309. Screen (chik) makers and sellers			
2	7	20	5	10	21	310. Leaf-plate makers and sellers			
10	28	56	6	9	37	311. Tooth-stick sellers			
591	1,188	2,667	437	654	1,506	312. Leaf-fan makers and sellers			
...	...	...	...	...	...	313. Brush and comb makers and sellers
1,718	3,822	7,449	1,176	1,745	4,398	314. Broom makers and sellers			
5,511	18,559	20,720	3,558	5,028	12,134	315. Pith and bark collectors, workers and sellers			
...	316. India-rubber collectors and sellers	51.—GUMS, WAX AND SIMILAR FOREST PRODUCTS.	ORDER XVI.—DRUGS, GUMS, DYES, ETC.	
...	5	26	4	6	16	317. Camphor and gum collectors and sellers			
...	2	...	...	...	...	318. Gallnut (myrabolan) collectors and sellers
...	2	...	...	...	...	319. Catechu preparers and sellers
77	215	293	35	60	195	320. Lac collectors and sellers			
77	224	321	40	66	212	321. Sealing-wax makers and sellers	52.—DRUGS, DYES, PIGMENTS, ETC.	ORDER XVI.—DRUGS, GUMS, DYES, ETC.	
117	262	342	51	108	182	322. Tar preparers and sellers			
...	5	1	...	...	1	323. Wax, honey and general minor forest products collectors and sellers.	
...	2	1	...	...	...	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 51
14	33	44	9	14	21	324. Chemists and druggists			
...	...	...	...	...	...	325. Rorax workers and sellers
10	45	41	7	11	23	326. Saltpetre workers and sellers			
2	1	16	1	1	14	327. Alum, soda, etc., workers and sellers			
3	9	9	2	2	5	328. Soap makers and sellers			
1	6	12	1	2	9	329. Sulphur workers and sellers			
...	...	...	...	...	...	330. Indigo workers and dealers (not planters)
158	425	699	88	139	473	331. Madder and logwood and kusumb dye workers and dealers.	53.—LEATHER, ETC.	ORDER XVII.—LEATHER, HORNS, BONES AND GREASE.	
59	201	288	48	70	162	332. Ink makers and sellers			
374	1,060	1,452	207	354	892	333. Antimony preparers and sellers			
451	1,274	1,773	249	420	1,104	334. Henna preparers and sellers			
...	...	...	...	...	...	335. Carmine preparers and sellers
34	82	90	17	22	51	336. Kanku (red powder) preparers and sellers	53.—LEATHER, ETC.	ORDER XVII.—LEATHER, HORNS, BONES AND GREASE.	
2,038	7,049	8,874	1,742	2,349	4,533	337. Perfume preparers and sellers			
130	345	488	60	109	228	338. Tanners, curriers and hide sellers			
80	234	297	62	81	134	339. Shoe, sandals, boot-makers and sellers			
143	406	496	114	157	225	340. Leather dyers			
7	13	18	5	6	11	341. Water-bag, well-bag, bucket and ghee-pot makers and sellers.	53.—LEATHER, ETC.	ORDER XVII.—LEATHER, HORNS, BONES AND GREASE.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	342. Hide, horns and bone dealers
...	...	...	...	...	...	343. Catgut preparers and sellers
...	...	...	...	...	...	344. Glue makers and sellers
...	...	...	...	...	...	345. Grease preparers and sellers
2,342	8,749	9,898	2,066	2,894	5,238	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 53			
2,341	8,749	9,858	2,026	2,894	5,238	Total Order XVII			
45,008	142,012	186,278	27,637	43,697	117,044	Total Class D			

CLASS D.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—*contd.*

Table XVII--A.--Occupations, by Age.

TABLE XVII.--Occupations, by Age.--

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	OCCUPATION.	TOWN.											
				TOTAL.				MALES.				FEMALES.			
				TOTAL.	0-4.	5-14.	15-	TOTAL.	0-4.	5-14.	15-	TOTAL.	0-4.	5-14.	15-
				17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
CLASS D.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES — <i>contd.</i>	ORDER XIV.—GLASS, POTTERY AND STONE-WARE — <i>contd.</i>	48.—EARTHEN AND STONEWARE.	298. Pottery and pot and pipe-bowl makers and sellers.	2,102	292	511	1,299	1,075	137	277	651	1,027	155	234	638
			299. Grindstone and millstone makers, menders and sellers.	230	20	62	148	138	13	20	95	98	7	33	52
			300. Pestle and mortar and stone idol makers and sellers.	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
			301. Quartz and soap-stone powder preparers and sellers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 48	2,333	312	573	1,448	1,213	150	306	757	1,120	162	267	691
			Total Order XIV	2,344	312	575	1,457	1,222	150	308	764	1,122	162	267	693
	ORDER XV.—WOOD, CANE AND LEAVES, ETC.	49.—TIMBER AND WOOD.	302. Timber and bamboo agents and dealers.	332	48	82	202	174	30	43	101	158	18	39	101
			303. Wood cutters and sawyers	952	167	210	575	608	92	119	307	344	75	91	178
			304. Carpenters	3,816	440	719	2,051	2,278	223	303	1,062	1,538	253	326	909
			305. Coopers and box makers	5	...	...	5	4	...	...	4	2	...	...	1
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 49	5,105	661	1,011	3,433	3,064	345	555	2,164	2,041	316	456	1,269
			Total Order XV	7,364	985	1,583	4,816	4,043	490	807	2,746	3,321	495	756	2,070
	ORDER XVI.—DRUGS, GUMS, DYES, ETC.	51.—GUMS, WAX AND SIMILAR FOREST PRODUCTS.	316. India-rubber collectors and sellers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			317. Camphor and gum collectors and sellers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			318. Gallnut (myrabolan) collectors and sellers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			319. Catechu preparers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			320. Lac collectors and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			321. Sealing-wax makers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER XVII.—LEATHER, HORNS, BONES AND GREASE.	53.—LEATHER, ETC.	338. Tanners, curriers and hide sellers.	60	13	17	30	34	9	9	16	26	4	8	14
			339. Shoe, sandals, boot-makers and sellers.	3,801	336	896	2,319	2,227	296	501	1,430	1,374	290	305	889
			340. Leather dyers.	462	80	103	279	264	44	61	159	198	36	42	120
			341. Water-bag, well-bag, bucket and ghee-pot makers and sellers.	131	24	34	73	57	11	18	28	74	13	16	45
342. Hide, horns and bone dealers.			460	76	104	280	224	33	60	191	226	43	44	98	
343. Catgut preparers and sellers.			4	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
Total Class D				126,244	14,727	25,059	76,356	59,449	7,175	12,978	38,296	56,695	7,522	12,081	27,063

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

Part A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—contd.

COUNTRY.													OCCUPATION.	Sub-order and Group.	Order.	Class.
TOTAL.				MALES.				FEMALES.								
Total.	0—4	5—14	15—	Total.	0—4	5—14	15—	Total.	0—4	5—14	15—					
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40					
13,819	1,952	3,235	8,632	7,296	963	1,731	4,602	6,523	990	1,504	4,030	298. Pottery and pot and pipe-bowl makers and sellers.	48.—FARTHAN AND STONEWARE.	ORDER XIV.—GLASS, POTTERY AND STONE-WARE—contd.		
2,660	443	643	1,574	1,450	218	323	899	1,210	225	310	675	299. Grind stone and mill stone makers, menders and sellers.				
48	3	11	28	24	1	5	18	18	2	6	10	300. Pestle and mortar and stone idol makers and sellers.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301. Quartz and soap-stone powder preparers and sellers.			
16,521	2,398	3,889	10,234	8,770	1,182	2,069	5,519	7,751	1,216	1,820	4,715	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 48 . . .				
16,540	2,401	3,890	10,249	8,776	1,182	2,070	5,524	7,764	1,219	1,820	4,725	TOTAL ORDER XIV . . .				
2,487	357	582	1,548	1,460	177	322	961	1,027	180	260	587	302. Timber and bamboo agents and dealers.	49.—TIMBER AND WOOD.	ORDER XV.—WOOD, CANE AND LEAVES, ETC.		
1,579	211	240	1,128	1,157	110	142	905	422	101	98	223	303. Wood cutters and sawyers .				
25,126	3,500	5,232	16,304	15,140	1,716	3,204	10,669	9,977	1,784	2,408	5,725	304. Carpenters .				
68	4	14	50	64	3	13	48	4	1	1	2	305. Coopers and box makers .				
29,260	4,078	6,068	19,120	17,830	2,006	3,241	12,583	11,430	2,066	2,827	6,537	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 49 . . .				
787	124	709	464	337	56	84	107	450	68	115	267	306. Bamboo and rattan splitters, workers and sellers.	50.—CANEWORK, MATTING AND LEAVES, ETC.			
5,199	870	1,284	3,045	2,632	432	674	1,516	2,567	438	610	1,519	307. Basket weavers and winnowing-pan makers and sellers.				
895	126	232	537	415	48	110	857	480	78	122	280	308. Mat makers and sellers .				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309. Screen (chik) makers and sellers.			
391	52	90	249	224	30	50	144	167	22	40	105	310. Leaf-plate makers and sellers .				
27	4	9	14	9	1	3	0	18	3	7	8	311. Tooth-stick sellers .				
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312. Leaf-fan makers and sellers .			
26	4	4	18	15	4	3	9	21	...	3	0	313. Brush and comb makers and sellers.				
4,196	680	1,090	2,426	1,920	302	541	1,087	2,276	398	540	1,339	314. Broom makers and sellers .				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315. Pith and bark collectors, workers and sellers.			
11,525	1,860	2,908	6,757	5,556	863	1,463	3,230	5,069	997	1,445	3,327	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 50 . . .				
40,785	5,932	8,976	25,877	23,386	2,869	4,704	16,813	17,399	3,063	4,272	10,064	TOTAL ORDER XV . . .				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316. India-rubber collectors and sellers.	51.—GUMS, WAX AND SIMILAR FOREST PRODUCT.	ORDER XVI.—DRUGS, GUMS, LYES, ETC.	
31	4	6	21	5	...	...	...	5	26	4	6	317. Camphor and gum collectors and sellers.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318. Gallnut (myrabolan) collectors and sellers.			
2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	319. Catechu preparers and sellers.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320. Lac collectors and sellers .			
4	2	...	2	4	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	321. Sealing-wax makers and sellers.			
463	65	97	301	237	32	50	155	226	33	47	146	322. Tar preparers and sellers .				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323. Wax, honey and general minor forest produce collectors and sellers.			
500	71	103	326	248	34	50	164	252	37	53	162	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 51 . . .				
628	83	191	354	360	41	103	216	268	42	88	132	324. Chemists and druggists .	52.—DRUGS, DYES, PIGMENTS, ETC.	ORDER XVII.—DRUGS, GUMS, LYES, ETC.		
9	3	...	6	8	3	...	5	1	...	...	1	325. Borax workers and sellers .			
3	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	326. Saltpetre workers and sellers .			
99	17	28	54	55	8	14	13	44	9	14	21	327. Alum, soda, etc., workers and sellers.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328. Soap makers and sellers .			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329. Sulphur workers and sellers .			
20	3	5	21	17	1	1	15	12	2	4	6	330. Indigo workers and dealers (not planters).				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331. Madder and logwood and kummb dye workers and dealers.			
12	3	3	6	6	1	2	3	6	2	1	3	332. Ink-makers and sellers .				
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	333. Antimony preparers and sellers .			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334. Henna preparers and sellers .			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335. Carmine preparers and sellers .			
852	91	182	579	433	35	90	208	419	55	83	181	336. Kanku (red powder) preparers and sellers.				
493	69	89	245	240	40	40	160	163	29	49	85	337. Perfume preparers and sellers.				
2,036	269	498	1,269	1,121	130	259	722	915	139	220	537	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 52 . . .				
2,536	340	601	1,598	1,389	164	309	896	1,167	176	292	699	TOTAL ORDER XVI . . .				
168	26	30	103	104	13	25	66	64	13	14	37	338. Tanners, curriers and hide sellers.	53.—LEATHER, etc.	ORDER XVII.—LEATHER, HORNS, BONES AND GREASE.		
17,098	2,224	4,291	10,513	10,098	1,222	2,437	6,210	7,000	1,452	1,854	3,634	339. Shoe, sandals, boot-makers and sellers.				
524	64	125	304	296	41	69	186	228	53	67	108	340. Leather dyers .				
548	97	136	315	325	48	71	200	223	40	65	109	341. Water-bag, well-bag, bucket and ghee-pot makers and sellers.				
644	126	166	352	373	55	83	235	271	71	83	117	342. Hide, horns, and bone dealers				
34	4	12	18	22	2	7	13	18	2	5	5	343. Catgut preparers and sellers .				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344. Glue makers and sellers .			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345. Grosse preparers and sellers .			
18,998	2,221	4,280	10,998	11,198	1,242	2,420	6,225	7,228	1,440	2,028	4,070	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 53 . . .				
18,968	2,221	4,280	10,998	11,158	1,241	2,402	6,225	7,228	1,440	2,028	4,070	TOTAL ORDER XVII . . .				
200,057	20,216	32,544	123,399	154,476	12,229	22,928	102,717	121,583	20,386	30,618	60,582	TOTAL CLASS D . . .				

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

TABLE XVII.—Occupations, by Age.—

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Occupation.	PROVINCIAL.					
				TOTAL.				MALES.	
				TOTAL.	0—4	5—14	15—	TOTAL.	0—4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CLASS E.—COMMERCE, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE.	ORDER XVIII.—COMMERCE.	54.—DEALERS IN MONEY AND SECURITIES.	345. Bankers and bank-managers . . . 347. Money-lenders and pawn-brokers . . . 348. Bill discounters, etc. 349. Insurance agents and under-writers . . . 350. Money changers and testers . . . 351. Bank clerks, cashiers, bill-collectors, accountants, etc.	4 19,862 1 1,041 23	... 3,078 97 4	... 4,095 1 ... 814 5	4 13,109 730 14	4 11,185 524 18	... 1,010 53 1
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 54 .	20,351	2,179	4,315	13,857	11,785	1,663
		55.—GENERAL MER- CHANDISE.	352. General merchants . . . 353. Merchants' Managers, accountants, clerks, assistants, etc.	1,618 3,546	239 375	390 639	989 2,532	734 2,306	98 185
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 55 .	5,164	614	1,029	3,521	3,039	293
		56.—DEALING UNSPECI- FIED.	354. Shop keepers' clerks, salesmen, etc. . . . 355. Shopkeepers' and money-lenders' servants . . . 356. Shopkeepers, otherwise unspecified . . . 357. Pedlars, hawkers, etc.	634 12,010 5,764 1,013	69 1,393 761 196	101 2,277 1,301 392	454 9,250 3,702 1,325	396 8,302 2,827 1,193	43 702 327 91
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 56 .	21,211	2,469	4,071	14,731	12,518	1,163
		57.—MIDDLEMEN, ETC.	358. Brokers, agents, dubash . . . 359. Auctioneers, auditors, actuaries, notaries public, appraisers, house agents, etc. . . . 360. Farmers of tolls, ferries 361. Farmers of liquor, opium, etc. 362. Lessees and superintendents of markets, stalls, etc. 363. Contractors, otherwise unspecified . . . 364. Contractors for labour, emigration agents, etc.	2,019 29 22 1,134 90 1,667 94	282 7 2 139 17 306 10	567 6 1 256 21 408 22	2,070 16 9 739 52 913 62	1,731 8 9 693 46 647 54	144 2 2 75 9 111 4
		(a) Brokers, etc.		2,045	763	1,281	3,901	3,188	347
		(b) Contractors and farmers.							
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 57 .	5,945	763	1,281	3,901	3,188	347
			TOTAL ORDER XVIII .	52,671	5,965	10,696	36,010	30,530	2,866
	ORDER XIX.—TRANSPORT AND STORAGE.	58.—RAILWAY.	365. Agents, directors, managers and their assistants. 366. Traffic managers, superintendents and assistants. 367. Locomotive superintendents and assistants. 368. Auditors, accountants, etc. 369. Engineers (when not returned under general heading). 370. Clerical staff in railway establishment . . . 371. Station-masters and assistants, inspectors, overmen, etc. 372. Guards, drivers, firemen, etc. 373. Pointsmen, shunters, porters, signallers, etc. 373a. Railway servants (indefinite) . . . . .	... ... ... ... 24 225 194 223 624 2,050	... ... ... ... ... 44 36 51 91 300	... ... ... ... ... 39 50 45 90 416	... ... ... 24 141 108 187 453 1,334	... ... ... 23 118 91 155 449 1,247	... ... ... ... ... 20 15 21 48 145
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 58 .	3,410	528	640	2,248	2,076	249
		59.—ROAD.	374. Tramway, mail carriage, etc., companies, contractors, etc. 375. Cart-owners and drivers, and carting agents, etc. 376. Livery stable-keepers, etc. 377. Drivers, stable-boys, etc. (not private servants). 378. Palki, etc., owners, bearers, etc. 379. Pack bullock owners, drivers, etc. 380. Pack camel, elephant, mule, etc., owners and drivers. . . . .	... 14,728 ... 14 37 1,917 317	... 1,809 ... 3 3 299 31	... 2,928 5 491 60	... 9,911 ... 12 29 1,127 225	... 9,615 ... 2 28 1,152 220	... 841 139 17
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 59 .	17,023	2,235	2,484	11,304	11,017	1,299
		60.—WATER.	381. Ship owners, Companies, agents 382. Shipping clerks, supercargoes, and stevedores. 383. Boat and barge owners, etc. 384. Ships officers, engineers, mariners, and firemen 385. Boat and barge men 386. Pilots 387. Lock-keepers, etc., and canal service . . . 388. Dock and harbour service 389. Divers (not for pearls) . . . . .	... ... ... ... 5 7	... ... ... ... 1 1	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2	... ... ... ... 4 4	... ... ... ... 2 5	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
		(a) Owners, etc., of vessels.							
		(b) Working Staff of vessels.							
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 60 .	22	8	8	8	7	2

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

Part A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY —*contd.*

TOTAL						OCCUPATION.	Sub-order and Group.	Order.	Class.
MALES.		FEMALES.							
5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-				
11	12	13	14	15	16				
...	4	346. Bankers and bank-managers	54.—DEALERS IN MONEY AND SECURITIES.	ORDER XVIII.—COMMERCE.	CLASS E.—COMMERCE, TRANSPORT, AND STORAGE.
3,355	7,030	8,097	1,068	1,840	5,189	347. Money-lenders and pawn-brokers			
...	...	...	...	...	...	348. Bill discounters, etc.
104	438	457	45	110	302	349. Insurance agents and under-writers			
3	8	11	3	2	6	350. Money-changers and testers			
...	...	...	...	...	...	351. Bank clerks, cashiers, bill-collectors, accountants, etc.
2,364	8,360	8,566	2,116	2,953	5,467	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 54	55.—GENERAL MER-CHANDISE.		
171	465	884	141	219	524	352. General merchants			
379	1,731	2,241	180	260	801	353. Merchants' managers, accountants, clerks, assistants, etc.			
550	2,166	2,195	321	479	1,395	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 55			
53	300	228	26	48	154	354. Shop-keepers' clerks, salesmen, etc. . . . .				56.—DEALING UNSPECIFIED.
1,221	6,379	4,608	681	1,056	2,871	355. Shop-keepers' and money lenders' servants			
581	1,718	3,137	414	710	1,084	356. Shop-keepers, otherwise unspecified			
221	881	720	105	171	444	357. Pedlars, hawkers, etc.			
2,077	9,278	8,693	2,246	2,994	5,453	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 56	57.—MIDDLEMEN, ETC. (a) Brokers, etc. (b) Contractors and farmers.		
308	1,270	1,188	138	250	791	358. Brokers, agents, dubash			
3	3	22	5	3	13	359. Auctioneers, auditors, actuaries, notaries public, appraisers, house-agents, etc.			
...	7	3	...	1	2	360. Farmers of tolls, ferries			
141	477	441	64	115	262	361. Farmers of liquor, opium, etc.			
10	27	44	8	11	25	362. Lessors and superintendents of markets, stalls, etc.			
141	305	1,000	195	267	558	363. Contractors, otherwise unspecified			
81	39	40	6	11	23	364. Contractors for labour, emigration agents, etc.			
614	2,227	2,767	426	667	1,674	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 57			
5,603	22,061	22,141	3,099	5,093	13,949	TOTAL ORDER XVIII		58.—RAILWAY. (a) Administration. (b) Working staff.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	365. Agents, directors, managers and their Assistants
...	...	...	...	...	...	366. Traffic managers, superintendents and assistants
...	...	...	...	...	...	367. Locomotive superintendents and assistants
...	...	...	...	...	...	368. Auditors, accountants, etc.
...	23	1	...	...	1	369. Engineers (when not returned under general heading)	
21	77	107	24	18	65	370. Clerical Staff in Railway establishment			
81	55	102	21	89	53	371. Station-masters and assistants, inspectors, overseers			
80	114	126	30	25	73	372. Guards, drivers, firemen, etc.			
54	610	298	43	36	113	373. Pointsmen, shunters, porters, signallers, etc.			
230	872	803	155	186	462	373a. Railway servants (indefinite)			
246	1,481	1,334	273	394	767	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 58	59.—ROAD. (a) Cart, carriage and tramway owners and drivers. (b) Carriers by pack animals.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	374. Tramway, mail carriage, etc., companies, contractors, etc.
1,661	7,013	5,183	938	1,267	2,898	375. Cart owners and drivers, and carting agents, etc.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	376. Livery stable-keepers, etc.
...	2	12	2	...	10	377. Drivers, stable-boys, etc. (not private servants)			
4	24	9	3	1	5	378. Pakli, etc., owners, bearers, etc.	60.—WATER. (a) Owners, etc., of vessels. (b) Working Staff of vessels.		
275	745	765	167	216	382	379. Pack bullock owners, drivers, etc.			
34	169	97	15	26	30	380. Pack camel, elephant, mule, etc., owners and drivers			
1,974	7,953	6,006	1,146	1,520	2,262	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 59			
...	...	...	...	...	...	381. Ship owners, companies, agents
...	...	...	...	...	...	382. Shipping clerks, supercargoes and stevedores
...	...	...	...	...	...	383. Boat and barge owners, etc.
...	...	...	...	...	...	384. Ship's officers, engineers, mariners, and firemen
...	2	3	1	...	2	385. Boat and barge men			
...	...	...	...	...	...	386. Pilots
...	...	...	...	...	...	387. Lock-keepers, etc., and canal service
...	...	...	...	...	...	388. Dock and harbour service
8	2	2	...	...	2	389. Divers (not for pearls)	
8	4	5	2	...	4	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 60			

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

TABLE XVII.—Occupations, by Age.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group	OCCUPATION.	TOWN.											
				TOTAL.				MALES.				FEMALES.			
				TOTAL.	0—4	5—14	15—	TOTAL.	0—4	5—14	15—	TOTAL.	0—4	5—14	15—
				17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
CLASS E.—COMMERCE, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE.	ORDER XVIII.—COMMERCE.	54.—DEALERS IN MONEY AND SECURITIES.	346. Bankers and bank-managers. 347. Money-lenders and pawn-brokers. 348. Bill discounters, etc. 349. Insurance agents and under-writers. 350. Money changers and testers. 351. Bank clerks, cashiers, bill-collectors, accountants, etc.	4 4,458 601 81	... 412 51 4	... 936 125 5	4 3,104 425 12	4 2,489 393 11	... 206 27 1	... 536 64 3	4 1,747 233 7	... 1,963 278 10	... 206 24 3	... 400 61 2	... 1,357 103 5
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 54	5,078	467	1,066	3,545	2,827	234	603	1,990	2,251	233	463	1,566	
		55.—GENERAL MERCHANTS.	352. General merchants. 353. Merchants' managers, accountants, clerks, assistants, etc.	361 1,089	44 171	81 309	236 1,149	163 981	17 82	35 174	111 725	198 648	27 89	46 135	125 474
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 55	1,990	215	390	1,385	1,144	99	209	836	846	116	181	549	
		56.—DEALING UNSPECIFIED.	354. Shop-keepers' clerks, salesmen, etc. 355. Shop-keepers' and money-lenders' servants. 356. Shop-keepers, otherwise unspecified. 357. Pedlars, hawkers, etc.	376 6,226 1,309 256	41 686 178 111	63 1,191 312 185	272 4,349 819 560	226 3,649 602 433	25 374 82 47	31 635 148 96	170 2,090 372 290	150 2,577 707 423	16 362 96 64	32 556 164 89	102 1,059 447 270
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 56	8,767	1,016	1,751	6,000	4,910	478	910	3,522	3,857	538	841	2,476	
		57.—MIDDLEMEN, ETC.	(a) Brokers, etc. 358. Brokers, agents, dubash. 359. Auctioneers, auditors, actuaries, notaries-public, appraisers, house-agents, etc. (b) Contractors, and farmers. 360. Farmers of tolls, ferries. 361. Farmers of liquor, opium, etc. 362. Lessees and superintendents of markets, stalls, etc. 363. Contractors, otherwise unspecified. 364. Contractors for labour, emigration agents, etc.	2,244 3 128 174 43 430 60	293 2 17 9 52 6	440 1 1 38 13 100 15	1,611 2 119 21 278 39	1,316 1 86 23 206 27	97 2 10 5 31 2	240 19 7 52 6	970 1 7 57 11 123 19	928 2 3 88 20 224 33	96 7 4 21 4	200 1 19 6 48 9	622 1 62 10 155 20
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 57	2,966	1,079	1,608	2,079	1,668	147	324	1,197	1,298	132	224	882	
		Total Order XVIII	18,801	1,977	3,815	13,009	10,549	958	2,046	7,545	8,252	1,019	1,709	5,484	
			ORDER XIX.—TRANSPORT AND STORAGE.	58.—RAILWAY	365. Agents, directors, managers and their assistants. 366. Traffic managers, superintendents and assistants. 367. Locomotive superintendents and assistants. 368. Auditors, accountants, etc. 369. Engineers (when not returned under general heading). 370. Clerical staff in railway establishment. 371. Station-masters and assistants, inspectors, overmen, etc. (b) Working staff 372. Guards, drivers, firemen, etc. 373. Pointmen, shunters, porters, signallers, etc. 374. Railway servants (indefinite) 23 163 91 269 342 774 26 14 50 48 113 29 21 41 52 169 23 108 56 178 242 402 22 200 43 152 227 426 15 5 21 25 64 18 9 20 27 86 22 67 29 175 276 62 48 117 115 348 11 9 29 23 46	... ... ... ... ... 11 18 21 25 83	... ... ... ... ... 41 27 67 67 216
TOTAL SUB-ORDER 58	1,662			1,251	312	1,099	970	130	160	680	692	121	152	419	
59.—ROAD.	374. Tramway, mail carriage, etc., companies, contractors, etc. 375. Cart-owners and drivers and carting agents, etc. 376. Livery stable-keepers, etc. 377. Drivers, stable-boys, etc. (not private servants). 378. Palkis, etc., owners, bearers, etc. (b) Carriers by pack animals. 379. Pack bullock owners, drivers, etc. 380. Pack camel, elephant, mule, etc., owners and drivers.			... 5,247 ... 14 10 108 221 5,590	... 671 ... 2 20 18	... 1,027 20 47	... 3,839 ... 12 10 68 146	... 3,251 ... 2 ... 9 72 135	... 317 12 10	... 581 10 24	... 2,313 ... 2 ... 9 50 101	... 1,996 ... 22 ... 2 36 76	... 354 ... 2 8 8	... 466 20 23	... 1,186 ... 10 28 46
TOTAL SUB-ORDER 59	5,590			711	1,104	3,775	3,469	339	615	2,525	2,221	372	429	1,220	
60.—WATER.	381. Ship-owners, companies and agents. 382. Shipping clerks, supercargoes and stevedores. 383. Boat and barge owners, etc. 384. Ship's officers, engineers, mariners, and firemen. 385. Boat and barge men. 386. Pilots. 387. Lock-keepers, etc., and canal service. 388. Dock and Harbour Service. 389. Divers (not for pearls).			... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 7	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 4	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 5	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2	
TOTAL SUB-ORDER 60	7			1	2	4	5	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

Part A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—*contd.*

COUNTRY.												OCCUPATION.	Sub-order and Group.	Order.	CLASS.
TOTAL.				MALES.				FEMALES.							
TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-				
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40				
14,830	1,066	3,159	10,005	8,696	804	1,719	6,173	6,134	862	1,440	3,832	346. Bankers and bank-managers . . . 347. Money-lenders and pawn-brokers. 348. Bill discounters, etc. 349. Insurance agents and under-writers. 350. Money-changers and testers . . . 351. Bank clerks, cashiers, bill-collectors, accountants, assistants, etc.	54.—DEALERS IN MONEY AND SECURITIES.	ORDER XVIII.—COMMERCE.	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
440	46	80	305	261	25	47	106	179	21	40	109				
8	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
15,073	1,712	3,249	10,312	8,958	829	1,759	6,370	6,315	883	1,490	3,942	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 54 . . .			
1,257	105	300	751	571	81	135	314	686	114	173	309	352. General merchants . . . 353. Merchants' managers, accountants, clerks, assistants, etc.			55.—GENERAL MERCHANTS.
1,917	204	330	1,383	1,344	113	205	1,009	593	91	125	377				
3,174	300	639	2,135	1,895	194	347	1,350	1,279	205	298	776	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 55 . . .	56.—DEALING IN SPECIFIED.		
248	28	38	182	170	18	22	130	78	10	16	52	354. Shop-keepers' clerks, salesmen, etc.			
6,684	697	1,086	4,001	4,653	378	586	3,689	2,031	310	500	1,212	355. Shop-keepers' and money-lenders' servants.			
4,455	583	909	2,883	2,025	245	474	1,145	2,430	338	555	1,637	356. Shop-keepers, otherwise unspecified.			
1,057	85	207	705	760	44	125	591	297	41	82	174	357. Pedlars, hawkers, etc. . .			
12,444	1,303	2,380	8,731	7,608	685	1,167	5,756	4,836	708	1,153	2,975	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 56 . . .	57.—MIDDLEMEN, ETC.		
675	80	127	450	415	47	68	300	260	42	50	159	358. Brokers, agents, dabbish . . . 359. Auctioneers, auditors, actuaries, notaries public, appraisers, house-agents, etc.			(a) Brokers, etc.
26	7	5	14	7	2	3	2	19	5	2	12				
960	122	218	620	607	65	122	420	353	57	96	200	360. Farmers of tolls, ferries . . . 361. Farmers of liquor, opium, etc. 362. Lessees and superintendents of markets, stalls, etc.			(b) Contractors and farmers.
47	8	8	31	23	4	3	16	24	4	5	15	363. Contractors, otherwise unspecified.			
1,237	254	308	675	441	80	89	272	796	174	210	403	364. Contractors for labour, emigration agents, etc.			
34	4	7	23	27	2	5	20	7	2	2	3				
2,979	484	673	1,822	1,520	200	290	1,030	1,459	224	383	792	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 57 . . .			58.—RAILWAY.
33,870	3,988	6,881	23,001	19,981	1,908	3,557	14,516	13,889	2,080	3,324	8,485	TOTAL ORDER XVIII . . .			
...	365. Agents, directors, managers and their assistants . . . 366. Traffic managers, superintendents and assistants . . . 367. Locomotive superintendents and assistants . . . 368. Auditors, accountants, etc. . . 369. Engineers (when not returned under general heading).				(a) Administration.
62	18	10	34	18	5	3	10	44	13	7	24	370. Clerical staff in railway establishment.			
203	22	29	52	48	10	13	26	55	12	17	20	371. Station-masters and assistants, inspectors, overmen, etc.			
14	1	4	9	3	...	...	3	12	1	4	6	372. Guards, drivers, firemen, etc.	
292	43	38	211	215	23	27	105	77	20	11	46	373. Pointmen, shunters, porters, signalers, etc.			
1,296	187	247	842	821	81	144	596	455	106	103	246	373a. Railway servants (indefinite)	(b) Working staff.		
1,748	272	328	1,149	1,106	119	186	801	642	152	142	348	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 58 . . .			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374. Tramway, mail carriage, etc., companies, contractors, etc.
9,491	1,228	1,891	6,372	6,364	624	1,080	4,660	3,127	604	811	1,712	375. Cart-owners and drivers and carting agents, etc.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	376. Livery stable-keepers, etc. . . 377. Drivers, stable-boys, etc. (not private servants).
27	3	5	19	19	...	4	15	8	3	1	4	378. Palkis, etc., owners, bearers, etc.	(b) Carriers by pack animals.		
1,809	279	471	1,059	1,060	130	165	695	729	159	200	364	379. Pack bullock owners, drivers, etc.			
106	14	13	79	85	7	10	68	21	7	3	11	380. Pack camel, elephant, mule, etc., owners and drivers.			
11,433	1,504	2,380	7,549	7,548	751	1,359	5,438	3,825	772	1,021	2,091	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 59 . . .			
...	381. Ship owners, companies, agents . . . 382. Shipping clerks, supercargoes, and stevedores . . . 383. Boat and barge owners, etc. 384. Ship's officers, engineers, mariners and firemen . . . 385. Boat and bargemen . . . 386. Pilots . . . 387. Lock-keepers, etc., and canal service . . . 388. Dock and harbour service . . . 389. Divers (not for pearls) . . .	60.—WATER.	ORDER XIX.—TRANSPORT AND STORAGE.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381. Ship owners, companies, agents . . . 382. Shipping clerks, supercargoes, and stevedores . . . 383. Boat and barge owners, etc. 384. Ship's officers, engineers, mariners and firemen . . . 385. Boat and bargemen . . . 386. Pilots . . . 387. Lock-keepers, etc., and canal service . . . 388. Dock and harbour service . . . 389. Divers (not for pearls) . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381. Ship owners, companies, agents . . . 382. Shipping clerks, supercargoes, and stevedores . . . 383. Boat and barge owners, etc. 384. Ship's officers, engineers, mariners and firemen . . . 385. Boat and bargemen . . . 386. Pilots . . . 387. Lock-keepers, etc., and canal service . . . 388. Dock and harbour service . . . 389. Divers (not for pearls) . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381. Ship owners, companies, agents . . . 382. Shipping clerks, supercargoes, and stevedores . . . 383. Boat and barge owners, etc. 384. Ship's officers, engineers, mariners and firemen . . . 385. Boat and bargemen . . . 386. Pilots . . . 387. Lock-keepers, etc., and canal service . . . 388. Dock and harbour service . . . 389. Divers (not for pearls) . . .
5	1	...	4	2	...	...	2	3	1	...	2	381. Ship owners, companies, agents . . . 382. Shipping clerks, supercargoes, and stevedores . . . 383. Boat and barge owners, etc. 384. Ship's officers, engineers, mariners and firemen . . . 385. Boat and bargemen . . . 386. Pilots . . . 387. Lock-keepers, etc., and canal service . . . 388. Dock and harbour service . . . 389. Divers (not for pearls) . . .	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381. Ship owners, companies, agents . . . 382. Shipping clerks, supercargoes, and stevedores . . . 383. Boat and barge owners, etc. 384. Ship's officers, engineers, mariners and firemen . . . 385. Boat and bargemen . . . 386. Pilots . . . 387. Lock-keepers, etc., and canal service . . . 388. Dock and harbour service . . . 389. Divers (not for pearls) . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381. Ship owners, companies, agents . . . 382. Shipping clerks, supercargoes, and stevedores . . . 383. Boat and barge owners, etc. 384. Ship's officers, engineers, mariners and firemen . . . 385. Boat and bargemen . . . 386. Pilots . . . 387. Lock-keepers, etc., and canal service . . . 388. Dock and harbour service . . . 389. Divers (not for pearls) . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381. Ship owners, companies, agents . . . 382. Shipping clerks, supercargoes, and stevedores . . . 383. Boat and barge owners, etc. 384. Ship's officers, engineers, mariners and firemen . . . 385. Boat and bargemen . . . 386. Pilots . . . 387. Lock-keepers, etc., and canal service . . . 388. Dock and harbour service . . . 389. Divers (not for pearls) . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381. Ship owners, companies, agents . . . 382. Shipping clerks, supercargoes, and stevedores . . . 383. Boat and barge owners, etc. 384. Ship's officers, engineers, mariners and firemen . . . 385. Boat and bargemen . . . 386. Pilots . . . 387. Lock-keepers, etc., and canal service . . . 388. Dock and harbour service . . . 389. Divers (not for pearls) . . .
5	2	...	4	2	...	...	2	3	1	...	2	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 60 . . .	

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

TABLE XVII.—Occupations, by Age.—

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	OCCUPATION.	PROVINCIAL					
				TOTAL.				MALES.	
				TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CLASS E.—COMMERCE, TRADE AND STORAGE — <i>contd.</i>	ORDER XIX.—TRANSPORT AND STORAGE — <i>contd.</i>	61.—MESSAGES— (a) Post, etc.	390. Postal Directors, Post masters and clerks	220	23	47	152	224	9
			391. Do. messengers, runners, etc.	718	84	117	517	490	51
			392. Messengers (unspecified)	2,725	317	403	1,945	1,757	170
			393. Telegraph officers (Government and Railway and others), and clerical and accounts establishment.	53	2	8	43	32	...
			394. Signallers and messengers	16	4	2	10	9	1
		(b) Telegraph and Telephone.	395. Telephone Company's service . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 61	3,734	430	637	2,667	2,402	231
			396. Warehouse owners, keepers, etc.	12	3	1	8	3	...
			397. Warehouse service	436	51	95	290	248	29
			398. Porters (general)	4,094	588	763	2,744	2,618	303
		62.—STORAGE AND WEIGHING.	399. Weighmen and measurers	706	108	150	522	425	51
			400. Watchmen (not village)	180	13	25	142	122	5
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 62	5,508	763	1,039	3,706	3,406	368
			TOTAL ORDER XIX	29,687	3,952	5,802	19,933	18,929	1,959
			TOTAL CLASS E.	82,368	9,917	16,498	55,943	49,459	4,825
		63.—RELIGION— (a) Priests, Ministers, etc.	401. Priests, ministers, preachers, missionaries, etc.	2,204	288	548	1,668	1,384	139
			402. Catechists, readers, ranana mission service, etc.	279	19	30	130	127	12
			403. Exorcists, hall-aversers, amuletters, etc.	156	23	35	87	83	13
			404. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, convents, etc.	12,077	1,532	3,026	10,499	9,397	790
			405. Church, temple, masjid, pagoda, ghat, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors and undertakers.	925	76	178	681	560	32
		(b) Subsidiary religious services.	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 63	18,890	1,938	3,817	13,073	11,471	986
			406. Administrative and inspecting officials	28	1	10	27	22	...
			407. Principals, professors, and teachers, in colleges and schools, etc.	4,307	588	814	3,405	3,072	300
			408. Clerks, etc., on establishments of educational institutions.	220	16	18	88	60	9
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 64	4,667	605	842	3,220	3,160	309
		65.—LITERATURE	409. Authors, editors, journalists, ballad-makers	29	4	12	23	24	4
			410. Reporters, short-hand writers, book copyists. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			411. Private secretaries and clerks	472	54	108	310	281	33
			412. Public scribes and copyists . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			413. Service in libraries and literary institutions	18	...	1	17	21	...
		66.—LAW	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 65	529	58	121	260	266	37
			414. Barristers, advocates and pleaders	676	20	160	436	262	36
			415. Solicitors and attorneys . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			416. Kasha	242	26	63	152	139	11
			417. Law agents, mukhtars, etc.	26	2	2	22	27	1
		67.—MEDICINE— (a) Practitioners	418. Articled clerks and other lawyers' clerks	148	14	40	94	80	8
			419. Stamp-vendors	225	37	62	205	242	21
			420. Petition-writers	417	43	67	307	242	23
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 66	1,462	200	294	1,207	1,070	100
			421. Administrative and inspecting staff (when not returned under general head). . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b) Subsidiary medical services.	422. Practitioners by diploma	148	16	25	107	89	10
			423. Practitioners without diploma (baid, hakim, kobira, etc.)	1,408	184	332	942	867	97
			424. Dentists . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			425. Oculists . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			426. Vaccinators	143	28	26	94	78	12
		68.—MEDICINE— (a) Practitioners	427. Midwifery	809	40	109	700	225	20
			428. Hospital and asylum matrons, assistants and apothecaries.	52	9	11	32	26	7
			429. Compounders, nurses, and hospital, asylum and dispensary service.	20	20	17	28	40	2
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 67	1,932	300	204	1,208	1,207	208
			430. Administrative and inspecting staff (when not returned under general head). . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b) Subsidiary medical services.	431. Practitioners by diploma	148	16	25	107	89	10
			432. Practitioners without diploma (baid, hakim, kobira, etc.)	1,408	184	332	942	867	97
			433. Dentists . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			434. Oculists . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			435. Vaccinators	143	28	26	94	78	12

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

Part A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—*contd.*

TOTAL.						OCCUPATION.	Sub-order and Group.	Order.	
MALES.		FEMALES.							
5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-				
11	12	13	14	15	16				
89	86	108	14	28	66	300. Postal Directors, Postmasters and clerks	61.—MESSAGE—		
71	370	226	31	46	147	301. Do messengers, runners, etc.			(a) Post, etc.
239	1,348	968	147	224	507	302. Messengers (unspecified)			
5	20	22	2	3	17	303. Telegraph officers (Government, Railway and others), and clerical and accounts establishment.	(b) Telegraph and Telephone		
2	6	7	3	1	4	304. Signallers and messengers			
...	...	...	...	...	...	305. Telephone Company's service
336	1,836	1,337	199	301	831	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 61			
1	2	0	3	1	6	306. Warehouse owners, keepers, etc.	62.—STORAGE AND WEIGHING.		
41	172	188	22	54	112	307. Warehouse service			
411	1,004	1,476	285	351	840	308. Porters (general)			
81	303	351	57	75	219	309. Weighmen and measurers			
11	106	58	8	14	36	400. Watchmen (not village)			
545	2,493	2,082	375	494	1,813	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 62			
3,203	13,767	10,768	1,993	2,699	6,166	TOTAL ORDER XIX			
8,806	36,828	32,899	5,092	7,692	20,115	TOTAL CLASS E			
291	954	1,180	149	257	714	401. Priests, ministers, preachers, missionaries, etc.	63.—RELIGION—		
18	97	52	7	12	33	402. Catechists, readers, zanana mission service, etc.			
18	53	72	11	17	44	403. Exorcists, hail-aversers, amuletters, etc.	(b) Subsidiary religious services.		
1,766	6,771	5,750	702	1,260	3,728	404. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, convents, etc.			
93	424	365	43	85	257	405. Church, temple, masjid, pagoda, ghat, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, and undertakers.			
2,186	8,299	7,379	972	1,631	4,776	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 63			
7	15	16	1	3	12	406. Administrative and inspecting officials	64.—EDUCATION		
456	2,300	1,735	268	348	1,099	407. Principals, professors and teachers in colleges and schools, etc.			
9	50	54	7	9	38	408. Clerks, etc., on establishments of educational institutions.			
482	2,371	1,805	296	360	1,249	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 64			
6	14	15	...	6	9	409. Authors, editors, journalists, ballad-makers	65.—LITERATURE		
46	172	221	21	62	138	410. Reporters, short-hand writers, book copyists			
...	...	...	...	...	...	411. Private secretaries and clerks
...	11	7	...	1	6	412. Public scribes and copyists			
52	197	243	22	69	153	413. Service in libraries and literary institutions			
87	229	324	44	73	207	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 65			
37	91	108	15	20	61	414. Barristers, advocates and pleaders	66.—LAW		
18	14	9	1	...	8	415. Solicitors and attorneys			
3	54	68	6	22	40	415a. Kazis			
186	186	154	16	28	120	416. Law agents, mukhtars, etc.			
36	182	176	20	31	125	417. Articled clerks and other lawyers' clerks			
814	756	833	108	180	551	418. Stamp-vendors			
...	...	...	...	...	...	419. Petition-writers
13	60	65	6	12	47	420. Administrative and inspecting staff (when not returned under general head.)	67.—MEDICINE—		
198	572	591	87	134	370	421. Practitioners by diploma			
...	422. Practitioners without diploma (baid, hakim, kobiraj, etc.)	(a) Practitioners		
13	51	68	12	13	43	423. Dentists			
49	47	754	41	60	653	424. Ocullists	(b) Subsidiary medical services.		
8	16	28	2	6	17	425. Vaccinators			
8	39	33	8	9	16	426. Midwifery			
...	...	...	...	...	...	427. Hospital and asylum matrons, assistants and apothecaries.
286	796	1,236	296	294	1,246	428. Compounders, nurses, and hospital, asylum and dispensary service.			
...	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 67			

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

TABLE XVII.—Occupations, by Age.—

			TOWN.																	
Order.	SUB-ORDER AND GROUP.	OCCUPATION.	TOTAL.				MALES.				FEMALES.									
			TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-						
			17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28						
ORDER XIX.—TRANSPORT AND STORAGE —(cont.)—	61.—MESSAGES—																			
	(a) Post, etc.	390. Postal Directors, Postmasters and clerks.	131	11	33	87	69	4	17	48	62	7	16	39						
		391. Postal messengers, runners, etc.	332	37	50	245	238	24	36	178	94	13	14	67						
	(b) Telegraph and Telephone.	392. Messengers (unspecified)	1,394	171	214	940	841	91	111	610	553	80	121	350						
		393. Telegraph officers (Government, Railway and others), and clerical and accounts establishment.	46	2	7	37	26	...	5	21	20	2	2	16						
		394. Signallers and messengers	14	4	1	9	7	1	1	5	7	3	...	...	4				
		395. Telephone Company's service.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 61		1,917	225	325	1,367	1,181	120	170	891	736	105	155	476						
	62.—STORAGE AND WEIGHING.																			
		396. Warehouse owners, keepers, etc.	12	1	1	8	3	...	1	2	9	3	6					
397. Warehouse service		385	45	85	255	220	27	37	156	165	18	48	99							
398. Porters (general)		3,239	465	611	2,163	2,109	213	325	1,541	1,130	222	266	622							
399. Weighmen and measurers		582	77	116	389	323	34	63	226	259	43	53	161							
400. Watchmen (not village)		104	4	14	86	79	2	7	70	85	2	7	16							
TOTAL SUB-ORDER 62		4,322	594	827	2,901	2,734	306	433	1,995	1,588	288	394	906							
Total Order XIX		13,498	1,782	2,570	9,146	8,359	898	1,380	6,083	5,139	886	1,190	3,063							
Total Class E		32,299	3,759	6,385	22,155	18,908	1,854	3,426	13,628	13,391	1,905	2,959	8,527							
ORDER XX.—LEARNED AND ARTISTIC PROFESSIONS.	63.—RELIGION—																			
	(a) Priests, Ministers, etc.	401. Priests, ministers, preachers, missionaries, etc.	658	81	148	429	325	41	77	207	333	40	71	221						
		402. Catechists, readers, zanzana mission service, etc.	96	16	23	57	56	11	11	34	40	5	12	23						
	(b) Subsidiary religious services.	403. Exorcists, hail-verters, amulet-makers, etc.	31	4	7	20	14	1	2	11	17	3	5	9						
		404. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, convents, etc.	4,604	438	881	3,285	2,806	223	497	2,086	1,798	215	384	1,109						
		405. Church, temple, masjid, pagoda, ghat, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors and undertakers.	426	31	77	318	252	13	41	198	174	18	36	120						
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 63		5,815	570	1,136	4,109	3,453	289	628	2,536	2,362	281	508	1,573					
	64.—EDUCATION																			
		406. Administrative and inspecting officials.	28	1	8	19	16	...	6	10	22	1	2	9						
		407. Principals, professors and teachers, in colleges and schools, etc.	1,422	106	280	976	822	82	163	597	580	84	117	379						
408. Clerks, etc., on establishments of educational institutions.		79	9	11	59	40	3	5	32	39	6	6	27							
TOTAL SUB-ORDER 64		1,529	176	299	1,054	898	85	174	639	631	91	125	415							
65.—LITERATURE																				
	409. Authors, editors, journalists, ballad-makers.	34	2	11	21	20	2	5	13	14	...	6	8							
	410. Reporters, short-hand writers, book-copyists.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	411. Private secretaries and clerks.	268	33	67	168	122	17	17	78	156	10	50	90							
	412. Public scribes and copyists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	413. Service in libraries and literary institutions.	15	...	1	14	9	...	...	9	6	...	1	4						
TOTAL SUB-ORDER 65		317	35	79	203	141	29	22	100	176	16	57	103							
66.—LAW.																				
	414. Barristers, advocates and pleaders.	601	73	145	383	319	34	81	204	222	39	64	179							
	415. Solicitors and attorneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	415a. Kazi.	116	17	20	70	65	7	17	41	51	10	12	29							
	416. Law Agents, mukhtars, etc.	9	...	1	8	7	...	1	6	3	...	...	...				
	417. Articled clerks and other lawyers' clerks.	95	8	22	65	58	4	10	44	37	4	12	21							
	418. Stamp-vendors	103	20	30	141	118	14	16	88	75	6	14	55							
	419. Petition-writers	269	27	42	200	146	13	22	111	123	14	20	89							
TOTAL SUB-ORDER 66		1,283	145	269	869	713	72	147	464	570	72	122	375							
67.—MEDICINE—																				
	(a) Practitioners	420. Administrative and inspecting staff (when not returned under general head.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		421. Practitioners by diploma.	117	11	10	87	67	7	11	40	50	4	8	38						
	422. Practitioners without diploma (baid, hakim, kobira, etc.)	574	71	124	370	342	39	71	232	222	32	53	147							
	423. Dentists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	424. Oculists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	425. Vaccinators	74	14	16	44	25	7	8	30	39	7	8	24							
	426. Midwifery	204	23	29	162	16	4	7	5	128	9	22	157							
	427. Hospital and asylum matrons, assistants and apothecaries.	42	0	9	27	23	5	5	13	19	1	4	14							
	(b) Subsidiary medical services.	428. Compounders, nurses, and hospital, asylum and dispensary service.	63	10	15	38	33	2	6	25	30	8	9	73						
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 67		1,074	125	212	737	516	64	128	264	268	61	104	283					

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

Part A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—*contd.*

COUNTRY.												OCCUPATION.	Sub-order and Group.	Order.	Class.		
TOTAL.				MALES.				FEMALES.									
TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-						
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40						
91	12	14	65	45	5	2	38	46	7	12	27	390. Postal Directors, Postmasters and clerks.	61.—MISCELLANEOUS— (a) Post, etc. (b) Telegraph and Telephone.	ORDER XIX.—TRANSPORT AND STORAGE— <i>contd.</i>	CLASS E.—COMMERCE, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE— <i>contd.</i>		
386	47	67	272	254	27	35	192	132	20	32	80	391. Postal messengers, runners, etc.					
1,331	146	229	956	916	79	128	709	415	67	101	247	392. Messengers (unspecified).					
7	...	1	6	5	...	...	5	2	...	1	1	393. Telegraph officers (Government, Railway and others), and clerical and accounts establishment.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	394. Signallers and messengers.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	395. Telephone Company's service.
1,817	205	312	1,300	1,222	111	166	945	595	94	146	355	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 61					
...					
51	6	10	35	28	2	4	22	23	4	6	13	406. Warehouse owners, keepers, etc.	62.—STORAGE AND WEIGHING.				
855	123	151	581	509	60	86	363	346	61	65	218	407. Warehouse service.					
204	31	40	131	112	17	18	77	62	11	22	56	408. Porters (general).					
70	9	11	56	43	3	4	36	33	6	7	20	409. Weighmen and measurers.					
1,186	169	212	805	692	82	112	498	494	87	100	307	400. Watchmen (not village).					
1,186	169	212	805	692	82	112	498	494	87	100	307	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 62					
16,189	2,170	3,232	10,787	10,570	1,063	1,823	7,684	5,619	1,107	1,409	3,103	TOTAL ORDER XIX					
50,059	6,158	10,113	33,788	30,551	2,971	5,380	22,200	19,508	3,187	4,733	11,588	TOTAL CLASS E					
...					
1,846	207	400	1,239	1,059	98	214	747	787	109	186	492	401. Priests, ministers, preachers, missionaries, etc.	63.—RELIGION— (a) Priests, Ministers, etc. (b) Subsidiary religious services.	ORDER XX.—LEARNED AND ARTISTIC PROFESSIONS.	CLASS F.—PROFESSIONS.		
83	3	7	73	71	1	7	63	12	2	...	10	402. Catechists, readers, zanana mission service, etc.					
124	19	28	77	69	11	10	47	55	8	13	31	403. Exorcists, hail-aversers, amulet-tiers, etc.					
10,473	1,114	2,145	7,214	6,521	567	1,269	4,685	3,952	547	876	2,529	404. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, convents, etc.					
509	45	101	363	298	20	52	226	211	25	49	117	405. Church, temple, masjid, pagoda, ghat, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors and undertakers.					
13,035	1,386	2,661	8,966	8,018	697	1,558	5,763	5,017	691	1,193	3,803	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 63					
10	...	2	8	6	...	1	5	4	...	1	3	406. Administrative and inspecting officials.	64.—EDUCATION				
3,365	402	534	2,429	2,120	114	201	1,709	1,155	204	231	720	407. Principals, professors and teachers in colleges and schools, etc.					
43	7	7	29	28	0	4	12	15	1	3	11	408. Clerks, etc., on establishments of educational institutions.					
3,438	409	543	2,466	2,264	224	308	1,732	1,174	205	235	734	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 64					
5	2	1	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	409. Authors, editors, journalists, ballad-makers.	65.—LITERATURE				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410. Reporters, short-hand writers, book-copyists.
204	21	41	142	138	16	29	94	65	5	14	18	411. Private secretaries and clerks.					
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	412. Public scribes and copyists.
...	413. Service in libraries and literary institutions.					
212	23	42	147	145	18	30	97	67	5	12	50	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 65					
25	7	15	53	33	2	6	25	42	5	9	28	414. Barristers, advocates and pleaders.	66.—LAW				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415. Solicitors and attorneys.
125	9	34	82	74	4	20	50	51	5	14	32	416. Kazi.					
17	2	1	14	10	1	1	8	7	...	...	6	417. Law agents, mukhtars, etc.			
53	6	18	39	22	4	8	10	31	2	10	19	418. Articled clerks and other lawyers' clerks.					
202	17	32	153	123	7	18	98	79	10	14	55	419. Stamp-vendors.	67.—MEDICINE— (a) Practitioners. (b) Subsidiary medical services.				
148	16	25	107	95	10	14	71	53	6	11	30	420. Police-writers.					
609	87	125	428	357	26	67	262	262	29	58	296	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 66					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420. Administrative and inspecting staff (when not returned under general head.)
37	5	6	20	16	3	2	11	15	2	4	9	421. Practitioners by diploma.					
844	113	208	563	525	58	127	340	359	55	81	273	422. Practitioners without diploma (haid, hakim, kobira, etc.)					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423. Dentists.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	424. Oculists.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425. Vaccinators.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426. Midwifery.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	427. Hospital and asylum matrons, assistants and apothecaries.
19	...	2	17	16	...	2	14	3	...	...	3	428. Compounders, nurses, and hospital, asylum and dispensary service.			
1,679	177	308	1,194	1,021	80	178	444	378	98	130	703	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 67					

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

TABLE XVII.—Occupations, by Age.—

CLASS.	Order	SUB-ORDER AND GROUP.	OCCUPATION.	TOWN.											
				TOTAL.				MALES.				FEMALES.			
				TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-
				17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
CLASS E.—COMMERCE, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	ORDER XIX.—TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	61.—MESSENGER—	390. Postal Directors, Postmasters and clerks.	131	11	33	87	69	4	17	48	68	7	10	39
			391. Postal messengers, runners, etc.	338	37	50	245	238	24	36	178	94	13	14	67
			392. Messengers (unspecified).	1,394	171	234	989	841	91	111	639	553	80	121	350
			393. Telegraph officers (Government, Railway and others), and clerical and accounts establishment.	46	2	7	37	26	...	5	21	20	2	2	16
			394. Signallers and messengers.	14	4	1	9	7	1	1	5	7	3	...	4
			395. Telephone Company's service.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 61	1,917	225	325	1,367	1,181	120	170	891	736	105	155	476
		62.—STORAGE AND WEIGHING.	396. Warehouse owners, keepers, etc.	18	3	1	8	3	...	1	2	9	3	...	6
			397. Ware-house service.	385	45	85	255	220	27	37	156	165	18	44	90
			398. Porters (general).	3,239	465	611	2,163	2,106	211	325	1,541	1,130	222	246	622
			399. Weighmen and measurers.	588	77	116	395	323	31	63	226	259	43	53	103
			400. Watchmen (not village).	104	4	14	86	79	2	7	70	25	2	7	16
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 62	4,328	594	897	2,901	2,734	306	433	1,995	1,588	288	394	906
		Total Order XIX		13,498	1,782	2,570	9,146	8,359	896	1,380	6,083	5,139	886	1,190	3,083
		Total Class E		32,299	3,759	6,385	22,155	18,908	1,854	3,426	13,628	13,391	1,905	2,959	8,527
CLASS F.—PROFESSIONS	ORDER XX.—LEARNED AND ARTISTIC PROFESSIONS.	63.—RELIGION—	401. Priests, ministers, preachers, missionaries, etc.	658	81	148	429	325	41	77	207	333	40	71	222
			402. Catechists, readers, zanana mission service, etc.	96	16	23	57	56	11	11	34	40	5	12	23
			403. Exorcists, hail-aversers, amulet-makers, etc.	31	4	7	20	14	1	2	11	17	3	5	9
			404. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, convents, etc.	4,604	434	881	3,285	2,806	223	497	2,086	1,798	215	384	1,199
			405. Church, temple, masjid, pagoda, ghat, burla or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors and undertakers.	426	31	77	318	252	13	41	198	174	18	36	120
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 63	5,815	579	1,136	4,100	3,453	289	628	2,336	2,168	281	508	1,573
		64.—EDUCATION	406. Administrative and inspecting officials.	28	1	8	19	16	...	6	10	12	1	2	0
			407. Principals, professors and teachers, in colleges and schools, etc.	1,422	160	280	976	822	82	103	597	580	84	117	379
			408. Clerks, etc., on establishments of educational institutions.	79	9	11	59	40	3	5	32	39	6	6	27
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 64	1,529	176	299	1,054	898	85	174	639	631	91	125	415
		65.—LITERATURE	409. Authors, editors, journalists, ballad-makers.	34	2	11	21	20	2	5	13	14	...	6	8
			410. Reporters, short-hand writers, book-copyists.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			411. Private secretaries and clerks.	268	31	67	168	112	17	17	78	156	16	50	90
			412. Public scribes and copyists.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			413. Service in libraries and literary institutions.	15	...	1	14	9	...	...	9	6	...	1	4
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 65	317	35	79	203	141	19	22	100	176	16	57	103
		66.—LAW.	414. Barristers, advocates and pleaders.	601	73	145	383	319	34	81	204	222	39	64	179
			415. Solicitors and attorneys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			415a. Kazi.	116	17	20	70	65	7	17	41	51	10	12	29
			416. Law Agents, mukhtars, etc.	9	...	1	8	7	...	1	6	3	...	...	2
			417. Articled clerks and other lawyers' clerks.	95	8	22	65	58	4	10	41	37	4	12	21
			418. Stamp-vendors.	103	20	30	141	118	14	16	88	75	6	14	55
			419. Petition-writers.	269	27	42	200	146	13	22	111	123	14	20	89
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 66	1,223	145	269	869	713	72	147	494	570	73	122	375
		67.—MEDICINE—	420. Administrative and inspecting staff (when not returned under general head.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			421. Practitioners by diploma.	117	11	10	87	67	7	11	40	50	4	8	38
			422. Practitioners without diploma (baid, hakim, kobira, etc.)	574	71	124	379	322	39	71	232	232	32	53	147
			423. Dentists.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			424. Oculists.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			425. Vaccinators.	74	14	16	44	35	7	8	20	39	7	8	24
			426. Midwifery.	204	23	30	151	126	4	7	5	128	9	22	137
			427. Hospital and asylum matrons, assistants and apothecaries.	42	6	9	27	23	5	5	13	19	1	4	14
			428. Compounders, nurses, and hospital, asylum and dispensary service.	63	10	15	38	33	2	6	25	30	8	9	13
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 67	1,074	125	212	737	516	64	126	394	468	61	104	283

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

Part A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—*contd.*

COUNTRY.												OCCUPATION.	Suborder and Group.	Order.	CLASS.
TOTAL.				MALES.				FEMALES.							
TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-				
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40				
91	12	14	65	45	5	2	38	46	7	12	27	320. Postal Directors, Postmasters and clerks.	61.—MESSAGE— (a) Post, etc., (b) Telegraph and Telephone.	ORDER XIX.—TRANSPORT AND STORAGE— CLASS E.—CONVEYER, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE—	
386	47	67	272	254	27	35	192	132	20	32	80	301. Postal messengers, runners, etc.			
1,331	146	229	956	915	79	128	709	415	67	101	247	302. Messengers (unspecified).			
7	...	1	6	5	5	2	...	1	1	303. Telegraph officers (Government, Railway and others), and clerical and accounts establishment.	62.—STORAGE AND WEIGHING.		
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	304. Signallers and messengers.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305. Telephone Company's service.
1,817	205	312	1,300	1,222	111	166	945	595	94	146	355	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 61			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306. Warehouse owners, keepers, etc.
51	6	10	35	28	2	4	22	23	4	6	11	307. Warehouse service.			
855	123	151	581	509	60	86	363	346	61	65	218	308. Porters (general).			
204	31	40	133	112	17	18	77	92	14	22	59	309. Weighmen and measurers.			
79	9	11	56	43	3	4	36	33	6	7	20	310. Watchmen (not village).			
1,186	169	212	805	692	82	112	498	494	87	100	307	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 62			
16,189	2,170	3,232	10,787	10,570	1,063	1,823	7,684	5,619	1,107	1,409	3,103	TOTAL ORDER XIX			
50,059	6,158	10,113	33,788	30,551	2,971	5,380	22,200	19,508	3,187	4,733	11,588	TOTAL CLASS E			
1,846	207	400	1,239	1,059	98	214	747	787	109	186	492	401. Priests, ministers, preachers, missionaries, etc.	63.—RELIGION— (a) Priests, Ministers, etc., (b) Subsidiary religious services.	ORDER XX.—LEARNED AND ARTISTIC PROFESSIONS. CLASS F.—PROFESSIONS.	
83	3	7	73	71	1	7	63	12	2	...	10	402. Catechists, readers, zanzana mission service, etc.			
124	10	28	77	69	11	16	42	55	8	12	31	403. Exorcists, hail-aversers, amulet-tiers, etc.			
10,473	1,114	2,145	7,214	6,521	597	1,200	4,685	3,952	547	876	2,529	404. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, convents, etc.			
509	45	101	363	298	20	52	226	212	25	49	137	405. Church, temple, masjid, pagoda, ghat, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors and undertakers.			
13,035	1,386	2,682	8,966	8,018	697	1,558	5,763	5,017	691	1,223	3,903	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 63			
10	...	2	8	6	...	1	5	4	...	1	3	406. Administrative and inspecting officials.	64.—EDUCATION		
3,395	492	534	2,429	2,230	114	301	1,799	1,255	204	231	720	407. Principals, professors and teachers in colleges and schools, etc.			
43	7	7	39	28	6	4	18	15	1	3	11	408. Clerks, etc., on establishments of educational institutions.			
3,438	499	543	2,466	2,264	224	308	1,732	1,274	205	235	734	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 64	65.—LITERATURE		
5	2	1	2	4	2	1	1	2	...	...	2	409. Authors, editors, journalists, ballad-makers.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410. Reporters, short-hand writers, book-copyists.
204	21	41	142	139	16	29	94	65	5	14	28	411. Private secretaries and clerks.			
3	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	412. Public scribes and copyists.
212	23	42	147	145	18	30	97	67	5	12	50	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 65	66.—LAW		
75	7	15	53	33	2	6	25	42	5	9	24	414. Barristers, advocates and pleaders.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415. Solicitors and attorneys.
125	9	34	82	74	4	20	50	51	5	14	32	416. Kazi.			
17	2	14	20	10	1	1	8	7	1	...	6	417. Law agents, mukhtars, etc.			
52	6	18	29	22	4	8	10	31	2	10	19	418. Articled clerks and other lawyers' clerks.	67.—MEDICINE— (a) Practitioners, (b) Subsidiary medical services.		
202	17	32	153	123	7	12	68	79	10	14	55	419. Stamp-vendors.			
148	16	25	107	95	10	14	71	53	6	11	30	420. Petition-writers.			
609	57	126	428	357	26	67	262	263	29	58	196	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 66			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420. Administrative and inspecting staff (when not returned under general head.)
32	5	6	20	16	3	2	11	15	2	4	9	421. Practitioners by diploma.	(a) Practitioners		
224	113	208	503	525	58	127	340	350	55	81	223	422. Practitioners without diploma (haid, hakim, kobira, etc.)			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423. Dentists.
...	424. Oculists.	(b) Subsidiary medical services.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425. Vaccinators.
69	9	10	50	40	4	5	31	20	5	5	10	426. Midwifery.			
665	47	80	538	99	15	42	42	566	32	33	406	427. Hospital and asylum matrons, assistants and apothecaries.			
12	2	...	6	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	428. Compounders, nurses, and hospital, asylum and dispensary service.
1,679	177	308	1,194	701	20	198	444	978	98	130	953	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 67			

Table XVII.—A.—Occupations, by Age.

TABLE XVII.—Occupations, by Age.—

Class	Order	Sub-order and Group	Occupation	PROVINCIAL					
				TOTAL.				MALES.	
				TOTAL.	0—4	5—14	15—	TOTAL.	0—4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CLASS F.—PROFESSIONS— <small>ORDER XX.—LEARNED AND ARTISTIC PROFESSIONS— ORDER XXI.—SPORT AND AMUSEMENTS.</small>	ORDER XX.—LEARNED AND ARTISTIC PROFESSIONS— <small>ORDER XXI.—SPORT AND AMUSEMENTS.</small>	68.—ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING							
		(a) Engineers, Architects and Surveyors.	429. Administrative and inspecting staff . . . 430. Civil engineers and architects . . . 431. Topographical, archaeological and revenue surveyors.	59 21 21	8 2 0	16 0 0	35 13 0	51 14 0	6 2 0
		(b) Subsidiary Staff	432. Draughtsmen and operators in survey offices, overseers, etc. 433. Clerks, etc., in offices of the above . .	215 163	20 24	37 39	158 100	117 111	10 15
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 68 .	458	54	98	306	293	33
		69.—OTHER SCIENCES							
		(a) Astronomy, etc.	434. Astronomers and meteorologists and establishments. 435. Botanists, naturalists and officers of scientific institutions. 436. Metallurgists . . . . .	......	......	......	......	......	......
		(b) Minor Sciences .	437. Astrologers, genealogists and horoscope-casters. 438. Almanack makers and sellers 439. Diviners (selectors of wells and house-sites, etc.)	34	6	4	24	25	3
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 69 .	34	6	4	24	25	3
		70.—PICTORIAL ART AND SCULPTURE.	440. Painters, superintendents of schools of art, etc. 441. Sculptors 442. Photographers	49 .. 17	5 .. 1	8 .. 8	36 .. 8	23 .. 12	1 .. 1
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 70 .	66	6	16	44	35	2
CLASS G.—INDE- FINITE AND INDE- PENDENT.	ORDER XXII.—COMPLEX OCCU- PATIONS.	71.—MUSIC, ACTING, DANCING.	443. Music composers and teachers . . . 444. Band-masters and players (not military) . 445. Piano-tuners 446. Actors, singers and dancers and their accompanists.	6 5,669 .. 1,203	.. 1,020 .. 87	.. 1,336 .. 201	6 3,313 .. 915	3 3,943 .. 692	.. 539 .. 33
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 71 .	6,878	1,107	1,537	4,234	4,638	572
			TOTAL ORDER XX .	36,438	4,298	7,349	24,791	22,197	2,188
		72.—SPORT	447. Race-course service, book-makers, jockeys, etc. 448. Shikaris, falconers and bird-catchers . . 449. Huntsmen, whippers-in . . . . .	.. 1,366 ..	.. 243 ..	.. 435 ..	.. 688 ..	.. 795 ..	.. 115 ..
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 72 .	1,366	243	435	688	795	115
		73.—EXHIBITION AND GAMES.							
		(a) Catching, training and exhibiting animals.	450. Exhibitors of trained animals (bulls, bears, snakes, monkeys, etc.) 451. Circus owners, managers, etc. . . . 452. Cock and pigeon fanciers	474	67	127	280	277	28
		(b) Conjuring, fortune-telling and other exhibitions.	453. Buffoons 454. Story and ballad reciters 455. Exhibitors of puppets and pictures . . 456. Conjurers and fortune-tellers . . . .	.. 263 491 10	.. 39 43 ..	.. 60 116 1	.. 164 333 9	.. 164 387 10	.. 14 23 ..
		(c) Acrobatics and athletics.	457. Tumblers, acrobats, wrestlers, professional cricketers, etc.	830	126	255	458	589	89
		(d) Service of places of entertainment.	458. Swing and merry-go-round keepers . 459. Tennis and racket court, gymkhana and boat club service. 460. Billiard-room and theatre ownership, managership and service.	31 .. 16	4 .. 4	8 .. 3	19 .. 9	23 .. 9	3 .. 2
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 73 .	2,224	288	570	1,272	1,469	269
			TOTAL ORDER XXI .	3,490	525	1,005	1,960	2,254	274
			TOTAL CLASS F. .	39,928	4,823	8,354	26,751	24,451	2,462
CLASS G.—INDE- FINITE AND INDE- PENDENT.	ORDER XXII.—COMPLEX OCCU- PATIONS.	461. Village, etc., combined functions . .		..	..	..	..	..	..
			TOTAL ORDER XXII .	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

Part A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—*contd.*

TOTAL.						OCCUPATION.	Sub-order and Group	Order, Class.
MALES.		FEMALES.						
5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-			
11	12	13	14	15	16			
...	439. Administrative and inspecting staff . . .	(a) Engineers, Architects and Surveyors.	ORDER XX.—LEARNED AND ARTISTIC PROFESSIONS— <i>cont.</i>
13	32	8	2	3	5	439. Civil engineers and architects . . .		
4	8	7	...	2	...	431. Topographical, archaeological and revenue surveyors.		
18	80	98	10	19	69	432. Draughtsmen and operators in survey offices, etc., etc.		
28	68	58	9	11	32	433. Clerks, etc., in offices of the above . . .		
63	197	165	21	35	109	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 68		
...	434. Astronomers and meteorologists and establishments.	69.—OTHER SCIENCES.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	435. Botanists, naturalists, and officers of scientific institutions.
...	...	...	...	...	...	435. Metallurgists
3	19	9	3	1	5	437. Astrologers, genealogists and horoscope-makers.	(b) Minor Sciences.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	438. Almanack-makers and sellers . . .
...	...	...	...	...	...	439. Diviners (selectors of well and house-sites, etc.)
3	19	9	3	1	5	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 69		
3	19	26	4	5	17	440. Painters, superintendents of schools of art, etc.	70.—PICTORIAL ART AND SCULPTURE.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	441. Sculptors
5	6	5	...	3	2	442. Photographers		
8	25	31	4	8	19	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 70		
...	3	3	3	443. Music composers and teachers . . .	71.—MUSIC, ACTING, DANCING.	
825	2,579	1,735	481	511	734	444. Band-masters and players (not military) . .		
...	...	...	...	...	...	445. Piano-tuners
107	552	511	54	94	303	446. Actors, singers and dancers and their accompanists.		
934	3,134	2,440	535	605	1,100	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 71		
4,226	15,783	14,241	2,110	3,123	9,008	TOTAL ORDER XX		
...	447. Race-course service, book-makers, jockeys, etc.	72.—SPORT . . .	
250	430	571	128	185	258	448. Shikaris, falconers and bird-catchers . .		
...	...	...	...	...	...	449. Huntsmen, whippers-in
250	430	571	128	185	258	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 72		
75	174	197	39	52	106	450. Exhibitors of trained animals (bulls, bears, snakes, monkeys, etc.)	(a) Catching, training and exhibiting animals.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	451. Circus owners, managers, etc.
...	...	...	...	...	...	452. Cock and pigeon fanciers
...	453. Buffoons	(b) Conjuring, fortune telling and other exhibitions.	
33	117	99	25	27	47	454. Story and ballad reciters		
79	285	104	19	37	48	455. Exhibitors of puppets and pictures . . .		
1	9	...	...	...	...	456. Conjurers and fortune-tellers
181	219	250	37	74	130	457. Tumblers, acrobats, wrestlers, professional cricketers, etc.	(c) Acrobatics and athletics.	
6	14	8	1	2	5	458. Swing and merry-go-round keepers . .	(d) Services of places of entertainment.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	459. Tennis and racket court, gymkhana and boat club service.
8	5	7	2	1	4	460. Billiard-room and theatre ownership, management and service.		
377	923	665	123	193	349	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 73		
627	1,353	1,236	251	378	607	TOTAL ORDER XXI		
4,853	17,136	15,477	2,361	3,501	9,615	TOTAL CLASS F		
...	461. Village, etc., combined functions . . .		
...	TOTAL ORDER XXII		

ORDER XXII.—COMPLEX OCCUPATIONS.
CLASS G.—INDEPENDENT AND FINITE AND INDEPENDENT.

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

TABLE XVII.—Occupations, by Age.—

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Occupation.	TOWN.											
				TOTAL.				MALES.				FEMALES.			
				TOTAL.	0—4	5—14	15—	TOTAL.	0—4	5—14	15—	TOTAL.	0—4	5—14	15—
				17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
CLASS F.—PROFESSIONS—TOWN.	ORDER XX.—LEARNED AND ARTISTIC PROFESSIONS—TOWN.	68.—ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING—													
		(a) Engineers, Architects and Surveyors.	429. Administrative and inspecting staff. 430. Civil Engineers and architects. 431. Topographical, archeological and revenue surveyors. 432. Draughtsmen and operators in survey offices, overseers, etc. 433. Clerks, etc., in offices of the above.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b) Subordinate staff.		53	6	13	34	47	5	11	31	6	1	2	3
				9	2	2	5	8	2	2	4	1	...	...	1
				152	15	26	111	74	8	11	55	78	7	15	56
				122	15	34	73	83	10	24	40	39	5	10	24
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 68	336	38	75	223	212	25	48	139	124	13	27	84
		69.—OTHER SCIENCES—													
		(a) Astronomy, etc.	434. Astronomers and meteorologists, and establishments. 435. Botanists, naturalists, and officers of scientific institutions. 436. Metallurgists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b) Minor sciences.	437. Astrologers, genealogists and horoscope-casters. 438. Almanack-makers and sellers. 439. Diviners (selectors of well and house sites, etc.)	8	2	...	6	4	1	...	3	4	1	...	3
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 69	8	2	...	6	4	1	...	3	4	1	...	3
CLASS F.—PROFESSIONS—TOWN.	ORDER XX.—LEARNED AND ARTISTIC PROFESSIONS—TOWN.	70.—PICTORIAL ART AND SCULPTURE.	440. Painters, superintendents of schools of art, etc. 441. Sculptors 442. Photographers	37	5	6	26	14	1	2	11	23	4	4	15
				27	1	8	8	12	1	5	6	5	...	3	3
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 70	54	6	14	34	26	2	7	17	28	4	7	17
		71.—MUSIC, ACTING, DANCING.	443. Music composers and teachers 444. Band masters and players (not military). 445. Piano-tuners 446. Actors, singers and dancers and their accompanists.	3 1,829	...	...	3 1,101	3 1,268	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
				343	28	51	254	163	16	21	126	180	22	30	128
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 71	2,175	341	476	1,358	1,434	193	278	963	741	148	198	395
			TOTAL ORDER XX	12,591	1,438	2,560	8,693	7,397	750	1,412	5,238	5,194	688	1,148	3,358
		72.—SPORT	447. Race-course service, book makers, jockeys, etc. 448. Shikaris, falconers and bird catchers. 449. Huntmen, whippers-in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 72	53	20	16	17	31	10	6	15	22	10	10	2
		73.—EXHIBITION AND GAMES—													
CLASS F.—PROFESSIONS—TOWN.	ORDER XXI.—SPORT AND AMUSEMENTS.	(a) Catching, training and exhibiting animals.	450. Exhibitors of trained animals (bulls, bears, snakes, monkeys, etc.). 451. Circus owners, managers, etc. 452. Cock and pigeon fanciers	32	2	3	28	20	1	3	26	3	1	...	3
		(b) Conjurors, fortune-telling and other exhibitions.	453. Hurlers 454. Story and ballad reciters 455. Exhibitors of puppets and pictures. 456. Conjurors and fortune-tellers	26 9	3 ...	10 1	22 8	25 8	2 ...	8 1	15 7	10 1	...	...	...
		(c) Acrobatics and athletics.	457. Tumblers, acrobats, wrestlers, professional cricketers, etc. 458. Swing and merry-go-round keepers	21 10	10 2	14 2	27 6	31 3	10 1	14 ...	27 2	...	...	...	...
		(d) Service of places of entertainment.	459. Tennis and racket court, gymkhana and boat club service. 460. Billiard room and theatre ownership, managership and service.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 73	154	22	23	100	126	16	28	82	28	5	5	18
			TOTAL ORDER XXI	207	41	49	117	157	26	34	97	50	15	15	20
			TOTAL CLASS F	12,798	1,479	2,609	8,710	7,554	776	1,446	5,332	5,244	703	1,163	3,378
		ORDER XXII.—INDEPENDENT AND COMPLEX OCCUPATIONS.	461. Village, etc., combined functions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL ORDER XXII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

Part A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—*contd.*

COUNTRY.												OCCUPATION.	Sub-order and Group.	Order.	Class.		
TOTAL.				MALES.				FEMALES.									
TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-						
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	429. Administrative and inspecting staff	(a) Engineers, Architects and Surveyors.		
6	3	3	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	...	430. Civil Engineers and architects					
12	...	4	8	6	...	3	4	6	...	2	4	431. Topographical, archaeological and revenue surveyors.					
63	5	11	47	43	2	7	34	20	3	4	13	432. Draughtsmen and operators in survey offices, overseers, etc.	(b) Subsidiary Staff				
41	9	5	27	28	5	4	19	13	4	1	8	433. Clerks, etc., in offices of the above.					
122	16	23	83	81	8	15	58	41	8	8	25	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 68					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434. Astronomers and meteorologists, and establishments.	(a) Astronomy, etc.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435. Botanists, naturalists, and officers of scientific institutions.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	436. Meteorologists			
26	4	4	18	21	2	3	10	5	2	1	2	437. Astrologers, genealogists and horoscope-casters.	(b) Minor sciences.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438. Almanack-makers and scribes.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	439. Diviners (selectors of well and house sites, etc.)			
26	4	4	18	21	2	3	10	5	2	1	2	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 69					
12	...	3	10	9	...	1	8	3	...	1	2	440. Painters, superintendents of schools of Art, etc.	70.—PICTORIAL ART AND SCULPTURE				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	441. Sculptors			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	442. Photographers			
12	...	3	10	9	...	1	8	3	...	1	2	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 70					
3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	443. Music composers and teachers	71.—MUSIC, ACTING, DANCING.		
3,842	717	941	2,122	2,675	362	568	1,745	1,165	355	343	407	444. Band masters and players (not military).					
160	40	150	661	529	17	86	426	331	32	64	235	445. Piano-tuners					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	446. Actors, singers and dancers and their accompanists.			
4,793	766	1,061	2,876	3,204	379	654	2,171	1,499	387	407	795	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 71					
23,847	2,860	4,789	16,198	14,800	1,438	2,814	10,548	9,047	1,422	1,976	5,660	TOTAL ORDER XX					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	447. Race-course service, book makers, jockeys, etc.	72.—SPORT		
1,313	223	419	671	764	105	244	415	549	118	175	250	448. Shikaris, falconers and bird catchers.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449. Huntsmen, whippers-in			
1,313	223	419	671	764	105	244	415	549	118	175	250	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 72					
441	65	124	251	247	27	72	148	194	38	52	104	450. Exhibitors of trained animals (bulls, bears, snakes, monkeys, etc.)	(a) Catching, training and exhibiting animals.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	451. Circus owners, managers, etc.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	452. Cock and pigeon fanciers			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453. Buffoons	(b) Conjuring, fortune-telling and other exhibitions.		
228	36	50	142	139	13	35	102	89	34	25	40	454. Story and ballad reciters					
482	42	115	315	379	23	78	278	103	19	37	47	455. Exhibitors of puppets and pictures.					
10	...	1	9	10	...	1	0	...	...	...	...	456. Conjurers and fortune-tellers	(c) Acrobatics and Athletics.		
798	116	241	431	538	79	167	292	250	37	74	139	457. Tumblers, acrobats, wrestlers, professional cricketers, etc.					
21	3	6	13	20	2	6	12	1	...	...	1	458. Swing and merry-go-round keepers.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459. Tennis and racket court, gymkhana and boat club service.	(d) Service of places of entertainment.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460. Billiard room and theatre ownership, managership and service.			
1,970	261	537	1,172	1,333	143	349	841	637	118	186	321	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 73					
3,283	484	956	1,843	2,097	248	593	1,256	1,186	236	363	587	TOTAL ORDER XXI					
27,130	3,344	5,745	18,041	16,997	1,696	3,407	11,804	10,233	1,658	2,338	6,237	TOTAL CLASS F					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	461. Village, etc., combined functions.	ORDER XXII.—COMBINED OCCUPATIONS.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL ORDER XXII			
												ORDER XX.—LEARNED AND ARTISTIC PROFESSIONS—contd.				CLASS F.—PROFESSIONS—contd.	
												ORDER XXI.—SPORT AND AMUSEMENTS.				ORDER XXII.—COMBINED OCCUPATIONS.	
																CLASS G.—INDEFINITE AND INDEPENDENT.	

Table XVII.—A.—Occupations, by Age.

TABLE XVII.—Occupations, by Age.—

					PROVINCIAL.					
Class	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	OCCUPATION.	TOTAL.				MALES.		
				TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
CLASS C.—INDEFINITE AND INDEPENDENT — 1961-2.	ORDER XXIII.—INDEFINITE.	74.—UNSKILLED LABOUR.								
		(a) Special branches	461. Well-sinkers	98	8	21	60	71	8	
			462. Tank diggers and excavators	20	...	6	23	10	...	
			463. Road, canal and railway labourers	17,035	2,205	3,910	10,824	9,751	1,164	
			464. Quarrymen (stone-splitters, etc.)	3,888	600	1,024	2,264	2,188	278	
			465. Miners (unspecified)	60	7	23	30	31	4	
		(b) General	466. Rice-pounders and huskers	8,130	534	1,271	6,325	1,176	200	
			467. General labour	103,383	10,034	28,668	55,681	44,587	8,567	
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 74	132,632	12,482	34,949	75,801	57,750	10,227	
		75.—UNDEFINED, ETC.	168. Undefined and disreputable means { a. Disreputable	2,147	184	368	1,795	345	84	
b. Undenied	2,573			752	644	1,177	1,265	366		
c. Dependent	1,242			357	228	557	503	170		
TOTAL SUB-ORDER 75	6,162			1,293	1,240	3,520	2,113	620		
TOTAL ORDER XXIII	138,794			23,775	36,289	78,730	59,863	10,847		
	ORDER XXIV.—INDEPENDENT OF WORK.	76.—PROPERTY AND ALMS.								
		(a) Property and allowances.	469. House-rent, shares and other property not being land	2,069	314	528	1,227	1,008	144	
			470. Allowances from patrons or relatives	65	25	87	23	29	12	
			471. Educational or other endowments, scholarships, etc.	225	10	78	137	204	6	
		(b) Charity and endowment.	472. Mendicancy (not being affiliated to a religious order)	46,927	5,567	9,892	31,468	27,485	2,084	
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 76	49,886	5,916	10,515	32,855	28,726	2,246	
		77.—SUPPORTED AT THE PUBLIC CHARGE.	(a) Pension	473. Pension, civil services	125	15	30	80	68	11
				474. Pension, military services	226	23	67	136	126	12
				475. Pension, unspecified	1,592	149	351	1,092	842	75
				476. Prisoners, under trial	74
477. Prisoners, for debt	5			...	...	73	73	...	
478. Prisoners, convicted or in reformatories, etc.	815			3	4	803	790	2		
TOTAL SUB-ORDER 77	2,837			190	453	2,194	1,904	100		
TOTAL ORDER XXIV	52,123			6,106	10,968	35,049	30,630	2,946		
Total Class G				190,917	29,881	47,257	113,779	90,493	13,793	

Table XVII.—A.—Occupations, by Age.

Part A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—concl'd.

TOTAL.						OCCUPATION.	Sub-order and Group.	Order.	Class.
MALES.		FEMALES.							
5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-				
11	12	13	14	15	16				
11	52	87	...	10	17	461. Well-sinkers	74.—UNSKILLED LABOUR	ORDER XXIII.—INDEFINITE.	CLASS G.—INDEFINITE AND INDEPENDENT — 1914.
3	8	19	...	4	15	462. Tank diggers and excavators			
2,044	6,843	7,887	1,131	1,872	4,831	463. Road, canal and railway labourers			
563	1,343	1,706	322	462	922	464. Quarrymen (stone-splitters, etc.)			
8	19	38	3	15	20	465. Miners (unspecified)			
517	455	6,958	328	754	5,870	466. Rice-pounders and huskers			
13,622	22,338	58,856	10,471	15,006	33,319	467. General labour			
16,766	30,737	74,888	18,855	18,183	44,444	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 74			
110	151	2,008	100	258	1,644	468. Undefined and dis- (a. Disreputable	75.—UNDEFINED, ETC.		
318	581	1,308	386	320	596	reputable means (b. Undefined			
160	173	739	187	168	384	of livelihood. (c. Dependent			
588	905	4,049	673	758	2,684	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 75	ORDER XXIV.—INDEPENDENT OF WORK.		
17,354	31,662	78,931	12,928	18,935	47,068	Total Order XXIII			
286	578	1,061	170	242	649	469. House-rent, shares and other property not being land.	76.—PROPERTY AND ALMS.		
9	8	36	13	8	15	470. Allowances from patrons or relatives			
74	124	22	4	4	13	471. Educational or other endowments, scholar- ships, etc.			
5,469	19,332	19,448	2,883	4,421	12,135	472. Mendicancy not being affiliated to a reli- gious order.	(b) Charity and endowment.		
8,838	20,048	20,560	3,070	4,677	18,813	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 76			
15	42	57	4	15	38	473. Pension, civil services	77.—SUPPORTED AT THE PUBLIC CHARGE.		
35	79	100	11	32	57	474. Pension, military services			
186	551	750	74	105	511	474a. Pension, unspecified			
...	...	...	...	...	...	475. Inmates of asylums, etc.
1	72	1	...	...	1	476. Prisoners under trial	
...	5	...	...	...	...	477. Prisoners for debt
3	785	25	1	1	23	478. Prisoners convicted or in reformatories, etc.			
240	1,364	933	90	213	630	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 77	ORDER XXIV.—INDEPENDENT OF WORK.		
6,078	21,606	21,493	3,160	4,890	13,443	Total Order XXIV			
22,432	53,268	100,484	16,098	23,825	60,511	Total Class G			

Table XVII—A.—Occupations, by Age.

TABLE XVII.—Occupations, by Age.—

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Occupation.	TOWN.											
				TOTAL.				MALES.				FEMALES.			
				TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-
				17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
CLASS G.—INDEFINITE AND INDEPENDENT—cont.	ORDER XXIII.—INDEFINITE.	74.—UNSKILLED LABOUR.													
		(a) Special branches.	461. Well-sinkers	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
			462. Tank diggers and excavators .	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
			463. Road, canal and railway labourers.	3,582	426	780	2,376	2,003	232	421	1,350	1,579	194	359	1,026
			464. Quarrymen (stone-splitters, etc.)	639	102	179	358	367	59	112	196	272	43	67	162
		(b) General.	465. Miners (unspecified)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			466. Rice-pounders and huskers . .	3,351	215	538	2,598	432	84	246	108	2,013	131	202	2,400
			467. General labour	12,651	1,922	3,113	7,616	5,707	904	1,502	3,241	6,944	1,018	1,551	4,375
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 74	20,226	2,665	4,610	12,951	8,517	1,279	2,341	4,897	11,709	1,386	2,269	8,064
		75.—UNDEFINED, ETC.	468. Undefined and { a. Disreputable b. Undeclared c. Dependent	1,033	62	154	817	120	28	40	52	913	34	114	765
	ORDER XXIV.—INDEPENDENT OF WORK.	76.—PROPERTY AND ALMS.	469. House-rent, shares and other property not being land.	8	...	1	7	4	...	2	3	4	...	...	4
		(a) Property and allowances.	470. Allowances from patrons or relatives.	143	3	26	114	134	3	25	106	9	...	1	8
		(b) Charity and endowment.	471. Educational or other endowments, scholarship, etc.	8,705	897	1,070	6,138	4,905	419	933	3,543	3,720	478	737	2,495
			472. Mendicancy (not being affiliated to a religious order).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 76	9,369	937	1,803	6,629	5,369	438	1,016	3,925	4,000	499	787	2,714
		77.—SUPPORTED AT THE PUBLIC CHARGE.													
		(a) Pension	473. Pension, civil services . . .	114	14	28	72	63	10	15	38	51	4	13	34
			474. Pension, military services . .	170	19	48	103	93	10	25	58	77	0	23	45
			474a. Pension unspecified	1,168	105	264	799	618	51	147	420	550	54	117	379
		(b) Prisoners	475. Inmates of asylums, etc. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			476. Prisoners, under trial	58	...	1	51	...	...	1	50	...	...	...	1
			477. Prisoners for debt	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
			478. Prisoners, convicted or in reformatories &c. .	754	3	4	747	730	2	3	725	84	1	1	82
			TOTAL SUB-ORDER 77	2,063	141	345	1,777	1,560	73	191	1,296	703	66	154	482
			TOTAL ORDER XXIV	11,632	1,078	2,148	8,406	6,929	511	1,207	5,211	4,703	567	941	3,195
			TOTAL CLASS G	33,548	3,913	7,082	22,553	15,847	1,874	3,668	10,305	17,701	2,039	3,414	12,248

Table XVII.—A.—Occupations, by Age.

Part A.--PROVINCIAL SUMMARY--concl'd.

COUNTRY.												OCCUPATION.	Sub-order and Group.	Order.	Class.		
TOTAL.				MALES.				FEMALES.									
TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-	TOTAL.	0-4	5-14	15-						
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40						
97	8	21	63	71	8	11	52	86	..	10	16	461. Well sinkers	74.—UNSKILLED LABOUR.	(a) Special branches.	ORDER XXIII.—INDEFINITE.		
27	...	6	21	8	...	2	6	19	..	4	15	462. Tank diggers and excavators					
13,483	1,869	3,130	8,448	7,748	932	1,623	5,191	5,705	937	1,513	3,255	463. Road, canal, and railway labourers					
3,849	498	845	1,906	1,815	219	450	1,146	1,434	270	395	760	464. Quarrymen (stone-splitters, etc.)					
69	7	23	39	31	4	8	19	38	3	15	20	465. Miners (unspecified)					
4,779	319	731	3,727	740	122	271	347	4,039	197	462	1,380	466. Rice-pounders and huskers	(b) General				
99,738	17,110	25,575	48,048	38,880	7,403	12,760	19,497	51,918	9,453	13,515	28,044	467. General labour					
112,406	19,827	30,339	68,250	49,833	8,948	14,485	25,860	63,173	10,869	15,914	36,390	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 74					
1,314	122	214	978	825	56	70	99	1,089	66	144	879	468. Undefined and (a. Disreputable means of livelihood (c. Dependent.	75.—UNDEFINED, ETC.				
8,817	686	545	985	1,004	318	261	503	1,123	359	382	483						
941	315	257	390	393	152	135	106	548	163	122	263						
4,472	1,123	1,016	2,333	1,712	536	468	708	2,760	587	548	1,695	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 75					
116,878	20,940	31,355	64,583	50,945	9,484	14,893	26,568	65,933	11,466	16,462	38,015	TOTAL ORDER XXIII.					
1,556	277	422	857	772	128	220	415	784	149	193	442	469. House-rent, shares and other property not being land.	76.—PROPERTY AND ASSETS	(a) Property and allowances.	ORDER XXIV.—INDEPENDENT OF WORK.		
57	25	16	16	25	12	8	5	32	13	8	11	470. Allowances from patrons or relatives					
82	7	52	23	70	3	49	18	12	4	3	5	471. Educational or other endowments, scholarships, etc.				(b) Charity and endowment.	
38,222	4,070	8,222	25,130	22,490	2,265	4,530	15,689	15,732	2,405	3,686	9,641	472. Mendicancy (not being affiliated to a religious order).					
39,917	4,070	8,712	26,226	23,357	2,406	4,822	16,127	16,560	2,571	3,890	10,090	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 76					
21	1	2	8	5	1	...	4	6	...	2	4	473. Pension, civil services	77.—SUPPORTED AT THE PUBLIC CHARGE.	(a) Pension			
96	4	19	13	33	2	10	21	23	2	9	12	474. Pension, military services					
44	44	87	293	224	24	39	161	200	20	49	132	474a. Pension, unspecified					
...	475. Inmates of asylums, etc.				(b) Prisoners.	
...	...	...	22	22	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	476. Prisoners under trial
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	477. Prisoners for debt
...	...	...	61	60	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	478. Prisoners convicted or in reformatories, etc.
574	49	108	417	144	27	49	268	230	22	59	149	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 77					
40,491	5,028	8,820	26,643	23,701	2,435	4,871	16,395	16,790	2,593	3,949	10,248	TOTAL ORDER XXIV					
187,369	35,968	40,175	91,226	74,646	11,919	19,794	42,063	88,723	14,049	20,411	48,263	TOTAL CLASS G					

TABLE XVII.—Part B.
Occupations, by Districts.

Table XVII.—B.—Occupations, by Districts.

TABLE XVII.—Part B.—

Class.	Order.	SUB-ORDER, GROUP AND OCCUPATION.	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.			DISTRICT AKOLA.		
			TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS A.—GOVERNMENT.	ORDER I.—ADMINISTRATION.	1. The Viceroy, Governors, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2. Officers	100	51	49	53	37	16
		3. Office Superintendents and clerks, etc.	935	542	393	795	414	381
		4. Messengers, bailiffs, etc.	2,039	1,085	954	2,811	1,573	1,238
		4A. Police, rank and file	1,254	809	445	1,058	587	471
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 1.—SERVICE OF THE IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS	4,328	2,487	1,841	4,717	2,611	2,106
		5. Inspecting and supervising officials	1	1	...	3	1	2
		6. Clerical establishments	36	23	13	33	25	8
		7. Menials	459	301	158	472	289	183
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 2.—SERVICE OF LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL BODIES	496	325	171	508	315	193
		8. Headmen, etc.	941	475	466	1,423	714	709
		9. Accountants	1,477	845	632	1,743	955	788
		11. Watchmen, etc.	8,431	5,750	2,681	9,684	6,438	3,246
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 3.—VILLAGE SERVICE	10,849	7,070	3,779	12,850	8,107	4,743
		Total Order I.—Administration	15,673	9,882	5,791	18,075	11,033	7,042
	ORDER II.—DEFENCE.	12. Officers	3	1	2	2	1	1
		13. Non-commissioned officers	52	34	18	31	21	10
		14. Followers	155	101	54	...	...	...
		15. Administrative establishments . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 4.—ARMY	210	136	74	33	22	11
		16. Officers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		17. Engineers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		18. Administrative staff . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 5.—NAVY AND MARINE . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Order II.—Defence	210	136	74	33	22	11
	ORDER III.—FOREIGN AND FEUDATORY STATE SERVICE.	19. Chiefs, consuls, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20. Clerical establishments . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		21. Menials, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 6.—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		22. Officers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		23. Privates and seamen, etc.	3	3	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 7.—ARMY AND MARINE	3	3	...	...	...	...
		Total Order III.—Foreign and Feudatory State Service	3	3	...	...	...	...
		Total Class A	15,886	10,021	5,865	18,108	11,055	7,053
CLASS B.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE.	ORDER IV.—LIVE STOCK.	24. Horse breeders, etc.	16	14	2	9	8	1
		25. Cattle breeders, etc.	622	554	68	107	83	24
		26. Herdsmen	4,860	4,043	817	3,373	2,870	503
		27. Buffalo breeders, etc.	7	6	1	2	2	...
		28. Elephant catchers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		29. Camel breeders, etc.	9	5	4	13	13	...
		30. Ass and mule breeders, etc.	19	16	3	20	18	2
		31. Sheep and goat breeders, etc.	211	168	43	460	257	203
		31A. Shepherds	929	753	176	1,699	791	908
		32. Pig breeders, etc.	8	6	2	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 8.—STOCK BREEDING AND DEALING	6,681	5,565	1,116	5,083	4,042	1,041

Table XVII.—B.—Occupations, by Districts.

Occupations, by Districts.

[illegible]

Table XVII.—B.—Occupations, by Districts.

TABLE XVII.—PART B.—

Class.	Order.	SUB-ORDER, GROUP AND OCCUPATION.	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.			DISTRICT AKOLA.		
			TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS B.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE—continued.	ORDER IV.—LIVE STOCK—contd.	33. Veterinary surgeons, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	3	1	2
		34. Farriers and gelders	7	4	3	24	13	11
		35. Horse and elephant breakers, etc.	15	10	5	6	3	3
		36. Rat, monkey-catchers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 9.—SUBSIDIARY SERVICES TO STOCK	22	14	8	33	17	16
		Total Order IV.—Live Stock	6,708	5,579	1,124	5,116	4,059	1,057
	ORDER V.—AGRICULTURE.	37. Land occupants, not cultivating	3,994	1,903	2,091	2,360	1,204	1,156
		38. Land occupants, cultivating	132,924	70,369	62,555	145,124	75,757	69,367
		39. Lessees of villages, etc.	51	25	26	...	...	...
		40. Tenants, not cultivating . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		41. Tenants, etc., cultivating	41,808	24,966	16,842	60,009	33,741	26,268
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 10.—INTEREST IN LAND	178,777	97,263	81,514	207,493	110,702	96,791
		42. Farm servants	27,027	21,381	5,646	10,775	8,548	2,227
		43. Field labourers, etc.	246,505	106,747	139,758	169,010	75,113	93,897
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 11.—AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	273,532	128,128	145,404	179,785	83,661	96,124
		44. Tea, coffee, and cinchona planters, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		45. Coconut growers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		46. Betel-vine, etc., growers	351	145	206	36	29	7
		47. Waternut growers . . . . .	...	...	...	6	3	3
		48. Cardamom, etc., growers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		49. Indigo planters, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		50. Fruit growers	29	14	15	89	52	37
		51. Market gardeners, etc.	18	10	8	1	...	1
		52. Gardeners, seedsmen, etc.	227	120	107	225	154	71
		53. Manure preparers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		54. Forest officers	8	4	4	...	...	...
		55. Forest rangers, etc.	70	47	23	60	41	19
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 12.—GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND TREES	703	340	363	417	279	138
		56. Directors of agriculture, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		57. Model-farm managers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		58. Agents and managers of land, estates, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 13.—AGRICULTURAL TRAINING AND SUPERVISION . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Order V.—Agriculture	453,012	225,731	227,281	387,695	194,642	193,053
CLASS C.—PERSONAL SERVICES.	ORDER VI.—PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD SERVICES.	Total Class B	459,715	231,310	228,405	392,811	198,701	194,110
		59. Barbers	4,951	3,231	1,720	4,610	2,923	1,687
		60. Ear-pickers	6	2	4	...	...	...
		61. Tattooers	3	3	...	6	5	1
		62. Caste mark appliers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		63. Washermen	3,281	1,613	1,668	3,358	1,698	1,660
		64. Water-carriers	413	264	149	366	247	119
		65. Cooks	470	300	180	406	298	108
		66. Indoor servants	6,562	3,138	3,424	5,241	2,830	2,411
		67. Grooms, coachmen, etc.	353	255	98	301	227	74
		68. Door-keepers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 14.—PERSONAL AND DOMESTIC SERVICES	16,039	8,796	7,243	14,288	8,228	6,060
		69. Hotel and refreshment-room keepers	23	13	9	27	10	8
		70. Rest-house, serai owners and managers, etc.	2	2	...	18	11	7
		71. Club secretaries, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 15.—NON-DOMESTIC ESTABLISHMENT	24	15	9	45	30	15
		72. Sanitary officers, etc.	5	3	2	...	...	...
		73. Sanitary inspectors, etc.	13	2	11	...	...	...
		74. Sweepers and scavengers, etc.	448	348	300	672	435	237
		75. Dust and sweepings contractors	1	1	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 16.—SANITATION	467	254	213	672	435	237
		Total Order VI.—Personal and household services	16,506	9,050	7,456	14,960	8,663	6,297
		Total Class C	476,221	240,360	235,861	607,771	303,364	304,407

Table XVII.—B.—Occupations by Districts.

Occupations, by Districts—*contd.*

DISTRICT ELIICHPUR.			DISTRICT BULDANA.			DISTRICT WUN.			DISTRICT BASIM.			RAILWAY PASSENGERS.		
TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	10	9	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	4	12	7	5	19	12	7	7	3	4	...	...	...
...
24	11	13	16	11	5	19	12	7	7	3	4	...	...	...
4,322	3,339	983	5,723	4,248	1,475	9,616	7,318	2,298	3,598	2,838	760	...	...	...
1,348	753	595	476	254	222	2,021	1,139	882	768	406	362	...	...	...
68,366	35,208	33,098	129,650	67,520	62,130	75,046	41,039	34,016	91,575	48,710	42,865	4	4	...
...
25,294	14,522	10,772	74,885	39,613	35,272	64,642	39,199	25,443	77,227	42,003	35,224	30	17	13
95,008	50,543	44,465	205,011	107,387	97,624	141,709	81,368	60,341	169,570	91,119	78,451	34	21	13
8,817	6,515	2,302	8,103	6,309	1,794	46,497	34,321	12,176	7,374	5,428	1,946	1	1	...
95,723	42,738	52,985	112,315	49,149	63,166	154,846	54,588	100,253	99,641	43,049	56,592	10	7	3
104,540	49,253	55,287	120,418	55,458	64,960	201,343	88,909	112,434	107,015	48,477	58,538	11	8	3
...
72	35	37	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	4	2	...	...	...
...
9	4	5	118	69	49	20	12	8	51	33	18	...	...	...
66	38	28	91	53	38	109	79	30	69	28	41	...	...	...
1	1	...	2	1	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	72	20	49	30	19	82	64	18	48	33	15	...	...	...
240	150	90	260	153	107	219	156	63	178	101	77	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
199,788	99,946	99,842	325,689	162,998	162,691	343,273	170,435	172,838	276,763	139,697	137,066	45	29	16
204,110	103,285	100,825	331,412	167,246	164,166	352,889	177,753	175,136	280,361	142,535	137,826	45	29	16
2,215	1,407	808	3,331	1,929	1,402	3,474	2,213	1,261	2,701	1,529	1,172	1	1	...
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,271	1,133	1,138	1,552	749	803	2,705	1,368	1,337	882	455	427	2	2	...
196	122	74	142	79	63	85	62	23	157	101	56	...	...	...
104	71	33	174	71	103	37	27	10	65	44	21	1	1	...
3,527	1,947	1,580	5,020	2,935	2,085	6,150	2,975	3,175	4,298	1,738	2,560	19	14	5
318	193	125	96	61	35	193	150	37	72	54	18	...	...	...
...
8,633	4,874	3,759	10,315	4,924	5,391	12,645	6,801	5,844	8,175	3,921	4,254	23	18	5
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	2	2	...	...	...
2	2	...	2	2	...	13	10	3	3	2	1	...	...	...
...
3	2	1	2	2	...	14	11	3	7	4	3	...	...	...
...
391	226	165	254	133	121	218	125	93	82	46	36	...	...	...
3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
394	229	165	255	134	121	218	125	93	82	46	36	...	...	...
9,080	5,105	3,925	10,572	5,060	5,512	12,877	6,937	5,940	8,264	3,971	4,293	23	18	5
9,080	5,105	3,925	10,572	5,060	5,512	12,877	6,937	5,940	8,264	3,971	4,293	23	18	5

Table XVII. -B.-Occupations by Districts.

TABLE XVII.—Part B.—

Class.	Order.	SUB-ORDER, GROUP AND OCCUPATION.	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.			DISTRICT AKOLA.		
			TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
			4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS D.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.	ORDER VII.—FOOD AND DRINK.	76. Cow and buffalo keepers, etc.	1,359	576	783	742	331	14
		77. Ghee preparers and sellers	202	109	93	204	132	72
		78. Cheese makers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		79. Butchers	1,789	1,034	755	1,842	883	959
		80. Fowl and egg dealers	5	2	3	8	3	5
		81. Fishermen, etc.	3,670	2,314	1,356	1,886	1,250	636
		82. Fish dealers	1	1	...	6	1	5
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 17.—ANIMAL FOOD	7,026	4,036	2,990	4,688	2,600	2,088
		83. Grain dealers	2,075	1,225	850	2,500	1,411	1,089
		84. Grain parchers	420	223	197	1,038	309	639
		85. Pulse and flour preparers and sellers	577	320	251	381	217	131
		86. Flour-mill service, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	4	2	2
		87. Bakers	36	18	18	62	33	29
		88. Bran sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		89. Vegetables sellers	480	237	243	601	298	303
		90. Fruit, etc., sellers	234	122	112	252	151	101
		91. Coconut dealers	8	2	6	13	1	12
		91A. Cotton seed dealers	31	19	12	79	50	29
		92. Confectioners, etc., makers and sellers	732	457	275	677	442	235
		93. Sweetmeat pedlars	18	15	3	10	7	3
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 18.—VEGETABLE FOOD	4,611	2,644	1,967	5,617	3,041	2,576
		94. Ice manufacturers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		94A. Water sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		95. Soda-water, lemonade, etc., manufacturers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...
		96. Sherbat preparers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		97. Country spirits distillers and sellers	1,264	835	429	855	487	368
		98. Toddy drawers and sellers	347	261	83	18	16	2
		99. Foreign wine, etc., dealers	8	6	2	4	3	1
		100. Brewers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		101. Tea sellers and tasters, etc.	1	...	1	...	...	...
		102. Coffee preparers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		103. Sugar manufacturers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		104. Molasses, etc., makers and sellers	322	207	115	255	148	107
		105. Salt preparers and sellers	189	75	114	64	37	27
		106. Assafoetida, etc., sellers	48	37	11	36	19	17
		107. Vinegar manufacturers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		108. Pickle makers and sellers	12	...	12	1	...	1
		109. Grocers, etc.	4,972	2,883	2,089	3,535	2,133	1,402
		110. Cardamom preparers and dealers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		111. Betel-leaf, etc., sellers	1,732	520	1,206	1,408	488	920
		112. Tobacco, etc., manufacturers and sellers	605	364	241	647	381	266
		113. Prepared hukka pedlars	3	2	1	2	2	...
		114. Opium, etc., manufacturers and sellers	220	140	80	151	88	63
		115. Bhang, Ganja, etc., preparers and sellers	4	2	2	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 19.—DRINK, CONDIMENTES AND NARCOTICS	9,727	5,341	4,386	6,977	3,803	3,174
		Total Order VII.—Food and Drink	21,864	12,021	9,348	17,282	9,444	7,838
	ORDER VIII.—LIGHT, FIRING AND FORAGE.	116. Oil pressers and sellers	3,770	1,921	1,849	2,513	1,277	1,236
		117. Oil and salt sellers	1	1	...	...	...	...
		118. Oil-cake dealers	8	4	4	...	...	...
		119. Candle makers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		120. Torch makers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		121. Kerosine oil dealers	33	19	14	75	35	40
		122. Matches, makers and sellers	46	35	11	22	19	3
		123. Lamp, etc., makers and sellers	11	5	6	1	1	...
		124. Gas workers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 20.—LIGHTING	3,869	1,985	1,884	2,611	1,332	1,279
		125. Firewood, etc., gatherers and sellers	3,243	1,649	1,594	3,654	1,576	2,078
		126. Firewood contractors and dealers	485	21	404	270	118	152
		127. Coal miners, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		128. Coal dealers, brokers, etc.	1	1	...	...	...	...
		129. Charcoal burners and dealers . . . . .		55	33	22	197	108	89
		130. Cowdung-fuel preparers and sellers . . . . .		333	133	200	226	57	169
		131. Hay, etc., contractors . . . . .		1,530	714	816	819	396	423
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 21.—FUEL AND FORAGE . . . . .		5,647	2,551	3,096	5,166	2,255	2,911
		Total Order VIII.—Light, Firing and Forage . . . . .		9,516	4,536	4,980	7,777	3,587	4,190

Table XVII.—B.—Occupations by Districts.

Occupations, by Districts—*contd.*

DISTRICT ELIICHPUR.			DISTRICT BULDANA.			DISTRICT WUN.			DISTRICT BASIM.			RAILWAY PASSENGERS.		
TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1,011	113	508	367	206	101	767	298	460	232	111	121	...	...	...
186	82	104	19	13	6	46	25	21	13	7	0	...	...	...
...
1,100	578	522	997	522	475	451	251	200	566	280	277	1	1	...
4	1	3	7	6	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,044	1,255	789	514	294	220	4,762	2,759	2,003	483	311	142	4	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
4,345	2,329	2,016	1,504	1,041	863	6,028	3,333	2,695	1,299	753	546	5	3	2
1,256	730	526	1,341	784	557	952	593	359	796	439	352	...	...	...
190	100	84	622	278	344	300	16	214	399	142	247	...	...	...
158	91	67	78	41	37	167	81	80	152	87	65	...	...	...
6	4	2	3	2	1	3	3	...	6	2	4	...	...	...
...
458	194	264	321	87	234	105	48	57	291	141	150	...	...	...
401	230	171	251	130	115	18	11	7	231	130	101	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
6	3	3	23	16	7	6	6	...	9	5	4	...	...	...
374	214	160	241	124	117	168	101	67	134	87	47	1	1	...
1	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,850	1,572	1,278	2,881	1,469	1,412	1,721	931	790	2,011	1,036	975	1	1	...
...
29	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
841	506	335	703	371	332	1,669	1,023	646	827	516	311	1	1	...
12	6	6	11	10	1	121	81	40	335	189	146	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
166	100	66	94	53	41	548	274	274	25	23	2	...	...	...
63	26	37	39	27	12	243	118	125	17	8	9	...	...	...
5	2	3	10	5	5	138	69	69	1	1	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...
1,434	853	581	3,540	2,013	1,527	3,004	1,819	1,185	3,367	1,927	1,440	...	...	...
...
1,157	300	857	711	331	380	706	290	416	571	260	302	...	...	...
370	220	150	285	170	115	509	287	222	210	114	90	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	37	10	122	84	38	397	213	94	39	28	11	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,126	2,069	2,057	5,517	3,064	2,453	7,268	4,175	3,093	5,399	3,075	2,324	1	1	...
11,321	5,970	5,351	10,302	5,574	4,728	15,017	8,439	6,578	8,709	4,864	3,845	7	5	2
...
2,472	1,243	1,229	2,710	1,364	1,346	2,770	1,446	1,324	2,075	1,094	981	1	1	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...
...
...
...
10	6	4	19	11	8	31	22	9	1	...	1	...	...	...
18	17	1	1	1	...	14	14	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
2,505	1,266	1,239	2,730	1,376	1,354	2,815	1,482	1,333	2,089	1,097	992	1	1	...
7,390	3,292	4,098	1,935	788	1,147	2,142	646	1,496	1,538	671	867	1	...	1
1,461	770	691	96	47	49	76	17	59	12	4	8	...	...	...
...
...
225	135	90	26	19	7	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
325	97	228	110	32	78	52	6	46	72	32	40	...	...	...
546	206	340	313	139	174	692	210	482	244	135	109	...	...	...
9,947	4,500	5,447	2,480	1,025	1,455	2,963	879	2,084	1,867	843	1,024	1	...	1
12,452	5,766	6,686	5,210	2,401	2,809	5,778	2,361	3,417	3,956	1,940	2,016	2	1	1

Table XVII.—B.—Occupations by Districts.

TABLE XVII.—Part B.—

Class.	Order.	SUB-ORDER, GROUP AND OCCUPATION.	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.			DISTRICT AKOLA.		
			TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
			4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS D.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—continued.	ORDER IX.—BUILDINGS.	132. Brick and tile burners, etc.	2,604	2,062	542	731	487	244
		133. Lime, etc., burners and sellers	272	148	124	285	148	137
		134. Stone-quarry owners, etc.	21	15	6	...	...	...
		135. Thatch dealers and thatchers	27	13	14	20	12	8
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 22.—BUILDING MATERIALS	2,924	2,238	686	1,036	647	389
		136. Building contractors	1	1	...	2	1	1
		137. Stone, etc., workers	35	22	13	64	40	24
		138. Masons	1,473	842	631	1,536	877	659
		139. Builders and joiners	131	74	57	14	13	1
		140. Plasterers and house painters	38	21	17	22	11	11
	ORDER X.—VEHICLES AND VESSELS.	141. Mud wall and roof builders	834	552	282	525	350	175
		142. Plumbers and glaziers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		143. Tilers and tile turners . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 23.—ARTIFICERS IN BUILDING	2,512	1,512	1,000	2,163	1,292	871
		Total Order IX.—Buildings	5,436	3,750	1,686	3,199	1,939	1,260
		144. Railway mechanics, (fitters, painters, etc.)	92	49	43	13	9	4
		145. Railway permanent-way fore-men, etc.	12	5	7	18	13	5
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 24.—RAILWAY PLANT	104	54	50	31	22	9
		146. Cart makers and sellers	123	105	18	14	9	5
		147. Palki, etc., makers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER XI.—SUPPLEMENTARY REQUIREMENTS.	TOTAL SUB-ORDER 25.—CARTS, CARRIAGES, ETC.	123	105	18	14	9	5
		148. Shipwrights, boat-builders, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		149. Boat, etc., painters and tarrers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		150. Sail makers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		151. Wicker-boat makers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		152. Ship chandlers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 26.—SHIPS AND BOATS . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Order X.—Vehicles and Vessels	227	159	68	45	31	14
		153. Paper makers and sellers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	107	53	54
		154. Stationers	63	25	38	36	26	10
		155. Waste paper, etc., dealers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		156. Waxed-cloth preparers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 27.—PAPER, ETC.	63	25	38	143	79	64
		157. Press proprietors, etc.	23	15	8	29	21	8
		158. Book-binders	19	8	11	6	3	3
		159. Book-sellers and publishers	52	17	35	23	17	6
		160. Newspaper proprietors, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	10	4	6
		161. News agents and newspaper sellers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		162. Print and picture dealers	22	14	8	10	10	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 28.—BOOKS AND PRINTS, ETC.	116	54	62	78	55	23
		163. Watch, etc., makers and sellers	28	14	14	4	3	1
		164. Opticians . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		165. Surgical instrument makers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		166. Photographic apparatus dealers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		167. Other scientific instrument makers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		168. Scale makers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 29.—WATCHES, CLOCKS AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS	28	14	14	4	3	1
		169. Wood and ebony carvers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		170. Ivory carvers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		171. Cotton-stamp makers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		172. Turners and lacquerers	22	...	22	7	6	1
		173. Die-sinkers and seal, etc., engravers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		174. Type-founders . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		175. Mica, etc., workers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	3	3	...
		175A. Granitic stone workers and dealers . . . . .	...	...	...	36	17	19
		176. Mosaic, etc., workers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 30.—CARVING, ENGRAVING, ETC.	22	...	22	46	26	20

Table XVII.—B.—Occupations by Districts.

Occupations, by Districts—*contd.*

[illegible]

Table XVII.—B.—Occupations by Districts.

TABLE XVII.—Part B.—

Class.	Order.	SUB-ORDER, GROUP AND OCCUPATION.	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.			DISTRICT AKOLA.		
			TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS D.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—continued.	ORDER XI.—SUPPLEMENTARY REQUIREMENTS.—(CONT.)	177. Toy, kite, etc., makers and sellers	107	44	63	167	65	102
		178. Hukka-stem makers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		179. Papier maché workers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		180. Card makers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		181. Tabut, etc., makers and sellers	1	1	...	...	...	...
		182. Curiosity dealers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 31.—TOYS, CURIOSITIES, ETC.	108	45	63	167	65	102
		183. Music and musical instrument dealers	13	9	4	3	3	...
		184. Conch dealers, etc.	10	6	4	1	1	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 32.—MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	23	15	8	4	4	...
		185. Bangle makers and sellers in lac	251	129	122	191	105	86
		186. Bangle makers and sellers in stone . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		187. Bangle makers and sellers in wood	1	...	1	2	1	1
		188. Bangle makers and sellers in clay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		189. Bangle makers and sellers in glass	51	39	15	107	81	26
		189A. Bangle makers and sellers, unspecified	998	498	500	972	555	417
		190. Bangle fitters	37	11	26	53	28	25
		191. Imitation jewellery, etc., makers and sellers	74	46	28	192	116	76
		192. Bead makers and sellers	14	14	...	1	1	...
		193. Rosaty, etc., makers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		194. Flower garland makers and sellers	117	59	58	80	38	42
		195. Artificial flower, etc., makers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		196. Sacred-thread makers and sellers	19	8	11	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 33.—NECKLACES, BRACELETS, SACRED THREADS, ETC.	1,562	801	761	1,598	925	673
		197. Upholsterers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		198. Furniture makers . . . . .	...	...	...	5	4	1
		199. Frame makers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		200. Looking-glass makers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 34.—FURNITURE . . . . .	...	...	...	5	4	1
		201. Saddlery, etc., makers and sellers	62	37	25	197	111	86
		202. Saddle cloth makers, etc.	29	12	17	1	1	...
		203. Whip, etc., makers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 35.—HARNESS	91	49	42	198	112	86
		204. Knife, etc., makers and sellers	27	16	11	25	14	11
		204A. Agricultural implements makers and sellers	99	76	23	19	9	10
		205. Knife and tool grinders	70	33	37	155	81	74
		206. Looms, etc., makers and sellers	3	2	1	3	2	1
		207. Mechanics (not Railway)	53	28	25	70	40	30
		208. Machinery dealers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 36.—TOOLS AND MACHINERY	252	155	97	272	146	126
		209. Gun, etc., makers and sellers	7	4	3	...	...	...
		210. Ammunition, etc., dealers . . . . .	...	...	...	7	1	6
		211. Gunpowder makers and sellers	66	31	35	27	11	16
		212. Firework makers and sellers	13	10	3	7	4	3
		213. Sword, etc., makers and sellers	10	6	4	...	...	...
		214. Spear-head, etc., makers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		215. Bow, etc., makers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		216. Cudgel, etc., makers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	3	1	2
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 37.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION	96	51	45	44	17	27
		Total Order XI.—Supplementary requirements.	2,361	1,209	1,152	2,559	1,436	1,123
	ORDER XII.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.	217. Carpet, etc., sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		218. Shawl, etc., sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...
		219. Felt, etc., workers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		220. Blanket, etc., sellers	697	497	200	542	299	243
		221. Woollen cloth, etc., dealers	11	11	...	7	3	4
		222. Woollen yarn, etc., sellers	33	1	32	18	7	11
		223. Wool carders . . . . .	...	...	...	6	3	3
		224. Wool dyers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		225. Fur dealers	22	11	11	2	...	2
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 38.—WOOL AND FUR	763	520	243	576	313	263

Table XVII.—B.—Occupations by Districts.

Occupations, by Districts—*contd.*

DISTRICT FLICHPUR.			DISTRICT BULDANA.			DISTRICT WUN.			DISTRICT BASIM.			RAILWAY PASSENGERS.		
TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
44	21	23	45	22	23	4	3	1	12	9	3			
...
6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
50	26	24	45	22	23	4	3	1	12	9	3	...	...	...
7	4	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
7	4	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
142	79	63	19	7	12	15	10	5	56	36	20	...	...	...
...
5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	9	...	...	...
...
235	119	116	125	48	77	31	16	15	37	26	11	...	...	...
378	202	176	1,050	577	473	403	271	102	910	483	427	...	...	...
12	1	11	122	42	80	54	20	34	27	10	11	...	...	...
84	48	36	83	41	42	26	14	12	39	24	15	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	5	...	...	...
159	72	87	25	6	19	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	5	...	...	...	...	26	12	14	57	43	14	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	3	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,020	531	489	1,427	722	705	625	345	280	1,151	639	512	...	...	...
...
10	10	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
15	13	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
39	24	15	76	37	39	24	13	11	32	21	11	...	...	...
2	...	2	18	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	26	19	94	46	48	24	13	11	32	21	11	...	...	...
3	3	...	11	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	20	11	15	8	7	1	1	...	9	6	3	...	...	...
49	23	26	68	44	24	26	17	9	111	67	44	...	...	...
3	2	1	10	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	4	1	4	4	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
91	52	39	108	67	41	32	21	11	120	73	47	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	32	12	20	...	...	...
...
12	5	7	24	14	10	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	8	7	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...
...
...
...
27	13	14	40	23	17	7	2	5	36	14	22	...	...	...
1,376	719	657	1,745	900	845	759	425	334	1,383	772	611	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
190	117	73	2,048	1,113	935	483	282	201	867	488	370	...	...	...
...	...	...	12	...	12	4	2	2	31	13	18	...	...	...
6	...	6	148	11	137	10	1	9	57	5	52	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	15	4	11	1	...	1	72	35	37	...	...	...
196	117	79	2,226	1,128	1,098	499	286	213	1,027	541	486	...	...	...

Table XVII.—B.—Occupations by Districts.

TABLE XVII.—Part B.—

Class.	Order.	SUB-ORDER, GROUP AND OCCUPATION.	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.			DISTRICT AKOLA.		
			TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
			4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS D.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—continued.	ORDER XII.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—COTTON.	226. Silk worm, etc., gatherers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		227. Silk carders and spinners	394	143	251	229	107	122
		228. Silk weavers and dealers	254	184	70	73	40	33
		229. Silk printers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		230. Braid, etc., makers and sellers	1	1	...	10	5	5
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 39.—SILK	649	328	321	312	152	160
		231. Cotton cleaners, etc.	5,427	1,860	3,567	4,022	652	3,370
		231A. Raw cotton dealers	1,988	1,169	819	1,928	1,077	851
		232. Cotton carpet, etc., makers and sellers	287	178	109	729	382	347
		233. Cotton spinners, etc.	2,193	235	1,958	1,410	105	1,305
		234. Cotton weavers, etc.	5,523	3,441	2,082	3,430	1,848	1,582
		234A. Cotton factory engineers	77	50	27	108	55	53
		235. Cotton factory hands (undefined)	2,574	1,514	1,060	1,933	1,183	750
		236. Calenderers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	2	2	...
		237. Cotton dyers	1,333	685	648	921	504	417
		238. Tape makers and sellers	23	8	15	32	20	12
		239. Tent manufacturers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 40.—COTTON	19,425	9,140	10,285	14,515	5,828	8,687
		240. Flax-spinners, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		241. Hemp rope makers, etc.	284	136	148	128	92	36
		242. Jute manufacturers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		243. Sacking, etc., makers and sellers	470	258	212	332	245	87
		244. Net makers and sellers	18	14	4	19	6	13
		245. Fancy work dealers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		246. Coir preparers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 41.—JUTE, FLAX, COIR, ETC.	772	408	364	479	343	136
		247. Tailors and darners	3,214	1,602	1,612	2,805	1,418	1,387
		248. Milliners, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		249. Outfitters, etc.	481	294	187	386	275	111
		250. Hosiers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		251. Hat, etc., makers and sellers	3	1	2	4	4	...
		252. Turban binders	2	2	...	1	1	...
		253. Umbrella makers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		254. Embroiderers etc.	151	2	149	137	16	121
		255. Button makers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		256. False plait makers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		257. Piece goods dealers	3,497	2,201	1,296	3,205	1,832	1,373
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 42.—DRESS	7,348	4,102	3,246	6,538	3,546	2,992
		Total Order XII.—Textile Fabrics and Dress	28,957	14,498	14,459	22,420	10,182	12,238
		258. Gold and silver dealers	130	83	47	81	67	14
		259. Gold and silver assayers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		260. Gold and silver workers	4,992	2,875	2,117	4,333	2,404	1,929
		261. Gold beaters . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		262. Goldsmith's dust washers	61	35	26	94	58	36
		263. Gold miners, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		264. Enamellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		265. Electro-platers	14	11	3	...	...	...
		266. Gold and silver wire drawers, etc.	9	9	...	12	11	1
		267. Plate and platedware dealers	6	3	3	2	2	...
		268. Diamond polishers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		269. Diamond diggers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		270. Ruby workers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		271. Ruby, etc., dealers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		272. Pearl divers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		273. Pearl, etc., dealers	158	84	74	85	59	26
		274. Coral dealers	6	3	3	...	...	...
		275. Cornelian, etc., sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 43.—GOLD, SILVER AND PRECIOUS STONES	5,376	3,103	2,273	4,607	2,601	2,006
		276. Brass workers and sellers	16	8	8	...	...	...
		277. Brass pot makers and sellers	90	56	34	204	121	83
		278. Brass image casters, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...
		279. Copper workers and sellers	28	15	13	30	18	12
		280. Brass, etc., drawers and sellers	1	1	...	1	...	1
		281. Bell metal workers, etc.	102	54	48	91	47	44
		282. General workers in brass, etc.	131	75	56	4	4	...
		283. Brass, etc., dealers	303	231	72	429	316	113
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 44.—BRASS, COPPER AND BELL METAL	671	440	231	760	507	253

Table XVII.—B.—Occupations by Districts.

TABLE XVII.—Part B.—

Class.	Order.	SUB-ORDER, GROUP AND OCCUPATION.	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.			DISTRICT AKOLA.		
			TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS D.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES— <i>contd.</i>	ORDER XIII.—METALS AND PRECIOUS STONES— <i>contd.</i>	284. Tin workers, etc.	319	184	135	161	91	70
		285. Tinfoil makers, etc.	8	7	1	7	4	3
		286. Zinc workers, etc.	1	...	1	...	...	...
		287. Lead, etc., workers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		288. General workers in tin, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 45.—TIN, ZINC, MERCURY AND LEAD	328	191	137	168	95	73
		289. Iron, etc., smelters and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		290. Blacksmiths	2,930	1,652	1,278	1,980	1,091	889
		291. Iron, etc., dealers	105	75	30	76	39	37
		292. Nail makers, etc. . . . .	...	6	6	19	13	6
	ORDER XIV.—GLASS, POTTERY AND STONE-WARE.	293. Lock makers, etc.	12	...	...	1	...	1
		294. Weight makers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 46.—IRON AND STEEL	3,047	1,733	1,314	2,076	1,143	933
		Total Order XIII.—Metals and Precious Stones	9,422	5,467	3,955	7,611	4,346	3,265
		295. Glass-blowers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		296. Bottle dealers	7	7	...	2	2	...
		297. Glass, etc., dealers . . . . .	...	...	...	8	6	2
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 47.—GLASS AND CHINAWARE	7	7	...	10	8	2
		298. Potters, etc.	3,680	1,965	1,715	3,537	1,868	1,669
		299. Grindstone, etc., makers and sellers	300	164	136	978	577	401
	ORDER XV.—WOOD, CANE AND LEAVES, ETC.	300. Pestle, etc., makers and sellers	2	...	2	25	10	15
		301. Quartz, etc., preparers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 48.—EARTHEN AND STONE-WARE	3,982	2,129	1,853	4,540	2,455	2,085
		Total Order XIV.—Glass, Pottery and Stone-ware	3,989	2,136	1,853	4,550	2,463	2,087
		302. Timber, etc., dealers	181	116	65	803	464	339
		303. Wood-cutters and sawyers	815	572	243	744	498	246
		304. Carpenters	6,745	4,173	2,572	5,476	3,343	2,133
		305. Coopers and box makers	20	17	3	4	4	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 49.—TIMBER AND WOOD	7,761	4,878	2,883	7,027	4,309	2,718
		306. Bamboo, etc., workers and sellers	78	47	31	367	127	240
	ORDER XVI.—DRUGS, GUMS, DYES, ETC.	307. Basket, etc., makers and sellers	986	519	467	2,573	1,296	1,277
		308. Mat makers and sellers	123	39	84	392	195	197
		309. Screen, etc., makers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		310. Leaf-plate makers and sellers	59	26	33	10	8	2
		311. Toothstick sellers	2	...	2	18	3	15
		312. Leaf-fan makers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		313. Brush, etc., makers and sellers	8	7	1	...	...	...
		314. Broom makers and sellers	484	153	331	1,161	530	631
		315. Pith, etc., workers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 50.—CANEWORK, MATTING AND LEAVES, ETC.	1,740	791	949	4,521	2,159	2,362
		Total Order XV.—Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.	9,501	5,669	3,832	11,548	6,468	5,080
		316. India-rubber collectors and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		317. Camphor, etc., collectors and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		318. Gailnut, etc., collectors and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		319. Catechu preparers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		320. Lac collectors and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		321. Sealing-wax makers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		322. Tar preparers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		323. Wax, etc., collectors and sellers	53	26	27	58	24	34
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 51.—GUMS, WAX AND SIMILAR FOREST PRODUCE	53	26	27	58	24	34

Table XVII.—B.—Occupations by Districts.

Occupations, by Districts—*contd.*

DISTRICT ELLICHPUR.			DISTRICT BULDANA.			DISTRICT WUN.			DISTRICT BASIM.			RAILWAY PASSENGERS.		
TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
60	31	29	90	50	40	183	98	85	36	14	22	...	...	...
...
...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	79	44	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	32	29	90	50	40	263	142	121	36	14	22	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,202	667	535	2,082	1,082	1,000	2,935	1,725	1,210	1,373	729	644	...	8	8
30	18	12	3	1	2	...	...	...	33	24	9	...	...	...
...
10	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,245	692	553	2,085	1,083	1,002	2,957	1,725	1,232	1,406	753	653	8	8	...
4,175	2,339	1,836	5,824	3,102	2,722	6,566	3,789	2,777	4,519	2,404	2,115	12	12	...
...
...
...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...
1,797	905	892	2,570	1,341	1,229	2,113	1,162	951	2,224	1,130	1,094	...	...	...
146	91	55	673	349	324	288	157	131	505	259	255	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	8	2	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
...
1,943	996	947	3,253	1,698	1,555	2,401	1,319	1,082	2,735	1,386	1,349	...	...	...
1,948	996	947	3,280	1,698	1,582	2,401	1,319	1,082	2,741	1,366	1,355	...	...	...
1,732	992	740	19	11	8	20	15	5	64	36	28	...	...	...
181	140	41	358	243	115	166	127	39	267	185	82	...	...	...
2,833	1,773	1,060	4,722	2,707	2,015	5,192	3,009	2,123	3,069	2,357	1,612	5	5	...
3	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	44	44	...	...	...	...
4,749	2,906	1,843	5,101	2,963	2,138	5,378	3,211	2,167	4,344	2,622	1,722	5	5	...
212	109	103	74	33	41	157	75	82	1	...	1	...	...	...
665	304	361	1,349	687	662	399	179	220	601	300	304	...	...	...
120	60	60	...	...	...	9	4	5	273	131	142	...	...	...
...
6	2	4	17	8	9	313	182	154	47	26	21	...	...	...
3	1	2	3	1	2	4	2	2	16	3	13	...	...	...
4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	38	43	16	8	8	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
176	76	100	1,863	858	1,005	167	64	103	944	427	517	...	...	...
...
1,267	594	673	3,322	1,595	1,727	1,052	509	543	1,882	887	995	...	...	...
6,016	3,500	2,516	8,423	4,558	3,865	6,430	3,720	2,710	6,228	3,509	2,717	5	5	...
...
8	3	5	...	...	...	19	...	19	4	2	2	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	20	21	205	126	79	42	22	20	230	118	112	...	...	...
55	27	28	207	128	79	61	22	39	234	120	114	...	...	...

Table XVII.—B.—Occupations by Districts.

TABLE XVII.—Part B.—

Class.	Order.	SUB-ORDER, GROUP AND OCCUPATION.	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.			DISTRICT AKOLA.		
			TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS D.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY, ETC.— <i>contd.</i>	ORDER XVI.—DRUGS, GUMS, DYES, ETC.— <i>contd.</i>	324. Chemists and druggists	248	146	102	199	109	90
		325. Borax workers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	4	4	...
		326. Saltpetre workers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	2	2	...
		327. Alum, etc., workers and sellers	73	40	33	7	5	2
		328. Soap makers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		329. Sulphur workers and sellers	2	...	2	...	...	...
		330. Indigo workers and dealers (not planters)	7	2	5	2	2	...
		331. Madder, etc., workers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		332. Ink makers and sellers	4	1	3	...	...	...
		333. Antimony preparers and sellers	4	...	4	5	3	2
		334. Henna preparers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		335. Carmine preparers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		336. Kanku, etc., preparers and sellers	481	239	242	288	126	162
		337. Perfume preparers and sellers	135	81	54	125	79	46
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 52.—DRUGS, DYES, PIGMENTS, ETC.	954	509	445	632	330	302
		Total Order XVI.—Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.	1,007	535	472	690	354	336
CLASS E.—COMMERCE, TRANSPORT, STORAGE.	ORDER XVII.—LEATHER, HORNS, BONES AND GREASE.	338. Tanners, etc.	105	67	38	18	15	3
		339. Shoe, etc., makers and sellers	3,261	2,037	1,224	4,457	2,692	1,765
		340. Leather dyers	88	64	24	223	135	88
		341. Water lag, etc., makers and sellers	196	110	86	97	43	54
		342. Hide, etc., dealers	224	119	105	178	101	77
		343. Catgut preparers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	4	1	3
		344. Glue makers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		345. Grease preparers and sellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 53.—LEATHER, ETC.	3,874	2,397	1,477	4,977	2,987	1,990
		Total Order XVII.—Leather, Horns, Bones and Grease	3,874	2,397	1,477	4,977	2,987	1,990
		Total Class D	95,654	52,377	43,277	82,658	43,237	39,421
	ORDER XVIII.—COMMERCE.	346. Bankers and bank managers	1	1	...	...	...	...
		347. Money lenders, etc.	4,811	2,713	2,098	4,880	2,978	1,902
		348. Bill-discounters, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		349. Insurance agents, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		350. Money changers and testers	195	101	94	348	209	139
		351. Bank clerks, etc.	13	6	7	8	5	3
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 54.—DEALERS IN MONEY AND SECURITIES	5,020	2,821	2,199	5,236	3,192	2,044
		352. General merchants	334	114	190	396	183	213
		353. Merchants' managers, etc.	1,043	665	378	1,071	694	377
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 55.—GENERAL MERCHANDISE	1,377	809	568	1,467	877	590
		354. Shop-keepers' clerks, etc.	311	106	115	180	107	73
		355. Shop-keepers and money-lenders' servants	3,711	2,415	1,296	2,518	1,591	927
		356. Shop-keepers, etc., unspecified	1,074	426	648	686	341	365
		357. Pedlars, etc.	554	343	211	595	369	226
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 56.—DEALING UNSPECIFIED	5,650	3,380	2,270	3,979	2,388	1,591
		358. Brokers, etc.	1,426	833	593	894	539	355
		359. Auctioneers, etc.	6	4	2	...	...	...
		360. Farmers of tolls, etc.	12	9	3	...	...	...
		361. Farmers of liquor, etc.	219	151	68	303	179	124
		362. Lessors and superintendents of markets, etc.	35	20	15	24	12	12
		363. Contractors, etc., unspecified	380	167	213	183	100	83
		364. Contractors for labour, etc.	3	...	3	34	23	11
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 57.—MIDDLEMEN, ETC.	2,081	1,184	897	1,438	853	585
		Total Order XVIII.—Commerce, etc.	14,128	8,194	5,934	12,120	7,810	4,810
CLASS E.—COMMERCE, TRANSPORT, STORAGE.	ORDER XIX.—TRANSPORT AND STORAGE.	365. Agents, directors, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		366. Traffic managers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		367. Locomotive superintendents, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		368. Auditors, accountants, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		369. Engineers, etc.	1	1	...	22	21	1
		370. Clerical staff in Railway establishment	125	71	54	89	45	44
		371. Station masters, etc.	99	48	51	70	34	36
		372. Guards, drivers, etc.	224	113	111	55	38	17
		373. Pointsmen, etc.	294	214	80	254	173	81
		373A. Railway servants, etc.	758	461	297	678	394	284
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 58.—RAILWAY	1,501	908	593	1,168	705	463

Table XVII.—B.—Occupations by Districts.

TABLE XVII.—Part B.—

Class.	Order.	SUB-ORDER, GROUP AND OCCUPATION.	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.			DISTRICT AKOLA.		
			TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS E.—COMMERCE, TRANSPORT, STORAGE— <i>contd.</i>	ORDER XIX.—TRANSPORT AND STORAGE— <i>contd.</i>	374. Tramway, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		375. Cart owners, etc.	3,378	2,263	1,115	2,756	1,902	854
		376. Livery stable-keepers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		377. Drivers, stable-boys, etc.	14	2	12	...	...	...
		378. Palki owners, etc.	15	9	6	13	10	3
		379. Pack bullock owners, etc.	42	29	13	115	69	46
		380. Pack camel owners, etc.	91	56	35	68	40	28
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 59.—ROAD	3,540	2,359	1,181	2,952	2,021	931
		381. Ship owners, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		382. Shipping clerks, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		383. Boat and barge owners, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		384. Ship's officers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		385. Boat and barge men . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		386. Pilots . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		387. Lock-keepers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		388. Dock and harbour service . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		389. Divers (not for pearls)	7	5	2	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 60.—WATER	7	5	2	...	...	...
		390. Postal directors, etc.	54	23	31	81	39	42
		391. Postal messengers, etc.	220	146	74	190	119	71
		392. Messengers (unspecified)	884	576	308	781	519	262
		393. Telegraph officers, etc.	20	14	6	20	8	12
		394. Signallers, etc.	12	7	5	4	2	2
		395. Telephone Company's service . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 61.—MESSENGERS	1,190	766	424	1,076	687	389
		396. Warehouse owners, etc.	3	3	...	...	...	...
		397. Warehouse service	340	190	150	84	47	37
		398. Porters (general)	1,076	1,031	645	1,910	1,245	665
		399. Watchmen, etc.	222	112	110	410	232	178
		400. Watchmen (not village)	116	75	41	27	17	10
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 62.—STORAGE AND WEIGHING	2,357	1,411	946	2,431	1,541	890
		Total Order XIX.—Transport and Storage	8,595	5,449	3,146	7,627	4,954	2,673
		Total Class E	22,723	13,643	9,080	19,747	12,264	7,483
CLASS F.—PROFESSIONS.	ORDER XX.—LEARNED AND ARTISTIC PROFESSIONS.	401. Priests, etc.	698	378	320	498	270	228
		402. Catechists, etc.	56	38	18	47	25	22
		403. Exorcists, etc.	84	48	36	2	...	2
		404. Religious mendicants, etc.	4,491	2,804	1,687	3,189	2,075	1,114
		405. Church, temple, etc., service	250	175	75	236	138	98
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 63.—RELIGION	5,579	3,443	2,136	3,972	2,508	1,464
		406. Administrative and inspecting officials	6	3	3	18	12	6
		407. Principals, etc., in schools	1,261	799	462	1,214	770	444
		408. Clerks, etc.	39	26	13	64	26	38
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 64.—EDUCATION	1,306	828	478	1,296	808	488
		409. Authors, etc.	17	8	9	21	15	6
		410. Reporters, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		411. Private secretaries, etc.	99	39	60	106	41	65
		412. Public scribes, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		413. Service in libraries, etc.	6	3	3	6	5	1
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 65.—LITERATURE	122	50	72	133	61	72
		414. Barristers, etc.	246	131	115	170	91	79
		415. Solicitors, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		415A. Kazis	34	19	15	51	27	24
		416. Law-agents, etc.	5	5	...	15	8	7
		417. Articled clerks, etc.	38	25	13	25	15	10
		418. Stamp vendors	89	54	35	125	64	61
		419. Petition-writers	157	95	62	114	68	46
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 66.—LAW	569	329	240	500	273	227

Table XVII.—B.—Occupations by Districts.

Occupations, by Districts—*contd.*

DISTRICT ELLICHPUR.			DISTRICT BULDANA.			DISTRICT WUN.			DISTRICT BASIM.			RAILWAY PASSENGERS.		
TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
...
1,423	927	496	1,966	1,230	736	1,051	710	341	4,162	2,581	1,581	2	2	...
...
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	34	24	604	410	194	28	19	9	6	6	...	...	...	...
47	33	14	49	33	16	29	29	...	1,070	591	479	...	...	...
1,531	997	534	2,619	1,673	946	1,108	758	350	33	29	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,271	3,207	2,064	2	2	...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	17	6	24	14	10	15	10	5	25	11	14	...	...	...
77	51	26	72	55	17	79	54	25	80	67	13	...	...	...
420	226	194	256	173	83	235	172	63	147	89	58	2	2	...
1	1	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	8	5	3	...	...	...
...
...
521	295	226	356	245	111	329	236	93	260	172	88	2	2	...
9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	5	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
207	144	63	248	156	92	37	27	10	9	9	...	7	6	1
47	34	13	45	21	24	22	9	13	40	27	13	...	...	...
13	11	2	6	6	...	13	9	4	3	2	1	2	2	...
282	194	88	301	185	116	72	45	27	56	42	14	9	8	1
2,335	1,486	849	3,821	2,435	1,386	1,522	1,047	475	5,592	3,423	2,169	195	135	60
7,859	4,693	3,166	12,594	7,408	5,186	7,109	4,056	3,053	12,075	7,210	4,865	251	185	66
...
299	193	106	363	187	176	300	171	129	346	185	161	...	...	...
15	13	2	28	25	3	1	1	...	32	25	7	...	...	...
34	16	18	6	3	3	22	10	12	7	6	1	...	...	...
2,145	1,305	840	2,260	1,355	905	1,335	823	512	1,657	965	692	...	...	...
112	59	53	149	65	84	76	41	35	112	72	40	...	...	...
2,605	1,586	1,019	2,806	1,635	1,171	1,734	1,046	688	2,154	1,253	901	...	...	...
1	1	...	5	2	3	2	1	1	6	3	3	...	...	...
572	380	192	907	564	343	470	314	156	382	214	138	1	1	...
6	5	1	4	4	...	4	4	...	5	3	2	...	...	...
579	386	193	916	570	346	476	319	157	393	250	143	1	1	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
68	35	33	58	38	20	97	74	23	42	22	20	2	2	...
2	1	1	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	37	34	58	38	20	101	76	25	42	22	20	2	2	...
98	48	50	76	39	37	14	7	7	72	36	36	...	...	...
35	22	13	36	30	6	54	30	24	31	11	20	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	3	1	...	...	...
15	5	10	26	12	14	35	14	21	9	9	...	...	...	...
36	23	13	65	47	18	29	21	8	51	32	19	...	...	...
22	15	7	79	39	40	24	14	10	21	10	11	...	...	...
206	113	93	282	167	115	158	87	71	188	101	87	...	...	...

Table XVII.—B.— Occupations by Districts.

TABLE XVII.—Part B.—

Class.	Order.	SUB-ORDER, GROUP AND OCCUPATION.	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.			DISTRICT AKOLA.		
			TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS F.—PROFESSIONS— <i>contd.</i>	ORDER XX.—LEARNED AND ARTISTIC PROFESSIONS— <i>contd.</i>	420. Administrative and inspecting staff, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		421. Practitioners by diploma	38	20	18	50	28	22
		422. Practitioners without diploma	508	286	222	283	167	116
		423. Dentists	...	...	...	...	...	...
		424. Oculists	...	...	...	...	...	...
		425. Vaccinators	24	15	9	26	12	14
		426. Midwifery	333	22	311	172	9	163
		427. Hospital and asylum matrons, etc.	19	11	8	10	5	5
		428. Compounders, etc.	31	17	14	21	11	10
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 67.—MEDICINE	953	371	582	562	232	330
		429. Administrative and inspecting staff	...	...	...	...	...	...
		430. Civil engineers, etc.	39	36	3	1	1	...
		431. Topographical surveyors, etc.	7	4	3	3	3	...
		432. Draughtsmen, etc.	95	49	46	46	22	24
		433. Clerks, etc., in offices of the above.	42	31	11	74	48	26
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 68.—ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING	183	120	63	124	74	50
		434. Astronomers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		435. Botanists, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		436. Metallurgists	...	...	...	...	...	...
		437. Astrologers, etc.	24	18	6	2	2	...
		438. Almanac makers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		439. Diviners, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 69.—OTHER SCIENCES	24	18	6	2	2	...
	ORDER XXI.—SPORT AND AMUSEMENTS.	440. Painters, etc.	20	11	9	2	2	...
		441. Sculptors	...	...	...	...	...	...
		442. Photographers	9	4	5	1	1	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 70.—PICTORIAL ART AND SCULPTURE	29	15	14	3	3	...
		443. Music composers, etc.	1	1	...	2	2	...
		444. Bandmasters, etc.	1,867	1,396	471	955	686	269
		445. Piano-tuners	...	...	...	...	...	...
		446. Actors, etc.	321	196	125	263	157	106
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 71.—MUSIC, ACTING, DANCING	2,189	1,593	596	1,220	845	375
		Total Order XX.—Learned and Artistic Professions.	10,954	6,767	4,187	7,812	4,806	3,006
		447. Race-course service	...	...	...	...	...	...
		448. Shikaris, etc.	201	122	79	42	29	13
		449. Huntsmen, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 72.—SPORT	201	122	79	42	29	13
		450. Exhibitors of trained animals, etc.	72	47	25	82	59	23
		451. Circus owners, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		452. Cock and pigeon fanciers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		453. Buffoons	...	...	...	...	...	...
		454. Story and ballad recitors	42	28	14	27	18	9
		455. Exhibitors of puppets	126	95	31	99	88	11
		456. Conjurors, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		457. Tumblers, etc.	105	63	42	124	13	111
CLASS G.—INDE-FINITE AND IN-DEPENDENT.	ORDER XXII.—COM-PLEX OCCUPATIONS.	458. Swing and merry-go-round keepers	4	2	2	9	3	6
		459. Tennis and racquet court service, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		460. Billiard-room service, etc.	3	1	2	13	8	5
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 73.—EXHIBITION AND GAMES	354	236	116	354	189	165
		Total Order XXI.—Sport and Amusements	553	358	195	396	218	178
		Total Class F	11,507	7,125	4,382	8,208	5,024	3,184
		Village, etc., combined functions	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Order XXII.—Complex Occupations	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XVII.—B.—Occupations by Districts

Occupations, by Districts—*contd.*

DISTRICT ELLICHPUR.			DISTRICT BULDANA.			DISTRICT WUN.			DISTRICT BASIM.			RAILWAY PASSENGERS.		
TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
...
13	8	5	12	7	5	13	7	6	22	13	9	...	...	...
100	63	37	297	193	104	187	111	76	83	47	36	...	...	...
...
...
19	8	11	43	19	24	27	19	8	4	2	2	...	...	...
141	2	139	49	5	44	154	75	79	20	2	18	...	...	...
22	10	12	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	10	3	4	3	1	3	3	...	10	5	5	...	...	...
308	101	207	406	228	178	385	216	169	139	69	70	...	...	...
...
3	...	3	4	2	2	2	2	...	10	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	2	1	3	3	...	5	2	3	...	...	...
24	18	6	18	12	6	22	11	11	10	5	5	...	...	...
14	11	3	4	4	...	29	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	29	12	29	20	9	56	33	23	25	17	8	...	...	...
...
...
3	1	2	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
3	1	2	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	4	4	...	2	1	1	18	5	13	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	4	4	...	2	1	1	25	12	13	...	...	...
...
613	425	188	797	488	309	434	329	105	1,003	619	384	...	...	...
...
115	68	47	221	139	82	88	56	32	195	76	119	...	...	...
728	493	235	1,018	627	391	525	385	140	1,198	695	503	...	...	...
4,544	2,746	1,798	5,524	3,293	2,231	3,437	2,163	1,274	4,164	2,419	1,745	3	3	...
...
...	...	...	86	42	44	899	502	397	138	100	38	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	86	42	44	899	502	397	138	100	38	...	...	...
4	4	...	98	57	41	170	83	87	48	27	21	...	...	...
...
...
2	2	...	97	53	44	45	29	16	50	34	16	...	...	...
28	26	2	51	30	21	118	95	23	69	53	16	...	...	...
...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
31	20	11	184	170	14	202	165	37	193	158	35	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
65	52	13	437	317	120	553	390	163	363	275	88	...	...	...
65	52	13	523	359	164	1,452	892	560	501	375	126	...	...	...
4,009	2,798	1,811	6,047	3,652	2,395	4,889	3,055	1,834	4,665	2,794	1,871	3	3	...
...
...

Table XVII.—B.—Occupations by Districts.

TABLE XVII.—Part B.—

Class.	Order.	SUB-ORDER, GROUP AND OCCUPATION.	DISTRICT AMRAOTI.			DISTRICT AKOLA.		
			TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
			4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS G.—INDEFINITE AND INDEPENDENT —contd.	ORDER XXIII.—INDEFINITE.	461. Well sinkers	13	8	5	6	6	...
		462. Tank diggers, etc.	12	8	4	2	2	...
		463. Road, canal, and Railway labourers	3,424	2,068	1,356	3,037	1,718	1,319
		464. Quarry men, etc.	898	516	382	491	273	218
		465. Miners, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	9	9	...
		466. Rice-pounders, etc.	1,822	211	1,611	2,143	510	1,633
		467. General labour	14,720	6,661	8,059	20,534	8,720	11,814
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 74.—UNSKILLED LABOUR	20,889	9,472	11,417	26,222	11,238	14,984
		468. Undefined and dis- } a. Disreputable	548	50	489	586	88	498
		reputable means } b. Undefined	386	193	193	493	247	246
		of livelihood. } c. Dependent	373	170	203	338	93	245
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 75.—UNDEFINED, ETC.	1,307	422	885	1,417	428	989
		Total Order XXIII.—Indefinite	22,196	9,894	12,302	27,639	11,666	15,973
	ORDER XXIV.—INDEPENDENT OF WORK.	469. House-rent, etc.	635	302	333	283	140	143
		470. Allowances from patrons or relatives	3	1	2	60	27	33
		471. Educational or other endowments, etc.	44	42	2	124	120	4
		472. Mendicancy, etc.	10,123	5,996	4,127	9,226	5,430	3,796
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 76.—PROPERTY AND ALMS	10,805	6,341	4,464	9,693	5,717	3,976
		473. Pension, civil services	83	42	41	5	2	3
		474. Pension, military services	13	7	6	32	11	21
		474A. Pensioners undefined	259	146	113	480	251	229
		475. Inmates of asylums, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		476. Prisoners under trial	16	15	1	24	24	...
		477. Prisoners for debt	4	4	...	1	1	...
		478. Prisoners convicted or in reformatories, etc.	254	245	9	371	365	6
		TOTAL SUB-ORDER 77.—SUPPORTED AT THE PUBLIC CHARGE	629	459	170	913	654	259
		Total Order XXIV.—Independent of work	11,434	6,800	4,634	10,606	6,371	4,235
		Total Class G	33,630	16,694	16,936	38,245	18,037	20,208

Table XVII.—B.—Occupations by Districts.

Occupations, by Districts—*concl'd.*

DISTRICT ELLICHPUR.			DISTRICT BULDANA.			DISTRICT WUN.			DISTRICT BASIM.			RAILWAY PASSENGERS.		
TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
...	...	...	26	21	5	25	14	11	28	22	0	...	...	...
1	...	1	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,265	1,928	1,337	2,698	1,428	1,270	1,981	1,155	826	2,630	1,454	1,176	...	...	...
98	62	36	994	533	461	313	201	112	1,094	597	497	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	60	22	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,529	168	1,361	1,235	135	1,100	592	72	520	809	82	727	...	...	...
6,626	2,755	3,871	26,757	11,657	15,100	12,260	4,656	7,604	22,460	10,059	12,401	26	19	7
11,519	4,913	6,606	31,724	13,774	17,950	15,231	6,120	9,111	27,021	12,214	14,807	26	19	7
...
402	38	364	382	85	297	185	31	154	244	44	200	...	...	...
162	62	100	713	337	376	380	210	170	437	214	223	2	2	...
120	65	55	262	108	154	26	8	18	105	50	49	18	3	15
684	165	519	1,357	530	827	591	249	342	786	314	472	20	5	15
12,203	5,078	7,125	33,081	14,304	18,777	15,822	6,369	9,453	27,807	12,528	15,279	46	24	22
...
160	79	81	609	288	321	211	121	90	171	78	93	...	...	...
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	12	...	18	12	6	11	5	6	16	13	3	...	...	...
4,387	2,693	1,694	8,185	4,698	3,487	7,826	4,534	3,292	7,171	4,126	3,045	9	8	1
4,561	2,785	1,776	8,812	4,998	3,814	8,048	4,660	3,388	7,358	4,217	3,141	9	8	1
...
7	6	1	7	5	2	23	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	73	46	34	19	15	14	10	4	14	6	8	...	...	...
452	223	229	162	104	58	122	50	72	117	68	49	...	...	...
...
1	1	...	7	7	...	1	1	...	25	25	...	...	...	...
...
26	24	2	49	48	1	34	34	...	81	74	7	...	...	...
...
605	327	278	259	183	76	194	108	86	237	173	64	...	...	...
5,166	3,112	2,054	9,071	5,181	3,890	8,242	4,768	3,474	7,595	4,390	3,205	9	8	1
17,369	8,190	9,179	42,152	19,485	22,667	24,064	11,137	12,927	35,402	16,918	18,484	55	32	23

TABLE XVII.
Part C.—Occupations combined with
Agriculture (Both Sexes).

TABLE XVII—C.—Occupations

TABLE XVII—Part C.—Occupations combined with Agriculture
(Both Sexes).

Sub-order.	Occupation, etc.	Total persons returned under each, in Table XVII—A, including those combining it with Agriculture.	PERSONS RETURNED AS COMBINING THE OCCUPATION WITH AGRICULTURE.			
			Total persons.	CONNECTION WITH THE LAND.		
				(a) Owners or Occupants.	(b) Tenants.	(c) Farm servants or field labourers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	20,594	152	140	12	...
	2. Officers	265	3	3	...	...
	3. Office Clerks, etc.	2,840	9	5	4	...
	4. Messengers, etc.	12,313	136	131	5	...
	4a. Police rank and file	5,176	4	1	3	...
2	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	1,559	14	14	...	...
	7. Menials	1,452	14	14	...	...
	Others	107	...	...	...	...
3	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	64,311	2,404	1,898	110	396
	9. Accountants	6,919	1,166	1,166	...	...
	11. Watchmen, etc.	51,394	1,238	732	110	396
	Others	5,998	...	...	...	...
	Total Order I	86,464	2,570	2,052	122	396
4	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	1,959	1	...	1	...
	13. Non-Commissioned Officers, etc.	1,618	1	...	1	...
	Others	341	...	...	...	...
	Total Order II	1,959	1	...	1	...
8	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	34,957	330	193	62	75
	25. Cattle breeders, etc.	1,331	7	6	...	1
	26. Herdsmen	25,508	162	72	26	64
	31. Sheep breeders, etc.	1,328	81	70	11	...
	31a. Shepherds	6,344	80	45	25	10
	Others	446	...	...	...	...
9	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	121	1	1	...	...
	35. Horse breeders, etc.	64	1	1	...	...
	Others	57	...	...	...	...
	Total Order IV	85,078	331	194	62	75
12	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	2,017	14	7	6	1
	54. Gardeners, etc.	787	7	...	6	1
	55. Forest Rangers, etc.	401	7	7	...	...
	Others	829	...	...	...	...
	Total from Order V	2,017	14	7	6	1
14	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	70,118	1,916	1,241	497	178
	59. Barbers	21,283	1,057	720	326	11
	63. Washermen	14,051	490	235	171	84
	66. In-door servants	30,817	333	259	...	74
	Others	3,967	30	27	...	9

TABLE XVII—C.—Occupations.

TABLE XVII—Part C.—Occupations combined with Agriculture
(Both Sexes)—*contd.*

Sub-order.	OCCUPATION, ETC.	Total persons returned under each in Table XVII—A, including those combining it with Agriculture.	PERSONS RETURNED AS COMBINING THE OCCUPATION WITH AGRICULTURE.			
			Total persons.	CONNECTION WITH THE LAND.		
				(a) Owners or Occupants.	(b) Tenants.	(c) Farm servants or field labourers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	2,088	5	4	...	I
	74. Sweepers, etc.	2,065	5	4	...	I
	Others	23	...	...	...	...
	Total from Order VI	72,206	1,921	1,245	497	179
17	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	25,295	231	106	38	87
	76. Cow-keepers, etc.	4,478	52	35	14	3
	77. Ghee preparers	670	7	...	4	3
	79. Butchers	6,746	89	68	20	1
	81. Fishermen, etc.	13,363	83	3	...	80
	Others	38	...	...	...	...
18	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	19,692	298	223	64	11
	83. Grain dealers	8,920	186	136	47	3
	85. Pulse sellers, etc.	1,513	24	19	5	...
	89. Vegetable sellers	2,256	64	58	4	2
	Others	7,003	24	10	8	6
19	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	39,015	1,127	876	200	51
	97. Country spirits distillers, etc.	6,160	199	191	7	1
	109. Grocers, etc.	19,852	623	496	127	...
	111. Betel-leaf sellers	6,285	211	130	36	45
	112. Tobacco sellers, etc.	2,626	63	34	25	4
	Others	4,092	31	25	5	1
	Total Order VII	84,002	1,656	1,205	302	149
20	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	16,620	815	514	281	20
	116. Oil-pressers, etc.	16,311	812	513	281	18
	Others	309	3	1	...	2
21	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	28,071	964	217	3	744
	125. Firewood gatherers, etc.	19,903	698	131	3	564
	129. Charcoal burners, etc.	505	97	79	...	18
	131. Hay, etc., dealers, etc.	4,144	154	...	...	154
	Others	3,519	15	7	...	8
	Total Order VIII	44,691	1,779	781	284	764
22	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	6,701	45	38	5	2
	132. Brick burners, etc.	5,709	21	17	2	2
	133. Lime burners, etc.	898	24	21	3	...
	Others	94	...	...	...	...
23	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	11,400	155	103	6	46
	138. Masons	5,839	31	25	...	6
	141. Mud wall builders	4,702	124	78	6	40
	Others	859	...	...	...	...
	Total Order IX	18,101	200	141	11	48

TABLE XVII—Part C.—Occupations combined with Agriculture
(Both Sexes)—*contd.*

Sub-order.	OCCUPATION, ETC.	Total persons returned under each, in Table XVII—A, including those combining it with Agriculture.	PERSONS RETURNED AS COMBINING THE OCCUPATION WITH AGRICULTURE.			
			Total persons.	CONNECTION WITH THE LAND.		
				(a) Owners or Occupants.	(b) Tenants.	(c) Farm servants or field labourers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	154	1	1	...	...
	146. Cart makers, etc.	154	1	1	...	...
	Total from Order X	154	1	1	...	...
28	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	314	1	1	...	...
	159. Book-sellers	154	1	1	...	...
	Others	160	...	...	...	...
31	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	386	2	2	..	...
	177. Toy makers, etc.	379	2	2	...	...
	Others	7	...	...	...	...
33	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	7,383	73	24	36	13
	189a. Bangle makers	4,771	44	7	24	13
	Others	2,612	29	17	12	...
35	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	484	6	2	4	1...
	201. Harness makers, etc.	430	6	2	4	...
	Others	54	...	...	...	...
36	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	875	34	17	17	...
	204a. Agricultural implements makers	183	6	6	...	...
	205. Knife grinders, etc.	470	28	11	17	...
	Others	222	...	...	...	...
37	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	250	8	8	...	...
	211. Gunpowder makers	136	1	1	...	...
	212. Fire-work makers	42	7	7	...	...
	Others	72	...	...	...	...
	Total from Order XI	9,692	124	54	57	13
38	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	5,287	91	29	59	3
	220. Blanket weavers	4,827	89	29	59	1
	222. Woollen yarn spinners	272	2	...	...	2
	Others	188	..	...	...	...
39	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	1,891	10	8	2	...
	227. Silk carders, etc.	1,387	10	8	2	...
	Others	504	...	...	...	...

TABLE XVII—C.—Occupations.

TABLE XVII—Part C.—Occupations combined with Agriculture
(both Sexes)—*contd.*

Sub-order.	OCCUPATION, ETC.	Total persons returned under each, in Table XVII—A, including those combining it with Agriculture.	PERSONS RETURNED AS COMBINING THE OCCUPATION WITH AGRICULTURE.			
			Total persons.	CONNECTION WITH THE LAND.		
				(a) Owners or Occupants.	(b) Tenants.	(c) Farm servants or field labourers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	71,905	1,482	771	413	298
	231. Cotton cleaners, etc.	14,103	310	153	40	117
	231a. Raw cotton dealers	7,731	719	461	256	2
	233. Cotton spinners, etc.	8,342	158	13	45	100
	234. Cotton weavers, etc.	27,212	135	52	12	71
	Others	14,517	100	92	60	8
41	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	2,485	51	...	37	14
	241. Hemp rope makers	851	24	...	24	...
	243. Sacking, etc., makers	1,587	27	...	13	14
	Others	47	...	...	...	...
42	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	30,574	797	338	132	327
	247. Tailors	12,189	405	126	46	233
	257. Piece-goods dealers	15,973	338	126	86	66
	Others	2,412	54	26	...	28
	Total Order XII	112,142	2,431	1,146	643	642
43	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	21,260	781	622	159	...
	260. Goldsmiths, etc.	20,180	774	615	159	...
	Others	1,080	7	7	...	...
44	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	3,099	88	86	2	...
	283. Brass and copper dealers	1,622	72	70	2	...
	Others	1,477	16	16	...	...
46	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	12,524	186	154	23	9
	290. Blacksmiths	12,510	184	152	23	9
	293. Lock makers, etc.	41	2	2	...	...
	Others	273	...	...	...	...
	Total from Order XIII	37,183	1,055	862	184	9
48	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	18,854	311	179	105	27
	298. Potters, etc.	15,921	202	160	30	3
	299. Grindstone makers, etc.	2,890	109	19	66	24
	Others	43	...	...	...	...
	Total from Order XIV	18,854	311	179	105	27
49	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	34,365	1,185	890	169	126
	302. Timber agents, etc.	2,819	34	15	19	...
	303. Wood cutters	2,531	313	279	...	34
	304. Carpenters	28,942	838	596	150	92
	Others	73	...	...	...	...
50	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	13,784	126	18	8	100
	307. Basket weavers	6,573	45	3	4	38
	314. Broom makers	4,795	61	6	...	55
	Others	2,416	20	9	4	7
	Total Order XV	48,149	1,311	908	177	228

TABLE XVII—C.—Occupations.

**TABLE XVII—Part C.—Occupations combined with Agriculture
(Both Sexes)—*contd.***

Sub-order.	OCCUPATION, ETC.	Total persons returned under each, in Table XVII—A, including those combining it with Agriculture.	PERSONS RETURNED AS COMBINING THE OCCUPATION WITH AGRICULTURE.			
			Total persons.	CONNECTION WITH THE LAND.		
				(a) Owners or Occupants.	(b) Tenants.	(c) Farm servants or field labourers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	668	11	4	6	1
	317. Camphor collectors, etc.	31	4	...	4	...
	323. Wax collectors, etc.	629	7	4	2	1
	Others	8	...	...	...	...
52	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	3,077	5	2	...	3
	336. Kanku preparers, etc.	1,356	4	1	...	3
	337. Perfume preparers	672	1	1	...	...
	Others	1,049	...	...	...	...
	Total Order XVI	3,745	16	6	6	4
53	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	23,883	315	104	90	121
	339. Shoe-makers, etc.	20,839	289	88	90	111
	Others	3,044	26	16	...	10
	Total Order XVII	23,883	315	104	90	121
54	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	20,351	4,724	4,492	228	4
	347. Money-lenders	19,282	4,684	4,454	226	4
	350. Money-changers	1,041	40	38	2	...
	Others	28	...	...	...	...
55	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	5,164	190	159	30	1
	352. General merchants	1618	87	86	...	1
	353. Merchants' managers, etc.	3,546	103	73	30	...
56	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	21,211	373	249	121	3
	355. Shop-keepers' servants	12,910	173	113	57	3
	356. Shop-keepers (unspecified)	5,764	157	111	46	...
	Others	2,537	43	25	18	...
57	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	5,945	128	105	19	4
	358. Brokers, etc.	2,919	68	52	16	...
	361. Farmers of liquor, etc.	1,134	38	38	...	...
	Others	1,892	22	15	3	4
	Total Order XVIII	52,671	5,415	5,005	398	12
58	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	3,410	16	2	14	...
	373. Pointsmen, etc.	634	2	2	...	...
	373a. Railway servants (undefined)	2,050	14	...	14	...
	Others	726	...	...	...	...
59	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	17,023	297	165	47	85
	375. Cart owners, etc.	14,738	220	165	33	32
	379. Pack bullock owners, etc.	1,917	77	...	14	63
	Others	368	...	...	...	...

TABLE XVII—C.—Occupations.

TABLE XVII—Part C.—Occupations combined with Agriculture
(Both Sexes)—*contd.*

Sub-order.	OCCUPATION, ETC.	Total persons returned under each, in Table XVII—A, including those combining it with Agriculture.	PERSONS RETURNED AS COMBINING THE OCCUPATION WITH AGRICULTURE.			
			Total persons	CONNECTION WITH THE LAND.		
1	2	3		(a) Owners or Occupants.	(b) Tenants.	(c) Farm servants or field labourers.
4	5	6	7			
61	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	3,734	30	27	3	...
	391. Postal messengers, etc.	718	I	I	...	...
	392. Messengers (unspecified)	2,725	29	26	3	...
	Others	291	...	...	...	...
62	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	5,508	49	21	17	11
	398. Porters (general)	4,094	38	12	17	9
	399. Weighmen, etc.	786	11	9	...	2
	Others	628	...	...	...	...
	Total from Order XIX	29,675	392	215	81	96
63	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	18,850	986	837	148	I
	401. Priests, etc.	2,504	232	209	23	...
	404. Religious mendicants, etc.	15,077	690	568	122	...
	Others	1,269	64	60	3	I
64	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	4,967	73	56	17	...
	407. Principals, teachers, etc.	4,807	62	54	8	...
	408. Clerks, etc.	122	11	2	9	...
	Others	38	...	...	...	...
65	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	529	I	I	...	...
	411. Private Secretaries, etc.	472	I	I	...	...
	Others	57	...	...	...	...
66	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	1,903	66	62	4	...
	414. Barristers, pleaders, etc.	676	26	26	...	...
	415a. Kazis	241	12	12	...	...
	418. Stamp vendors	395	13	10	3	...
	Others	591	15	14	I	...
67	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	2,753	38	15	4	19
	422. Practitioners without diploma	1,458	16	15	...	I
	426. Midwifery	869	22	...	4	13
	Others	426	...	...	...	...
68	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	458	I	I	...	...
	432. Draughtsmen, etc.	215	I	I	...	...
	Others	243	...	...	...	...
71	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	6,878	213	30	15	168
	444. Band Masters, etc. (not Military)	5,669	204	27	15	162
	446. Actors, dancers, etc.	1,203	9	3	...	6
	Others	6	...	...	...	...
	Total from Order XX	36,338	1,378	1,002	188	188
72	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	1,366	10	4	...	6
	448. Shikaris, etc.	1,366	10	4	...	6

TABLE XVII—C.—Occupations.

TABLE XVII—Part C.—Occupations combined with Agriculture
(Both Sexes)—*concl'd.*

Sub-order.	OCCUPATION, ETC.	Total persons returned under each, in Table XVII—A, including those combining it with Agriculture.	PERSONS RETURNED AS COMBINING THE OCCUPATION WITH AGRICULTURE.			
			Total persons.	CONNECTION WITH THE LAND.		
				(a) Owners or Occupants.	(b) Tenants.	(c) Farm servants or field labourers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
73	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	2,124	3	1	2	...
	455. Exhibitors of puppets, etc.	491	3	1	2	...
	Others	1,633	...	...	...	...
	Total Order XXI	3,490	13	5	2	6
74	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	132,632	330	98	27	205
	466. Rice pounders, etc.	8,130	117	1	...	116
	467. General labourer	103,383	114	62	2	50
	Others	21,119	99	35	25	39
75	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	6,162	85	73	3	9
	468a. Disreputable	2,347	38	28	1	9
	468c. Dependent	1,242	47	45	2	...
	Others	2,573	...	...	...	...
	Total Order XXIII	138,794	415	171	30	214
76	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	40,286	1,301	1,075	150	76
	469. House-rent, etc.	2,069	425	337	54	34
	472. Mendicancy	46,927	876	738	96	42
	Others	290	...	...	...	...
77	TOTAL SUB-ORDER	2,837	171	129	39	3
	474. Pension (Military)	226	17	...	17	...
	474a. Pension (unspecified)	1,592	145	120	22	3
	478. Prisoners (convicted)	815	9	9	...	...
	Others	204	...	...	...	...
	Total Order XXIV	52,123	1,472	1,204	189	79
	Grand Total	911,411	23,121	16,437	3,435	3,249

TABLE A.

Christians.

Table A.—Christians.

TABLE A.—Christians by

DISTRICT.	TOTAL CHRISTIANS.			DISTRIBUTION															
				CHURCH OF ENGLAND.								ROMAN CATHOLIC.							
				TOTAL.		Foreign.		Eurasian.		Native.		TOTAL.		Foreign.		Eurasian.		Native.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Amraoti	629	317	312	131	127	52	40	61	73	18	14	143	144	17	23	19	21	107	100
Akola	305	183	122	59	40	23	16	18	15	18	15	83	43	5	4	7	4	71	35
Ellichpur	123	68	55	28	22	14	10	13	10	1	2	35	26	2	...	5	3	28	23
Buldana	103	60	43	36	20	10	5	6	4	20	11	13	9	1	..	1	3	11	6
Wun	89	49	40	28	25	12	9	9	12	7	4	14	12	2	...	...	...	12	12
Basim	88	48	40	16	4	8	4	2	...	6	...	10	7	1	1	3	3	6	3
Railway Passengers, etc.	22	13	9	11	9	8	7	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total	1,350	738	621	309	253	127	91	112	116	70	46	300	241	28	23	35	34	237	179

DISTRICT.	DISTRIBUTION															
	METHODIST.								CONGREGATIONALIST.							
	TOTAL.		Foreign.		Eurasian.		Native.		TOTAL.		Foreign.		Eurasian.		Native.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Amraoti	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Akola	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	10	9	3	...	...	...	7	9
Ellichpur	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Buldana	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basim	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Railway Passengers, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	5	3	4	3	1	...	...	18	11	3	2	...	10	9	2

Table A.—Christians.

Sect and Race.—Part I.—Sects.

BY SECT.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.								PRESBYTERIAN.								BAPTIST.								DISTRICT.	
TOTAL.		Foreign.		Eurasian.		Native.		TOTAL.		Foreign.		Eurasian.		Native.		TOTAL.		Foreign.		Eurasian.		Native.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44		
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	3	3	...	...	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	Amraoti.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	4	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Akola.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ellichpur.
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Buldana.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basim.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Railway Passengers etc.
2	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	13	11	7	6	...	...	6	5	3	3	...	1	...	...	3	2	Total.	

BY SECT.

FREE CHURCH (CHURCH MISSION).								UNSECTARIAN AND UNSPECIFIED.								GREEK CHURCH.								DISTRICT
TOTAL.		Foreign.		Eurasian.		Native.		TOTAL.		Foreign.		Eurasian.		Native.		TOTAL.		Foreign.		Eurasian.		Native.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	
18	24	...	...	...	...	18	24	11	7	3	6	1	1	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Amraoti.
11	8	...	...	...	...	11	8	11	11	3	...	3	...	5	11	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Akola.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ellichpur.
4	8	...	...	...	...	4	8	5	4	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Buldana.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wun.
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	29	2	1	4	7	11	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basim.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Railway Passengers etc.
84	40	...	...	...	...	84	40	52	53	11	8	8	8	33	37	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	Total.

Table A.—Part II.—Races.

TABLE A.—PART II.—Races.

DISTRICT.	DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.															
	FOREIGN.															
	TOTAL CHRISTIANS.															
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Church of Eng- land.	Roman Catholic.	Church of Scot- land.	Presbyterian.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Wesleyan.	Unsectarian and Unspecified.	Greek Church.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Amraoti	629	317	312	156	81	75	52	40	17	23	2	...	3	3	...	...
Akola	305	183	122	65	41	24	23	16	5	4	...	...	4	...	1	...
Ellichpur	123	68	55	38	19	16	14	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buldana	103	60	43	18	12	6	10	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wun	89	49	40	24	15	9	12	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basim	88	48	40	17	11	6	8	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Passengers, etc.	22	13	9	15	8	7	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,359	738	621	330	187	143	127	91	28	28	2	...	7	6	...	...

DISTRICT.	NATIVE.															
	EURASIAN.															
	TOTAL.															
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Church of Eng- land.	Roman Catholic.	Church of Scot- land.	Methodist.	Unsectarian and Unspeci- fied.	Total.	Church of Eng- land.	Roman Catholic.	Presby- terian.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Free Church (Church mis- sion.)	Unsectarian and Unspeci- fied.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Amraoti	177	82	95	61	73	19	21	...	...	1	...	1	...	296	154	142
Akola	48	28	20	18	15	7	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	192	114	78
Ellichpur	31	18	13	13	10	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	31	26
Buldana	16	8	8	6	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	40	29
Wun	21	9	12	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	25	19
Basim	20	10	10	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	27	24
Railway Passengers, etc.	5	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Total	318	158	160	112	116	35	34	...	...	1	3	1	8	711	393	318

TABLE B.

**Europeans, Eurasians, and Armenians, by
Race and Age.**

Table B.—Europeans, etc., by Race and Age.

TABLE B.—Europeans, Eurasians, and Armenians, by Race and Age.

DISTRICT.	TOTAL.			EUROPEANS.										EURASIANS.						ARMENIANS.															
				MALES.					FEMALES.					MALES.			FEMALES.			MALES.			FEMALES.												
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	0-14.	15-34.	35-49.	50 and over.	Total.	0-14.	15-34.	35-49.	50 and over.	Total.	0-14.	15-34.	35-49.	50 and over.	Total.	0-14.	15-34.	35-49.	50 and over.												
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35 and over.	
AMBARTI . . .	333	163	170	81	21	24	31	5	75	24	36	13	2	82	22	28	24	8	95	40	35	13	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
AKOLA . . .	114	70	44	41	3	23	7	7	24	4	11	6	3	28	7	8	12	1	20	9	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do. MILITARY . .	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ELLCHPUR . . .	32	17	15	11	2	1	5	3	9	3	5	1	...	6	2	1	3	...	6	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. MILITARY . .	35	21	14	9	...	8	1	...	7	1	4	1	1	12	8	1	3	...	7	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDANA . . .	34	20	14	12	2	6	4	...	6	3	2	1	...	8	2	3	2	1	8	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WUN . . .	45	24	21	15	...	7	7	1	9	2	5	1	1	9	5	...	2	2	12	3	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASIM . . .	38	22	16	12	2	3	6	1	6	...	4	2	...	10	5	4	1	...	10	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Passengers .	20	11	9	8	3	3	1	1	7	5	2	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	652	349	303	190	33	76	63	18	143	42	69	25	7	158	51	48	47	12	160	73	59	20	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE D.
Castes by Education.

NOTE.—Table C is combined with Table D.

CASTE AND RELIGION.

DISTRICT ELLICHPUR.

DISTRICT AKOLA

[illegible]

Table D.—[Castes by Education].

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.

CASTE AND RELIGION.			DISTRICT BASIM.										RAILWAY PASSENGERS.										
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.				
				Total.	Pupils.	Total Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Total Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Total Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.					
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
1.—MILITARY AND DOMINANT.			Musliman	1	1	6	...	1	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hindu	14	7
			Sikh	3	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.
			Total Group 1	18	1	8	...	9	17	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—OTHER AGRICULTURAL (a) CULTIVATORS			Hindu	1	1	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Musliman	34	32	41	41
			Hindu	...	...	2	...	473	485	...	...	485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.

CASTE AND RELIGION.

Table D.—[Castes, by Education].

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	DISTRICT AROLA.										DISTRICT ELLICHPUR.									
				Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.				
				Total.	Pupils.	Total.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Total.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Total.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	2.—OTHER AGRICULTURAL (a) CULTIVATORS— contd.	RAJPUT Do. REDDI REDDIKAPUWAR TIRMAL VELLALAR WALHER YELANA	Hindu Sikh Hindu Do. Do. Do. Do.	6,622 8 6 9 9 ...	453 2 ... 1 4 ...	963 6 ... 2	11 2 ...	5,206 ... 5 3 ...	6,001 6 11 8 ...	18 1 ...	10 1 ... ... ...	...	5,073 5 11 7 ...	2,877	153	485	16	2,239	2,264	2 ... ... ... ...	...	...	2,260
			Total Group 24	132,622	4,074	6,696	57	122,862	127,457	66	85	...	127,306	58,304	2,325	3,698	64	52,281	55,849	11	17	1	55,827
	(b) CATTLE-BREEDERS AND GRAZERS.	GARLÁN GAOLI (ÁHIR, GAULÁN AND GAWÁRI) GAOLI (ÁHIR AND GAWÁRI) Do. GAWLÁN (GAWÁRI) GOLKAR KÁNDI	Hindu Do. Muselman Jain Animistic Hindu Do.	1,725 32 2 73	29 4 ...	52 6 ...	...	1,644 32 ... 2 63	1,384 35 ... 65 ...	...	1 ... ... ... ...	...	1,583 35 ... 65 ...	2,442 8 256 ... 4	16	50 ... 1	3	2,376 8 255 ... 4	2,048 11 260 ... 3	...	...	...	2,048 11 260 ... 3
			Total Group 28	1,832	33	58	...	1,741	1,484	...	1	...	1,483	2,711	16	61	3	2,644	2,322	...	...	...	2,322
	(c) FIELD LABOURERS	DÁSARI KABIR KÁTERKAR KOL LUGÁWÁR PUBE	Hindu Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Group 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.—FOREST AND HILL TRIBES.	ÁNDH Do. ARAKH Do. Bhil Do. Bijhad Borchi GOND Do.	Hindu Animistic Hindu Do. Animistic Hindu Muselman Animistic Hindu Do. Do. Animistic	1,728 17 92 456 16 ...	3 ... 1 1	4 ... 1 3 ... 3	...	1,721 17 91 454 16 ...	1,790 4 86 454 7 ...	...	...	...	1,790	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
				802 142	4 2	3 ...	...	795 140	646 110	...	...	...	646 110	1,637	2	4	...	1,634	436	...	...	...	436 1,610

A.—AGRICULTURAL—contd.

Table D.—[Castes, by Education].

TABLE D.—Castes, by Education—*contd.*

Caste and Religion.			TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION												
Class	Group.	Caste	Religion.	DISTRICT BULDANA						DISTRICT WASH.					
				Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
				Total	Pupils.	Literate.	Total	Pupils.	Literate.	Total	Pupils.	Literate.	Total	Pupils.	Literate.
						English.	Knowing.		English.			English.			
						Total	Total		Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
	4.—FOREST AND HILL TRIBES— <i>contd.</i>														
		GORWÁN	Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do.	Animistic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		KOLAM	Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do.	Animistic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		KORKU	Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do.	Animistic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		KOVELA-BHUIE	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		LALJHAD	Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do.	Animistic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		MARÁL	Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		MINÁ	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		MOOHE	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do.	Animistic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		NIHÁL	Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do.	Animistic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		PARKÁ	Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		PARDHÁN	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do.	Animistic.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total Group 4		2,599	8	15	..	2,575	2,680	..	..	..	2,660	48,774	48,774
	5.—PRIESTS			6,417	1095	3,448	149	1,874	5,228	35	45	..	5,148	3,913	3,913
		BRÁHMÁN	Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do.	Jain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		JANGAM	Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		JATI	Jain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do.	Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		MULIA	Musalman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		PIRZADE	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total Group 5		6,532	1,103	3,481	149	1,948	5,317	37	45	..	5,235	4,100	4,100
	6.—DEVOTEES			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		AGHORI	Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		AUCHAD	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		BERÁGI	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		BRARÁDI	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		FAKIR	Musalman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		GosÁwi	Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Jogi	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		MÁMBRÁO	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		NÁKESHÁI	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		NÁTH	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		SÁDHU	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		SANTÁSHI	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A.—AGRICULTURAL

B.—PROFESSIONAL.

Table D.—[Castes, by Education.]

CASTE AND RELIGION.			TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.																						
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	District Basim.					RAILWAY PASSENGERS.																
				Males.			Females.		Males.			Females.													
				Total.	Pupils.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.	Knowing English.										
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96		
A—AGRICULTURAL—contd.	4—FOREST AND HILL TRIBES—contd.	GOSWÁN	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KULÁN	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KORKU	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KOVELA-BHUTS	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		LAIHAD	Do.	26	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		MARÁ.	Hindu	5	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B—PROFESSIONAL.	5—PRIESTS .	BRÁHMAN	Hindu	4,493	657	2,588	169	1,248	3,383	8	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		JANGAM	Hindu	327	14	48	...	265	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		JATI .	Hindu	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		MULLA	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		PIZADE	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 4		13,374	6	13	...	13,355	13,006
			
			
	6.—DEVOTEES	AGHORI	Hindu .	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		AUGHAD	Do.	88	5	8	...	75	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		BÉRÁGI	Do.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		BHARÁDI	Do.	406	5	13	...	355	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		FAKIR	Musalman	1,260	24	94	...	1,112	958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GOSÁWI	Hindu	463	4	10	...	389	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		LOGI	Do.	103	6	18	...	135	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		MÁNABHÁO	Do.	63	1	4	...	58	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		NANAKSHÁI	Do.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		NÁTH .	Do.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SÁDHU .	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		SANVÁSHI	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.

CASTE AND RELIGION.

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	DISTRICT AKOLA.										DISTRICT ELLICHPUR.									
				Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.				
				Total.	Pupils.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
6.—DEVOTEES—contd.	Swāmi Unāsi Do. VIRBHADRA WASUDEO	Hindu Do. Sikh Hindu Do.	Total Group 6	1	1	8	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	3	1	9	3	3	1	3	3
				14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7.—TEMPLE SERVANTS	GURAO Do.	Hindu Jain	Total Group 7	3,711	178	447	3	3,086	2,967	20	49	1	2,898	1,711	56	219	1	1,436	1,565	3	23	1	1,479
				796	52	150	3	594	820	2	2	1	816	273	34	50	1	189	249	1	1	1	248
8.—GENEALOGISTS	BHAT Do. Do. Do. THAKUR	Hindu Animistic Muslim Hindu	Total Group 8	796	52	150	3	594	820	2	2	1	816	273	34	50	1	189	249	1	1	1	248
				158	10	31	1	117	118	1	3	1	115	270	11	45	1	214	218	1	1	1	218
				4	22	41	2	697	720	1	1	1	719	242	7	22	1	213	147	1	1	1	147
				922	32	75	2	815	840	1	3	1	836	512	18	67	1	427	365	1	1	1	365
				28	9	13	1	6	38	1	1	1	38	4	2	5	1	2	3	3	1	1	3
9.—WRITERS	BORAL GULAK KAST KAVET PARBU PURBHAYE	Hindu Do. Do. Do. Do.	Total Group 9	316	43	115	10	158	280	7	8	1	245	227	29	72	13	126	197	3	6	1	198
				261	16	14	1	231	261	1	1	1	261	335	3	5	1	327	310	1	1	1	310
				25	1	3	1	22	11	1	1	1	11	108	1	1	1	108	97	1	1	1	97
				15	1	3	1	12	3	1	1	1	3	443	3	5	1	435	407	1	1	1	407
				301	16	20	1	265	275	1	1	1	275	443	3	5	1	435	407	1	1	1	407
10.—ASTROLOGERS	GARPAARI Joshi Do. SAROE	Hindu Do. Jain Hindu	Total Group 10	261	16	14	1	231	261	1	1	1	261	335	3	5	1	327	310	1	1	1	310
				25	1	3	1	22	11	1	1	1	11	108	1	1	1	108	97	1	1	1	97
				15	1	3	1	12	3	1	1	1	3	443	3	5	1	435	407	1	1	1	407
				301	16	20	1	265	275	1	1	1	275	443	3	5	1	435	407	1	1	1	407
				261	16	14	1	231	261	1	1	1	261	335	3	5	1	327	310	1	1	1	310
11.—MUSICIANS	DEWALWAR CONDHALI MIRASTI	Hindu Do. Do.	Total Group 11	596	7	18	1	571	659	1	1	1	659	97	3	1	1	54	95	1	1	1	95
				596	7	18	1	571	659	1	1	1	659	97	3	1	1	54	95	1	1	1	95
				596	7	18	1	571	659	1	1	1	659	97	3	1	1	54	95	1	1	1	95
				596	7	18	1	571	659	1	1	1	659	97	3	1	1	54	95	1	1	1	95
				596	7	18	1	571	659	1	1	1	659	97	3	1	1	54	95	1	1	1	95

Table D.—[Castes by Education].

Table D.—[Castes by Education].

TABLE D.—Castes by Education—*contd.*

CASTE AND RELIGION.				TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.											
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	DISTRICT BULDANA.						DISTRICT WUN.					
				Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
				Total.	Pupils.	Literate. Total.	Literate. Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate. Total.	Literate. Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
6.—DEVOTEE— <i>contd.</i>		Swāmi .	Hindu .	17	...	6	...	11	13	...	1	...	12	3	...
		Upāsī .	Do. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. .	Sikh .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Virehadra .	Hindu .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Wāsudeo .	Do. .	22	...	...	...	22	11	...	...	...	11	23	...
	Total Group 6 .			2,890	58	223	...	2,609	2,510	3	18	...	2,489	1,944	66
7.—TEMPLE SERVANTS		Gurao .	Hindu .	722	35	53	...	634	764	1	...	...	763	419	24
		Do. .	Jain .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
				722	35	53	...	634	764	1	...	...	763	419	24
		Total Group 7 .		722	35	53	...	634	764	1	...	...	763	419	24
8.—GENEALOGISTS		Bhār .	Hindu .	139	2	39	...	98	130	...	...	...	130	287	11
		Do. .	Animistic .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. .	Musalman .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Thākur .	Hindu .	353	9	30	...	314	352	...	...	...	352	353	5
		Total Group 8 .		492	11	69	...	412	482	...	...	...	482	649	16
9.—WRITERS		Boral .	Hindu .	11	...	6	...	5	11	...	...	...	11	...	...
		Golak .	Do. .	31	4	19	...	8	29	1	3	...	25	1	...
		Kār .	Do. .	31	2	11	...	18	24	...	...	...	24	6	...
		Kāter .	Do. .	30	4	13	...	13	30	...	...	...	30	42	...
		Fārshī .	Do. .	13	3	8	...	5	9	1	3	...	5	51	14
	Total Group 9 .			149	17	62	...	70	126	2	6	...	118	101	15
10.—ASTROLOGERS		Gārpagāri .	Hindu .	116	3	4	...	109	109	...	...	...	109	155	3
		Joshi .	Do. .	82	...	3	...	79	63	...	...	...	68	...	...
		Do. .	Jain .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sarop .	Hindu .	19	...	...	...	19	14	...	...	...	14	403	...
		Total Group 10 .		217	3	7	...	207	191	...	...	...	191	558	3
11.—MUSICIANS		Dawalwār .	Hindu .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gondhālī .	Do. .	214	5	9	...	200	210	...	...	...	210	153	2
		Do. .	Do. .	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
		Mirāsī .	Do. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 11 .		216	5	9	...	202	213	...	...	...	213	203	3

B.—PROFESSIONAL—*contd.*

Table D.—[Castes by Education].

CASTE AND RELIGION.				TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.																			
				DISTRICT BASIM.					RAILWAY PASSENGERS.														
Caste.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Males.					Females.														
				Total.	Pupils.	Literate.			Total.	Pupils.	Literate.												
						Total.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.			Total.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.										
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
	6.—DEVOTES—contd.	SWAMI . UDASI . Do. . SIKH . VIRBHADRA . WASUDEO L. . Do. .	Hindu . Do. . Sikh . Hindu . Do. .	4 109 2,603	2 2 47	2 2 148	2 2 ...	2 2 2,307	1 1 2,138	1 1 ...	1 1 ...	1 1 ...	1 1 ...	2 2 ...	2 2 ...	1 1 ...	1 1 ...	1 1...	...	...	...	...	...
	7.—TEMPLE SERVANTS	GURAO . Do. .	Hindu . Jain .	583 1	24 ...	51 ...	...	508 1	520 ...	...	1 ...	...	519 ...	1 ...	1...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8.—GENEALOGISTS.	BHAR . Do. . Do. . THAKUR .	Hindu . Animistic . Musliman . Hindu .	64 ... 496 660	1 ... 10 71	4 ... 22 28	...	59 ... 464 623	53 ... 487 640	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	53 ... 487 640	... ... 1 1	............	............	............	............	...	...	...	...	...
	9.—WRITERS.	BORAL . GOLAK . KAST . KAYET . PARHU . PURBHAYE .	Hindu . Do. . Do. . Do. . Do. .	1 2 37 29 10	... ... 3 2 ...	1 1 11 13 ...	...	... ... 23 14 10	... ... 31 19 ...	... ... 1 ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...
	10.—ASTROLOGERS	GARPAKARI . Joshi . Do. . SARODE .	Hindu . Do. . Jain . Hindu .	107 138 9	4	9 4 ...	...	94 134 9	108 87 13	...	...	...	108 87 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11.—MUSICIANS	DEWALWAR . GONDHALI . MIRASI .	Hindu . Do. . Do. .	177 ...	... ...	... ...	...	172 ...	197 ...	...	...	...	197...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Group 11	177	1	4	...	172	197	...	...	...	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—PROFESSORIAL—contd.

Table D.—[Castes by Education].

TABLE D.—Castes by Education—contd.

Class.	CASTE AND RELIGION.			TOTAL STRENGTH.										TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.									
	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.				
				Total Males.	Pupils.	Total Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total Females.	Pupils.	Total Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Total Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Total Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
B.—PROFESSIONAL—contd.	12.—DANCERS AND SINGERS	DRADAI	Musalman	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2
		KALWANT	Hindu	28	4	2	...	22	66	1	2	...	63	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
		WAGHE	Do.	23	1	2	...	20	24	...	...	...	24	3	...	1	...	2	5	...	...	...	5
			Total Group 12	54	5	4	...	45	92	1	2	...	89	7	...	1	...	6	9	...	...	...	9
	12A.—MINOR PROFESSIONS	CHITARI	Hindu	38	...	1	...	37	38	...	...	...	38	15	...	1	...	14	15	...	...	...	15
	13.—ACTORS AND MIMES	BAHURUP (RABRANG)	Do	78	...	1	...	77	79	...	...	...	79	27	...	...	...	27	24	...	...	...	24
		Do.	Musalman	2	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		BHAND	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
			Total Group 13	80	...	1	...	79	85	...	...	...	85	27	...	...	...	27	28	...	...	...	28
C.—COMMERCIAL.	14.—TRADERS	BRATTIA	Hindu	75	7	33	1	35	29	...	...	...	29	16	2	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	4
		Do.	Jain	27	2	18	...	28	28	...	...	...	28	4	...	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	3
		BOHARI	Musalman	325	46	186	4	103	144	5	17	...	122	143	31	69	1	43	71	2	13	...	56
		KACHHI	Do.	154	4	94	1	56	21	...	...	...	21	66	4	40	...	22	11	...	...	...	11
		KHOJA	Do.	13	...	9	...	4	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KOMTI	Hindu	1,362	88	387	1	887	1,388	...	2	...	1,86	60	1	17	1	42	66	...	...	...	66
		LAD	Do.	717	91	328	10	258	654	2	3	...	619	105	9	52	2	44	105	2	...	...	103
		Do.	Jain	733	93	272	1	368	721	4	...	...	717	85	6	44	...	35	80	...	...	...	80
		MANTRI	Hindu	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		NAIDU	Do.	26	5	17	11	4	26	...	7	...	19	16	3	11	5	2	15	...	4	...	11
		SARLAN	Do.	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		SHELKI	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		WANI (BANIA AND MARWADI)	Do.	27,456	2,440	10,725	46	14,291	22,814	43	51	...	22,730	5,881	565	2,558	8	2,758	4,778	6	9	...	4,763
		Do.	Jain	7,172	744	2,954	13	3,434	6,088	15	23	...	6,050	2,593	241	994	...	1,358	2,302	3	10	...	2,289
		Do.	Sikh	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Group 14	38,076	3,520	15,064	88	19,492	31,928	69	103	...	31,756	8,969	862	3,801	17	4,306	7,435	13	36	...	7,386
	15.—PEDLARS	GAZULALIJA	Hindu	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		MANIHAR	Musalman	9	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		MEMOR	Do.	7	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		PERKI	Hindu	76	9	10	...	742	738	...	...	...	738	6	...	...	...	6	9	...	...	...	9
			Total Group 15	778	9	17	1	752	745	...	...	...	745	6	...	...	...	6	9	...	...	...	9

Table D.—[Castes by Education].

Caste and Religion.				Territorial Distribution.																				
				District Akola.							District Ellichpur.													
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Males.				Females.			Males.				Females.									
				Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Total.	Pupils.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Total.	Pupils.	Literate.								
						Total.	Knowing English.					Total.	Knowing English.			Total.	Knowing English.	Total.	Knowing English.					
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
B.—PROFESSIONAL—contd.	12.—DANCERS AND SINGERS.	DHADI	Musalman
		KALWANT	Hindu
		WAGHE	Do.
		Total Group 12		1
	12A.—MINOR PROFESSIONS.	CHITARI	Hindu
		Total Group 13		3
	13.—ACTORS AND MIMES.	BAHURUPI (RABERANG)	Do.
		BRAND	Musalman
		Total Group 13		3
		14.—TRADERS.	BHATTIA	Hindu
C.—COMMERCIAL.	15.—PEDLARS.	Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		BOHARI	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KACHHI	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KHOJA	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KOTI	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		LAD	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		MANTRI	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		NADU	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		SARLAN	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		SHELKI	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		WANI (BANIA AND MAHARAJA)	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		WADI	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do	Sikh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 14		8,206	772	3,870	25	3,564	6,347	42	29	6,276	2,857	280	252	22	1,325	2,392	4	10	...	2,348
15.—PEDLARS.	GAZULABALIJA	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	NANIHAR	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MEMON	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PERKI	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group 15		6	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	

Table D.—[Castes by Education].

[illegible]

Table D.—[Castes by Education].

CASTE AND RELIGION.				TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.																					
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	DISTRICT AKOLA.					DISTRICT ELLICHPUR.																
				Males.			Females.		Males.			Females.													
				Total.	Pupils.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.							
85	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48		
C.—COMMERCIAL—contd.	16.—CARRIERS	BANJARI	Hindu	814	9	13	1	792	561	561	371	3	2	...	366	230	230
		Do.	Musalman
		Do.	Jain
		HAMAL	Hindu
		LARHANI	Do.	909	...	3	1	906	679	679	14	1	4	6	6
		Do.	Musalman
		Do.	Jain
		WANJARI	Hindu	1,911	66	78	...	1,767	1,772	2	1	1,769	165	4	6	...	155	157	157
		Total Group 16.		3,634	75	94	2	3,455	3,012	2	1	3,009	558	8	12	...	538	398	398
		17.—GOLDSMITHS	JOHARI	Hindu	34	6	4	...	24	34	34	2	140	1	1	1
SONAR	Do.		3,414	284	586	4	2,544	3,178	8	4	...	...	3,166	1,816	1	267	2	1,409	1,662	2	1	...	...	1,659
Do.	Jain		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TARKINAR	Hindu		1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group 17.			3,449	290	590	4	2,569	3,212	0	4	...	...	3,200	1,818	140	268	2	1,410	1,663	2	1	...	...	1,660
18.—BARBERS	MAALI (HAJJAM, NHAJI, WASIR)	Hindu	4,070	98	110	...	3,862	3,778	1	...	...	...	3,777	1,875	46	53	2	1,774	1,769	2	...	...	...	1,767
	Do.	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.—BLACKSMITHS	DANGARE	Hindu	4,070	98	110	...	3,862	3,778	1	...	...	...	3,777	1,875	48	53	2	1,774	1,769	2	...	...	...	1,767
	GHISADI	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	JIRAVET	Hindu	72	4	7	...	61	59	...	...	...	...	59	3	...	1	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	7
	KATHILKAR	Do.	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4
	LOHAR (KHATI)	Do.	1,232	40	64	1	1,138	1,072	...	2	...	...	1,070	870	8	34	4	815	668	1	2	...	...	665
	Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	NALBAND	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PANCHAL	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	LOHAR	Do.	119	...	2	...	117	100	...	...	...	...	100	75	...	5	...	70	87	...	...	...	...	87
	Do.	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Group 19.		1,428	44	73	1	1,311	1,233	...	2	...	...	1,231	953	8	47	4	904	766	1	2	...	...	763

Table D.—[Castes by Education].

TABLE D.—Castes by Education—*contd.*

CASTE AND RELIGION.				TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.																				
				DISTRICT BULDANA.					DISTRICT WUN.															
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.								
				Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Total.	Pupils.							
						Total.	Knowing English.			Total.	Knowing English.			Total.	Knowing English.			Total.	Knowing English.					
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	
C—COMMERCIAL— <i>contd.</i>	16.—CARRIERS	BANJARI	Hindu	2,095	1	9	...	2,085	1,916	...	...	...	1,916	13,005	9	19	...	12,978	11,727	...	...	...	11,727
		Do.	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	58	38	...	...	...	12
		Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	17	12	...	...	...	...
		HARAL	Hindu
		LABHANI	Do.	2,483	1	1	...	2,481	2,212	2,212	2,828	...	14	...	2,814	2,628	2,628
17.—GOLDSMITHS	Do.	Musalman	7	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	5	5	8	...	...	...	8
	Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1
	Do.	Hindu	9,137	41	61	...	9,035	8,742	...	...	1	...	8,741	752	2	12	...	738	654	...	...	...	654
	WANJARI	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Group 16.		13,722	43	71	...	13,608	12,874	...	...	1	...	12,873	16,670	11	44	...	16,615	15,068	...	...	...	15,068
18.—BARBERS	JOHARI	Hindu	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
	SONAR	Do.	2,502	171	382	3	1,949	2,464	...	...	2	...	2,461	1,774	136	291	2	1,347	1,634	...	4	...	1,626
	Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TAKHAR	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Group 17.		2,503	171	382	3	1,950	2,465	...	...	1	2	2,462	1,785	136	292	2	1,357	1,634	...	4	...	1,626
D—ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL	Do.	Musalman	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Hindu	2,839	53	56	1	2,730	2,682	...	...	...	...	2,681	2,820	55	46	...	2,719	2,669	...	...	...	2,669
	Do.	Musalman	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Jain	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.—BLACKSMITHS	Do.	Hindu	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	25	...	...	...	25	23	...	...	...	23
	GHISADI	Do.	190	...	1	...	189	152	...	...	...	...	152	30	...	...	...	30	33	...	...	...	33
	Do.	Musalman	6	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	JIRAVET	Hindu	54	7	8	...	39	54	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	KATHIKAR	Do.	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.—ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL	Do.	Animistic	961	23	46	2	892	908	...	...	1	...	907	2,272	19	32	...	2,221	2,207	...	...	...	2,207
	Do.	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	NALBAND	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PANCHAL	Do.	146	5	2	...	139	153	...	...	...	...	153	359	...	21	...	338	344	...	...	...	344
	Do.	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	4
21.—BLACKSMITHS	Do.	Hindu	1,363	35	57	2	1,271	1,276	...	...	1	...	1,275	2,680	19	53	...	2,618	2,611	...	...	...	2,611
	Do.	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table D.—[Castes by Education].

Caste and Religion.				Territorial Distribution.									
				District Basin.					Railway Passengers.				
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Males.					Females.				
				Total.	Pupils.	Total.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Total.	Literate.	Illiterate.
							Knowing English.					Knowing English.	
93	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
C—COMMERCIAL—contd.	16.—CARRIERS	BANJARI	Hindu	10,140	4	9	...	10,127	8,705	...	...	...	8,705
		Do.	Musalman	13	...	...	...	13	11	...	...	...	11
		Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		HAMAL	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		LABHANI	Do.	6,359	...	1	...	6,358	5,910	...	...	...	5,910
		Do.	Musalman	14	...	...	...	14	12	...	...	...	12
		Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		WANJARI	Hindu	3,586	53	67	...	3,466	3,429	...	...	...	3,429
			Total Group 16	20,112	57	77	...	19,978	18,067	...	...	...	18,067
D—ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL.	17.—GOLDSMITHS	JOHORI	Hindu	3	...	...	...	3	1,490	...	...	...	1,490
		SONAR	Do.	1,554	94	276	3	1,182	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TAKHAR	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Group 17	1,555	94	276	3	1,185	1,490	...	...	...	1,490
	18.—BARBERS	MHALI (HAJJAM, NHAYI)	Hindu	2,105	28	47	1	2,090	2,102	...	...	...	2,102
		WARIK	Musalman	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Group 18	2,166	28	47	1	2,091	2,102	...	...	...	2,102
	19.—BLACKSMITHS	DANGARE	Hindu	142	...	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	152
		GHISADI	Do.	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		JIRAYET	Hindu	12	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	12
		KATHIL KAR	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		LOHAR (KHATI)	Do.	821	20	27	...	774	705	1	...	...	704
		Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		NALBAND	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		PANCHAL (PANCHAL)	Do.	76	...	1	...	75	68	...	...	...	68
		LOHAR	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.											
			Total Group 19	1,051	20	28	...	1,003	937	1	...	...	938

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.

CASTE AND RELIGION.			DISTRICT AKOLA.										DISTRICT ELICHPUR.										
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.				
				Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.					
						Total.	Knowing English.				Total.	Knowing English.				Total.	Knowing English.		Total.	Knowing English.			
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	20.—CARPENTERS, TURNERS, AND MASONS.	GAONDI (RAJ) GOSANGI SUTAR (BADHAI AND WADHI) Do.	Hindu Do. Do. Jain	32 4 3,513 3,649	2 ... 117 119	1 ... 200 201	... ... 1 1	29 4 3,196 3,229	18 2 2,811 2,831	... ... 2 2	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	18 2 2,807 2,827	16 ... 1,652 1,668	... ... 60 60	1 ... 94 96	... ... ... ...	15 ... 1,498 1,513	16 ... 1,376 1,392	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	16 ... 1,376 1,392
	21.—BRASS AND COPPER-SMITHS.	KASAR Do. OTARI (WATANKAR) Do. Do. TAMBARKAR	Hindu Jain Hindu Musalman Animistic Hindu	914 2 249 145	96 ... 3 12 24	209 ... 12 ... 24	4	609 2 234 ... 109	727 3 214 ... 117	2	2 ... 1 ... 1	... ... ... ...	723 3 213 ... 116	333 36 95 ... 56	36 1 1 ... 2	62 4 1 ... 3	235 31 93 ... 51	391 2 95 ... 83	1 2 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	368 2 95 ... 83	
	22.—TAILORS.	SIMPI (DARZI) Do. Do.	Hindu Musalman Jain	1,310 2,474 ... 203	111 200 28	246 463 63	4 13 ...	954 1,812 202	1,061 2,164 264	2 15 ...	4 1 ...	...	1,055 2,148 264	759 34 793	47 2 49	90 6 96	1 ... 1	622 26 648	702 28 730	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	702 28 730
	22A.—GRAM-PARCHERS AND CONFECTIONERS.	BHARAD-BHUNJA DALIVE HALWAI Do.	Hindu Do. Do. Jain	95 ... 12 ...	2	12 ... 3 ...	... ... ... ...	81 ... 9 ...	20 ... 14 1	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	20 ... 14 1	14 1 15	5	10 ... 4 ...	96 1 11	74 1 12	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	74 12 ...
	22B.—PERFUME AND DRUG PREPARERS AND SELLERS AND TAMBOLI.	GANDHI (SUGANDHI) Do. Hindu Musalman	Hindu Jain Hindu Musalman	25 1 22 ...	3 ... 2 ...	6 ... 1 ...	... ... ... ...	16 1 19	19 ... 19	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	19 ... 19	16 ... 87	... ... 11	5 ... 23	... ... 1	11 ... 53	23 62 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	23 62 ...
	23.—WEAVERS, CALENDERERS AND DYERS.	ALKARI Do. ATARI Do. BUNKAR CHENWAR CHHIPA HALBI	Hindu Do. Do. Musalman Hindu Do. Do. Do.	1 2 5 3 106	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... 1	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	36 1 2 5 3 ...	38 2 8 5 1 ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	38 2 8 5 1 ...	103 ... 34 1 862	11 14	28 50	1	64	85 1 37 777	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	85 1 37 777

Table D.—[Castes by Education].

Table D.—[Castes by Education].

[illegible]

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.

CASTE AND RELIGION.			DISTRICT BASIM.										RAILWAY PASSENGERS.										
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.				
				Total.	Pupils.	Total.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Total.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Total.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.		
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
	20.—CARPENTERS, TURNERS, AND MASONS	GAONDI (Raj)	Hindu	132	...	...	...	132	135	...	...	...	135	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GOSANGI	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		SUTAR (BADHAI AND WADHI)	Do.	2,247	55	110	...	2,082	1,803	...	...	...	1,803	5	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 20		2,379	55	110	...	2,214	1,938	...	...	...	1,938	6	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	21.—BRASS AND COPPER-SMITHS	KASAR	Hindu	578	41	98	...	439	516	1	...	...	515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Jain	63	3	4	...	50	75	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		OTARI (WATANKAR)	Hindu	122	...	8	...	114	129	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Musalman	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TAMBATKAR	Hindu	21	...	1	...	20	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 21		785	44	111	...	630	740	1	...	...	739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	22.—TAILORS	SIMPI (Darzi)	Hindu	323	8	59	...	256	223	...	...	...	223	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Jain	304	31	118	...	155	319	...	...	...	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 22		627	39	177	2	411	542	...	...	...	542	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	22A.—GRAM-PARCHERS AND CONFECTIONERS.	BHARAD-BHUNJA	Hindu	25	1	4	...	20	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		DALIVE	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		HALWAI	Do.	4	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 22A		29	1	5	...	23	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	22B.—PERFUME AND DRUG PREPARERS AND SELLERS AND RETEL-LEAF DEALERS.	GANDHI (SUGANDHI)	Hindu	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TAMBOLI	Hindu	177	...	2	...	175	171	...	...	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 22B		179	...	2	...	177	171	...	...	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23.—WEAVERS, CALEN-DEKERS AND DYERS.	ALKARI	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ATARI	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Musalman	13	...	...	...	13	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		RUSKAR	Hindu	108	...	...	...	108	95	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CHENWAR	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CHHIPA	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		HALBI	Do.	132	3	7	...	122	129	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—D. [Castes by Education].

Table D.—[Castes by Education].

TABLE D.—Castes by Education—contd.

Caste and Religion.			TOTAL STRENGTH.												TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.											
Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Males.						Females.						Males.						Females.					
			Literate.			Total.			Literate.			Total.			Literate.			Total.			Literate.			Total.		
			Pupils.	Total.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Pupils.	Total.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Pupils.	Total.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Pupils.	Total.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Pupils.	Total.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Pupils.	Total.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.
22.—WARRIORS, CALLED- BROTHERS AND SISTERS —contd.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
HATGAR		Hindu	3,352	68	140	...	3,144	3,247	...	2	...	3,245	80	2	1	...	77	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INAR		Do.	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KATIA		Do.	885	64	206	...	615	825	...	4	...	818	269	17	48	...	204	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KHATHI		Do.	319	1	10	...	308	116	...	...	...	115	125	...	7	...	118	52	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
KORI		Sikh	7,576	225	466	...	6,885	6,973	3	5	...	6,965	2,043	73	155	...	2,715	2,607	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
KOSHNI		Do.	129	2	15	...	112	140	...	...	...	129	124	2	15	...	42	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MOMIN		Jain	101	7	14	...	140	129	...	...	...	129	42	...	...	...	9	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NIALI		Musliman	28	2	1	...	25	33	...	...	...	33	10	1	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PARVAL		Hindu	240	12	10	...	218	217	...	...	...	217	81	5	11	...	65	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PATWARI (PATWELAR)		Do.	32	2	10	...	20	26	...	...	...	26	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.		Jain	6,953	454	1,142	...	4,457	5,812	17	10	...	5,785	968	70	195	...	703	874	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
RANGARI		Hindu	150	17	28	...	105	175	2	1	...	172	2	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.		Jain	539	3	5	...	531	504	...	...	...	504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SALUWALS		Hindu	4,095	156	376	...	3,563	3,890	6	5	...	3,879	1,207	40	112	...	1,055	1,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SALI		Do.	5	...	4	...	1	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SALUWALS		Jain	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.		Hindu	26,286	1,036	2,604	...	21,747	23,720	31	28	...	23,661	6,136	211	548	...	5,378	5,642	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group 23.						26	21,747	23,720	31	28	...	23,661	6,136	211	548	...	5,378	5,642	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.—WARRIORS.		Musliman	4	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.		Hindu	11,749	121	99	...	11,599	11,326	2	3	...	11,321	2,848	32	22	...	2,794	2,725	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group 24.			11,753	121	99	...	11,633	11,331	2	3	...	11,326	2,848	32	22	...	2,794	2,726	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.—WARRIORS.		Hindu	34	...	...	...	34	33	...	...	...	33	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.		Musliman	548	7	17	...	524	537	...	...	...	537	156	1	5	...	190	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group 25.			582	7	17	...	558	570	...	...	...	570	197	1	6	...	191	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.—WARRIORS.		Hindu	41,529	303	306	...	40,980	39,438	1	1	...	39,436	8,088	67	97	...	7,924	7,646	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.		Do.	48	1	3	...	39	6	...	...	...	6	6	1	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.		Do.	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group 26.			41,633	304	309	...	41,020	39,448	1	1	...	39,444	8,094	68	97	...	7,929	7,649	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE D.—Castes by Education—*contd.*

CASTE AND RELIGION.				DISTRICT BULDANA.										DISTRICT WUN.											
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.						
				Total.	Pupils.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.		
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72		
D-ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL - contd.	23-WEAVERS, CALENDERERS AND DYERS - contd.	HARGAR	Hindu	621	17	36	...	568	586	...	...	...	...	586	1,123	14	33	...	1,076	1,126	...	...	...	1,126
		INKAR	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KATIA	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KHATRI	Do.	182	16	67	1	99	180	2	2	...	...	176	29	...	7	...	22	25	...	...	...	...
		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KORI	Hindu	3	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	21	...	...	1	20	8	...	...	...	...
		KOSHTI	Do.	337	13	11	...	313	314	1	2	...	...	311	1,318	56	97	...	1,165	1,225	...	...	...	1,225
		Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		MOMIN	Musalman	91	5	7	...	79	87	87
		NIRALI	Hindu
D-ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL - contd.	24-WASHMEN	PATUL	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		PATUL (PATWEKAR)	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		RANGAR	Jain	1,125	27	186	1	857	1,189	1	2	...	...	1,186	992	64	158	...	770	919	...	...	...	918
		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		SALWA	Hindu	79	7	10	...	62	97	...	...	...	...	97	54	9	16	...	29	62	...	...	...	59
		SALI	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	539	3	5	...	531	564	...	...	...	504
		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	6	7	...	107	116	...	...	...	116
		SALVE	Hindu	806	19	62	1	725	774	2	2	770	126
D-ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL - contd.	25-COTTON CLEANERS	Total Group 23		3,317	164	391	3	2,762	3,297	6	8	...	3,263	4,328	154	330	2	3,844	4,177	2	3	...	...	4,172
		DROBI	Musalman
		WARTHI (DROBI and PARIT)	Hindu	1,373	24	19	...	1,330	1,408	...	...	...	...	1,408	2,050	7	11	...	2,032	2,070	...	...	...	2,069
		Total Group 24		1,373	24	19	...	1,330	1,408	...	...	...	...	1,408	2,050	7	11	...	2,032	2,070	...	...	...	2,069
		PINJARI	Hindu	18	...	...	...	18	16	...	...	...	...	16	15	...	...	...	15	14	...	...	...	14
		Do.	Musalman	36	1	1	...	34	46	...	...	...	...	46	206	1	7	...	198	208	...	...	...	208
		Total Group 25		54	1	1	...	52	62	...	...	...	...	62	221	1	7	...	213	222	...	...	...	222
		DHANGAR	Hindu	6,222	29	26	...	6,167	6,094	...	...	...	...	6,094	5,842	37	46	...	5,759	5,598	...	...	...	5,598
		GADARIYA	Do.	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		KURANWAR	Do.
D-ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL - contd.	26-SHEPHERDS and WOOL-WEAVERS	Total Group 26		6,228	29	26	...	6,173	6,094	...	...	...	6,094	5,845	37	48	...	5,762	5,600	...	...	...	...	5,600

Table D.—[Castes by Education].

CASTE AND RELIGION.				TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.																					
				DISTRICT BASIN.						RAILWAY PASSENGERS.															
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.									
				Total.	Pupils.	Total.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Total.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Total.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.				
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96		
D.—ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL—contd.	23.—WEAVERS, CALENDERS AND DYERS—contd.	HATGAR	Hindu	690	4	19	..	667	658	..	..	..	..	658	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		INKAR	Do.	2	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		KATIÁ	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		KHATRI	Do.	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do.	Sikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		KORI	Hindu	9	..	..	..	9	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		KOSHÍ	Do.	748	20	66	..	662	713	1	..	..	..	712	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do.	Jain	5	..	..	..	5	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		MOHIN	Musalman	13	..	3	..	10	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		NIRÁLI	Hindu	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		PATUÁL	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	24.—WASHERMEN.	PATWÍ (PATWEKAR)	Do.	6	..	..	..	6	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do.	Jain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		RANGÁRI	Hindu	620	56	137	2	427	566	1	1	..	594	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do.	Jain	2	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		SÁLEWÁR	Hindu	444	23	47	1	374	444	..	..	..	444	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		SÁLI	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do.	Jain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		SÁLVE	Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total Group 23		2,797	107	279	3	2,411	2,693	2	1	..	2,690	2
			25.—COTTON CLEANERS	DHOBI	Musalman
				WARTHÍ (DHOBI and PARIT)	Hindu	899	6	4	..	889	807	807	2	2
	26.—SHEPHERDS AND WOOL WEAVERS	PINJÁRI	Hindu	899	6	4	..	889	807	..	..	..	807	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Do.	Musalman
				Total Group 25	
	26.—SHEPHERDS AND WOOL WEAVERS	DHANGAR	Hindu.	8,831	85	64	1	8,682	8,380	..	..	..	8,380	9	..	..	..	9	8	..	..	..	8	
				GADARIYÁ	Do.	1	1
				KURANWÁR	Do.
			Total Group 26	8,832	85	64	1	8,683	8,380	..	..	..	8,380	9	..	..	..	9	8	..	..	..	8	

Table D.—[Castes by Education].

TABLE D.—Castes by Education—*contd.*

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	TOTAL STRENGTH.										TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.									
				Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.				
				Total Males.	Pupils.	Total Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total Females.	Pupils.	Total Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Total Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Total Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27.—OIL PRESSERS	KASID	Hindu	7	1,098	1,674	4	39,342	5	11	14	...	5	14,456	301	537	1	13,618	13,459	2	4	...	13,493
		Teli	Do.	42,114	...	...	...	6	39,955	...	...	...	35,930	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1
		Do.	Animistic	6	...	...	...	13	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Musalman	13	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Sikh	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 27		42,141	1,098	1,674	4	39,369	39,966	11	14	...	39,941	14,461	301	537	1	13,623	13,500	2	4	...	13,494
	28.—POTTERS	ARVI	Hindu	4	...	3	...	1	7	...	2	...	7	1	...	46	...	3,046	4	...	1	...	4
		KUMBHAR	Do.	12,558	135	119	1	12,304	9,907	2	2	...	9,903	4,036	44	46	...	3,947	2,629	...	1	...	2,628
		Total Group 28		12,562	135	122	1	12,305	9,914	2	2	...	9,910	4,037	44	46	...	3,947	2,633	...	1	...	2,632
	29.—GLASS WORKERS	KACHAR	Hindu	283	14	20	1	249	281	...	...	...	281	40	3	3	...	34	32	...	...	...	32
	29A.—LAC BANGLE MAKERS.	LAKHARI	Do.	67	2	8	...	57	59	...	...	...	59	46	2	6	...	38	44	...	...	...	44
	30.—SALT, etc., WORKERS	LOHARI (LUNIVÁ)	Do.	538	11	9	...	518	558	...	...	...	558	68	2	4	...	62	64	...	...	...	64
	33.—GOLD WASHERS	JHAREKARI	Musalman	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35.—FISHERMEN, BOAT-MEN, PALKI-BEARERS, COOKS, etc.	BHATIAR	Do.	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		BHISTI	Do.	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		BHOI (VINDHEWAR)	Hindu	14,253	45	58	1	14,150	13,162	...	...	...	13,162	4,381	10	19	...	4,355	3,913	...	...	...	3,913
		INJHAR	Do.	118	...	...	...	117	103	...	...	...	103	44	...	...	...	44	37	...	...	...	37
		KACHAR	Do.	38	...	...	...	38	37	...	...	...	37	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KACHAR	Do.	232	5	24	...	203	127	...	...	...	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KEVATI	Do.	59	...	4	...	55	17	...	...	...	17	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KOLI	Do.	16,497	286	292	1	15,919	16,131	4	4	...	16,123	2,893	55	66	1	2,772	2,835	1	...	...	8
		MALLA	Do.	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		PAKHALI	Do.	51	2	...	...	49	48	...	...	...	48	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		SHIKHARPANIWALE	Do.	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		WAGHADE	Do.	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 35		31,257	338	379	2	30,640	29,632	4	4	...	29,624	7,438	66	88	1	7,285	6,826	1	...	...	6,826
	35 A.—SERVANT CASTE.	KHAWAS	Hindu	5	1	3	1	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		THANAK	Do.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 35A		6	1	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL—*contd.*

CASTE AND RELIGION.				TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.																				
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	DISTRICT ANOLA.					DISTRICT ELLICHPOUR.															
				Males.			Females.		Males.			Females.												
				Total.	Pupils.	Literate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.									
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
	27.—OIL PRESSERS	KASID Teli Do. Do. Do.	Hindu Do. Animistic Musalman Sikh	6,459 212 281 1	212 281 1	281 1	5,966 281 1	6,071 281 1	6,071 281 1	6 281 1	3 281 1	37 281 1	6,062 281 1	3,362 2 1	104 2	188 1	3,070 2	3,305 1	3,306 2	44 1	45 2	46 2	47 1	48 3
	28.—POTTERS	ARVI KUMBHAR	Hindu Do.	2,440 43	43	29	2,368 1	2,057 1	2,057 1	2 1	1 1	2,054 1	2,064 1	1,439 17	17	15	1,407 1	1,107 1	1,107 1	1,107 1	1,107 1	1,107 1	1,107 1	1,107 1
	29.—GLASS WORKERS	KACHAR	Hindu	45	1	5	1	39	43	1	1	1	43	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
	29A.—LAC BANGLE MAKERS.	LAKHARI	Do.	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	30.—SALT, etc., WORKERS	LONARI (LUNIVA)	Do.	343	8	3	332	372	372	1	1	1	372	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
	33.—GOLD WASHERS	JHAREKARI	Musalman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	35.—FISHERMEN, BOAT- MEN, PALKI-BEAR- ERS, COOKS, etc.	BHATIRAJ BHISTI BHOI (VINDHEWAR) INJHAR KACHAR KACHAR KEVATI KOLI MALLA PAKHALI SHIKHARPANIWALE WAGHARE	Do. Do. Hindu Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	2,741 30 34 11 5,225 3	15 2 11 140 1 1	19 4 116 116 1 1	2,707 30 28 4,969 3 3	2,585 30 8 5,018 1 1	2,585 30 8 5,018 1 1	15 2 11 140 1 1	19 4 116 116 1 1	1,973 71 66 41 3 1,291 2 38	1,988 72 3 70 4 1,446 1 39	5 3 3 4 24 1 39	10 1 5 20 1 1	1,973 71 66 41 3 1,291 2 38	1,600 66 4 3 1,291 2 38	1,600 66 4 3 1,291 2 38	1,600 66 4 3 1,291 2 38	1,600 66 4 3 1,291 2 38	1,600 66 4 3 1,291 2 38	1,600 66 4 3 1,291 2 38	1,600 66 4 3 1,291 2 38	1,600 66 4 3 1,291 2 38
	Total Group 35			8,044	157	142	1	7,745	7,644	3	1	1	7,640	3,623	30	45	3,648	3,135	3,135	3,135	3,135	3,135	3,135	3,135
	35A.—SERVANT CASTE	KHAWAS THANAK	Hindu Do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Total Group 35A			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table D.—[Castes by Education].

TABLE D.—Castes by Education—*contd.*

D.-ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL—contd.

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.

[illegible]

Table D.—[Castes by Education.]

TABLE D.—Castes by Education—contd.

Caste and Religion.				TOTAL STRENGTH.												TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.											
				Males.						Females.						Males.						Females.					
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total Males.	Pupils.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total Females.	Pupils.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24				
36.—DISTILLERS AND TODDY DRAWERS.	BANKAR	Hindu	Hindu	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRANDARI	Do.	Do.	1	330	1,152	3	6,908	7,645	4	8	...	7,633	2,946	99	357	1	2,490	2,700	1	2	...	2,697				
	KALAL	Musalman	Musalman	5	2	6	...	5	88	...	...	...	88	59	...	6	...	53	55	...	...	...	55
	Do.	Jain	Jain	58	...	...	...	90	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Do.	Animistic	Animistic	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	13
37.—BUTCHERS	KALWAR	Hindu	Hindu	16	4	3	...	9	33	...	...	...	33	16	4	3	...	9	77	...	...	...	77
	PALSI	Do.	Do.	304	5	16	3	283	103	...	...	...	103	142	2	7	2	133	77	...	...	...	77
	Total Group 36.			8,816	341	1,178	6	7,287	7,937	4	8	...	7,925	3,165	105	373	3	2,687	2,846	1	2	...	2,843				
	KASAI (BAKAR-KASAI, KHATIK)	Hindu	Hindu	2,553	22	19	...	2,512	2,406	...	...	...	2,406	1,236	6	6	...	1,224	1,165	...	...	...	1,165
	Do.	Musalman	Musalman	194	2	1	...	191	190	...	1	...	190	22	1	...	...	21	25	...	...	...	25
38.—LEATHER WORKERS.	Total Group 37.			2,747	24	20	...	2,703	2,596	...	1	...	2,595	1,258	7	6	...	1,245	1,190	...	...	...	1,190	
	CHAMBHAR (MOCHI)	Hindu	Hindu	15,150	56	56	...	15,038	14,024	...	...	...	14,024	2,792	4	9	...	2,779	2,679	...	...	...	2,679
	DABGAR	Do.	Do.	27	...	...	...	26	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	DOHOR	Do.	Do.	2,629	4	7	...	2,618	2,453	...	...	...	2,453	395	...	1	...	394	372	...	...	...	372
	MAGGI	Do.	Do.	1,317	...	3	...	1,314	1,353	...	...	...	1,353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38A.—VILLAGE WATCHMEN, ETC.	Do.	Animistic	Animistic	4	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ZINGAR	Hindu	Hindu	664	25	45	3	594	649	...	...	...	649	172	3	10	...	159	170	...	...	...	170
	Total Group 38.			19,791	85	111	3	19,595	18,511	...	...	...	18,511	3,359	7	20	...	3,332	3,221	...	...	...	3,221
	BALARI	Hindu	Hindu	118	...	...	...	118	131	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Animistic	Animistic	38	...	...	...	38	40	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39.—SCAVENGERS.	BRUMAR	Hindu	Hindu	5	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	KHANGAR	Do.	Do.	106	4	3	...	99	123	...	...	...	123	...	...	1	...	5	6	...	...	...	6
	MAHAR (DHER and KOTWAR)	Do.	Do.	177,675	631	504	14	176,140	177,322	6	12	...	177,304	50,397	148	299	7	49,959	50,288	1	4	...	50,283				
	Do.	Animistic	Animistic	6	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	2
	PAHELWAN	Hindu	Hindu	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1
39A.—VILLAGE WATCHMEN, ETC.	RANOSHI	Do.	Do.	51	...	...	...	51	40	...	...	...	40	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1
	Total Group 38A.			178,001	635	907	14	176,469	177,665	6	12	...	177,647	50,441	148	300	7	49,983	50,325	1	4	...	50,320				
	BRANGI (HALAKHOR, KHAKROB and MEHTAR)	Hindu	Hindu	775	2	18	...	755	528	...	...	...	528	247	...	7	...	240	187	...	...	...	187
	Do.	Musalman	Musalman	97	3	2	...	92	83	...	...	...	83	27	...	...	...	27	28	...	...	...	28
	MANG	Hindu	Hindu	25,974	49	88	...	25,837	26,176	2	13	...	26,161	20	3	14	...	5,189	5,132	1	...	...	5,131		
39B.—VILLAGE WATCHMEN, ETC.	Do.	Animistic	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENTAL—contd.

1998

District and Village		District ARORA.										District ELICHPUR.										
		Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.					
		Total.	Pupils.	Total Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Total Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Total Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Total Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
25--DIEBENS AND TOWNSMITHS	BARKAN	Hinda	1	71	209	1	804	993	2	2	1	989	1,123	38	146	2	939	1,031	...	...	...	...
	BRANDAN	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	KALAI	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25--BUTCHERS	KALWAS	Hinda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PAN	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Group 26		36	71	217	7	834	1,006	2	2	12	1,002	1,204	41	147	1	1,018	1,071	...	...	2	1,009
	KALAI (BARKAN-KALAI)	Hinda	287	2	2	282	262	20	...	...	...	262	677	7	6	...	664	654	...	...	...	654
	Do.	Musalman	27	1	...	26	20	282	...	1	19	...	16	...	...	...	16	9	...	...	...	9
25--LEATHER WORKERS	CRANADA (MOCHI)	Hinda	4158	31	13	4114	3869	...	...	...	...	3869	1,669	12	14	...	1,543	1,512	...	...	...	1,512
	DASARA	Do.	27	...	...	27	20	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	475	2	...	472	442	...	...	...	...	442	434	3	1	...	430	383	...	...	...	383
	MALOI	Do.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25--VILLAGE WATCHMEN, ETC.	ZINGAR	Hinda	216	13	21	182	213	...	...	...	...	213	75	2	2	...	71	79	...	...	...	79
	Total Group 28		4,877	45	36	4,796	4,563	...	...	...	...	4,563	2,178	17	17	...	2,144	1,974	...	...	...	1,974
	BALAN	Hinda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	...	...	...	118	131	...	...	...	131
	Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	38	40	...	...	...	40
	BRUNAK	Hinda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25--SCAVENERS	KALWAS (DUES AND KORWAI)	Do.	39	2	...	37	47	...	...	...	...	47	...	2	2	...	34	49	...	...	...	49
	Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PANWAS	Hinda	34,149	262	216	33,671	34,251	...	...	...	...	34,244	18,116	90	133	2	17,893	18,044	...	...	3	18,044
	RANOSHI	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Group 30		34,208	264	216	33,728	34,316	...	...	...	...	34,309	18,371	92	135	2	18,084	18,284	...	...	8	18,284
25--SCAVENERS	BRUNAK (HALLKOR, KALWAS AND MESTAR)	Hinda	314	2	7	305	185	...	...	...	...	185	60	...	3	...	57	46	...	...	...	46
	Do.	Musalman	21	...	1	20	12	...	...	...	...	12	19	...	1	...	15	15	...	...	...	15
	MALOI	Hinda	4,842	22	13	4,807	4,842	...	...	...	...	4,842	2,330	10	40	2	2,260	2,353	...	...	13	2,353
	Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Group 31		4,842	22	13	4,807	4,842	4,842	2,330	10	40	2	2,260	2,353	13	2,353

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.

CASTES AND RELIGION.

			DISTRICT BASIM.										RAILWAY PASSENGERS.										
Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.					
			Total.	Pupils.	Total.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Total.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Total.	Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.			
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	
36.—DISTILLERS AND TONNY DRAWERS.	BAKAR	Hindu
	BHANDARI	Do.	651	27	110	...	514	560	1	2	...	587	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	KALAL	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37.—BUTCHERS	KALWAR	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PASI	Do.	11	...	1	...	10	5	...	...	...	5	12	...	...	...	12	5	...	...	...	5
	(KASAI (BAKAR-KASAI, KHATIK)	Hindu	58	3	3	...	52	39	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Musalman	20	...	...	...	20	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Group 37		78	3	3	...	72	61	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38.—LEATHER WORKERS.	CHAMBHAR (MOCHI)	Hindu	2,070	4	5	...	2,061	1,939	...	...	...	1,939	11	...	...	...	11	6	...	...	...	6
	DABGAR	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	DHOK	Do.	196	...	...	...	196	172	...	...	...	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MAGOR	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38A.—VILLAGE WATCH-MEN, ETC.	ZINGAR	Hindu	76	1	5	...	70	71	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(BALASHI	...	2,342	5	10	...	2,327	2,182	...	...	...	2,182	11	...	...	...	11	6	...	...	...	6
	Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BHUMAR	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	KNARCAR	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39.—SCAVENGERS.	MAHAR (DHER and KOT-WAL)	Do.	26,174	30	48	...	26,096	26,457	...	...	...	26,456	39	2	3	...	...	37	...	...	...	37
	Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PAHELWAN	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	RAMOSHI	Do.	5	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Total Group 38A		26,179	30	48	...	26,101	26,460	...	...	...	26,459	40	2	3	...	35	38	...	...	...	38
39A.—VILLAGE WATCH-MEN, ETC.	BHANGI (HALLKHOR, KHAKROB and MEHTAR)	Hindu	37	...	1	...	36	23	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MANG	Hindu	9	2	2	...	9	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Animistic	5,983	...	...	...	5,979	6,020	...	...	...	6,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Group 39A		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table D.—[Castes by Education.]

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.

CASTE AND RELIGION.

				DISTRICT AKOLA.										DISTRICT ELICHPUR.											
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Males.						Females.				Males.						Females.					
				Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.							
						Total.	Knowing English.				Total.	Knowing English.				Total.	Knowing English.		Total.	Knowing English.					
45	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48		
39.—SCAVENGERS—contd.		MING GABODI MEHTAR Do. TAGWALE	Hindu	16	..	1	..	15	14	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Sikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Animistic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40.—GRINDSTONE MAKERS AND STONE-QUARRIERS.		GOTEPOD (PATARPOT) PATHRAT (PATHARKAR AND PATHAR) TAKANKAR (TAKASI)	Total Group 39:	6,183	24	22	1	6,147	6,063	..	..	..	6,063	2,409	13	44	2	2,362	2,414	..	14	..	2,400
			Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Do.	195	..	..	..	196	..	..	..	..	..	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Do.	1,217	6	4	..	1,207	1,106	1,106	450	2	448	413	413	
41.—EARTH WORKERS AND STONE DRESSERS.		BAGARI BELDAR Do. GOCHRI MANEWAL SAGUR SILAWAT WADDAR	Total Group 40	1,412	6	4	..	1,402	1,302	..	..	..	1,302	460	2	..	..	448	413	..	..	..	413
			Hindu	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Do.	1,402	5	6	..	1,481	1,510	1,510	175	1	1	..	173	171	171	
			Musalman	
42.—KNIFE GRINDERS		SIELIKAR Do.	Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Musalman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total Group 41	1,647	7	8	..	1,632	1,663	1,663	189	2	1	..	188	187	187	
			Hindu	
43.—MAY MAKERS, CANE SPLITTERS AND GRASS-CUTTERS		BANSPOD BASOD Do. BORSEKAR BURUD Do. KANGAR Do. KAKADAI TRORI Do.	Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
			Do.	18	
			Animistic	39
			Hindu	57	57	61	61	124	2	5	..	117	111	111
E.—VAGRANT MINOR ARTISANS AND PERFORMERS, &c.			Do.	98	1	6	..	91	59	99	
			Animistic
			Hindu
			Musalman
			Total Group 43	360	2	8	..	350	366	366	290	4	6	..	281	293	293	
			Hindu
			Do.
			Animistic

Table D.—[Castes by Education.]

Table D:—[Castes by Education.]

TABLE D.—astes by Education—contd.

CASTE AND RELIGION.			TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.																					
			DISTRICT BULDANA					DISTRICT WUN.																
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.								
				Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Total.	Pupils.	Literate.						
						Knowing English.	Illiterate.			Knowing English.	Illiterate.			Knowing English.	Illiterate.			Knowing English.	Illiterate.					
40	50	SI	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	
	39—SCAVENGERS— <i>contd.</i>	MÁKO GÁRODI MENTAR Do. TÁGWÁLE	Hindu Sikh Animistic Hindu	56 56 56 56	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	87 1 2,778	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	
			Total Group 39.	6,116	11	19	...	6,086	57	...	...	...	5,268	...	1	...	...	2,777	2,811	...	...	...	2,811
	40—GRINDSTONE MAKERS AND STONE-QUARRIERS.	GOTEPD (FATARPOT) PÁTHRAT (PÁTHARKAR AND PÁTHAP). TÁKANKAR (TAKÁRI)	Hindu Do. Do.	19 69 58	...	...	...	19 69 57	19 98 48	...	...	...	19 98 48	35 64 110	...	...	...	35 64 93	29 51 112	...	...	...	29 51 112
			Total Group 40.	146	...	1	...	145	165	...	...	...	165	209	2	15	...	192	192	...	...	...	192
	41—EARTH WORKERS AND STONE DRESSERS.	BÁGARI BELDÁR Do. GOCHKI MÁNEWÁD SAGUR SILÁWAT WADDAR	Hindu Do. Musliman Hindu Do. Do. Do. Do.	1,188 1,173 9 27 30 3 977	6	9	...	1,173	1,176	...	...	...	1,176	1,409	5	15	...	1,389	1,383	...	...	...	1,382
			Total Group 41.	2,198	7	14	...	2,177	2,206	2,205	2,017	6	16	...	1,999	1,943	...	1	1,942
	42—KNIFE GRINDERS	SIKLIKAR Do.	Hindu Musliman	15 2	15 2	13 5	13 5
			Total Group 42.	17	17	18	18	9
	43—MAT MAKERS, CANE SPLITTERS GRASS-CUTTERS.	BÁNSPOT BASOD Do. BOREKAR BURUD Do. KÁNGAR Do. KELÁDI THOTI Do.	Hindu Do. Animistic Hindu Do. Animistic Hindu Musliman Hindu Do. Animistic	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	...	8	128 10 6	2	5	...	121 10 6	140 12 12	...	...	...	140 12 12
			Total Group 43.	320	...	2	...	321	323	323	45 20 76	...	6	...	45 20 76	59 23 107	59 23 107	341
				320	...	2	...	328	331	...	...	...	331	286	2	6	...	279	341	...	...	...	341

Table D.—[Castes by Education.]

Caste and Religion.			TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.																					
			District Basim.					RAILWAY PASSENGERS.																
Caste.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Males.				Females.																
				Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Total.												
						Total.	Knowing English.			Total.	Knowing English.													
73.	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	
	39.—SCAVENGERS— <i>confd.</i>	MANG GÁRODI MEHTAR Do. TÁGWÁLE	Hindu Sikh Animistic Hindu	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..
	40.—GRINDSTONE MAKERS AND STONE-QUARRIERS.	GOTEFOD (FATARFOD) PÁTHAR (PÁTHARKAR AND PÁTHAR). TÁKANRÁ (TAKÁRI)	Hindu Do. Do.	16 31 32	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	15 31 32	11 36 25	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	6,049	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	41.—EARTH WORKERS AND STONE DRESSERS.	BÁGARI Beldár Do. GOCERI MÁYEWÁD SAGUR SILÁWAT WÁNDAR	Hindu Do. Musalman Hindu Do. Do. Do. Do.	685	1	1 .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	633	579 .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	579	933 1,612	937 1,620	933 1,612	933 1,612	933 1,612	933 1,612	933 1,612	933 1,612	933 1,612	933 1,612	
	42.—KNIFE GRINDERS	SUKLIAR D.	Hindu Musalman	5 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 6	5 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 6	5 6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	43.—MAT MAKERS, CANE SPLITTERS AND GRASS-CUTTERS.	BÁNSFOD BASOD Do. BOKERAR BURUD Do. KÁNGAR Do. KAKÁDI THOTI Do.	Hindu Do. Animistic Hindu Do. Animistic Hindu Musalman Do. Do. Animistic	90 144	3 3	2 1 .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	85 143	98 158 .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	98 158	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	
			Total Group 39	6,029	2	3	..	6,024	6,050	1	..	..	6,049	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
			Total Group 40	79	..	..	..	79	72	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total Group 41	1,023	1	2	..	1,020	1,612	..	..	..	1,612	933	937	933	933	933	933	933	933	933	933	933
			Total Group 42	6	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
			Total Group 43	234	3	3	..	226	266	..	..	..	266	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158

E.—VAGRANT MINOR ARTISANS AND PERFORMERS, &c.

Table D.—[Castes by Education.]

CASTES AND RELIGION.			TOTAL STRENGTH.										TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.											
Caste.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.					
				Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.						
						Total.	Knowing English.				Total.	Knowing English.				Total.	Knowing English.		Total.	Knowing English.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
			Hinda	52	...	2	...	50	9	...	...	...	9	20	4	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	1
			Do.	1,515	97	249	19	1,109	1,556	4	4	...	1,518	93	...	...	...	74	69	...	...	...	69
			Do.	86	10	30	...	46	77	...	...	...	77	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	20	6	4	...	10	9	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	3,537	16	13	...	3,508	3,357	...	...	...	3,357	582	3	...	...	578	584	...	...	...	584
			Animistic	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Group 44.	6,212	129	298	19	4,786	4,991	4	6	...	4,972	697	7	27	...	663	656	...	...	...	656
			Hinda	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	838	9	10	...	819	936	...	...	...	935	214	...	...	...	210	263	...	...	...	263
			Do.	15	...	...	...	3	15	...	...	...	15	7	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	2
			Do.	244	3	2	...	239	242	...	...	...	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	631	43	121	...	447	487	...	...	...	487	88	2	...	...	70	55	...	...	...	55
			Do.	179	22	90	...	67	168	3	...	...	165	19	1	...	...	12	21	...	...	...	21
			Do.	28	1	5	...	22	3	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	12	2	5	...	5	10	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	4	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Musalman	2	...	...	...	2	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
			Do.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	10	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	9,551	322	633	...	8,616	9,487	5	6	...	9,476	3,046	73	149	...	2,824	2,954	1	...	...	2,954
			Do.	1,170	39	87	...	984	883	5	3	...	874	314	13	33	...	268	242	2	...	...	242
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	440	17	46	...	377	199	...	...	...	198	151	11	18	...	122	44	...	...	...	44
			Do.	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	11	...	...	...	11	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	1,076	10	47	...	1,019	1,005	...	...	...	1,002	52	1	...	...	46	51	...	...	...	51
			Do.	5,314	548	1,410	...	3,356	5,377	10	10	...	5,357	1,942	195	530	...	1,217	1,908	3	...	...	1,908
			Do.	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jais	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Group 45.	19,464	1,016	2,445	42	16,008	16,972	23	26	1	16,824	6,847	296	767	13	4,784	6,648	6	12	6,625
			Hinda	1,775	2	1,793	1,694	1,694	56	2	54	55	55
			Do.

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Table D.—[Castes by Education.]

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.					
				Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.						
						Total.	Knowing English.				Total.	Knowing English.				Total.	Knowing English.		Total.	Knowing English.				
25	26		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
	44.—HUNTERS, FOWLERS, ETC.		Hindu	7	67	1	14	6	977	3	3	21	...	1	...	20	8	8
			Do.	883	...	152	...	663	...	...	...	...	971	144	11	23	...	110	120	...	...	...	120
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	6	4	...	10	9	...	1	...	8
			Do.	874	...	9	...	859	761	...	...	...	761	570	...	...	...	570	575	...	...	...	575
			Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Group 44	1,763	73	162	14	1,528	1,738	3	3	...	1,732	755	17	28	...	710	712	...	1	...	711	
	45.—MISCELLANEOUS AND DISREPUTABLE LIVES (BEGGARS AND PROSTITUTES)		Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	217	6	1	...	210	245	...	1	...	244	...	1	2	...	73	91	...	...	...	91
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	9	...	...	...	9	12	...	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	210	17	73	...	120	156	...	...	...	156	2	22	20	...	138	147	...	...	...	147
			Do.	154	21	81	...	52	152	3	...	...	149	5	...	2	...	3	5	...	...	...	5
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	8	1	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	9	2	3	3	4	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do.	...</																				

TABLE D.—Castes by Education—*contd.*

CASTE AND RELIGION.			DISTRICT BULDANA.										DISTRICT WUN.													
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.										
				Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Total.	Pupils.									
						Literate.	Knowing English.			Literate.	Knowing English.			Literate.	Knowing English.			Literate.	Knowing English.							
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72			
B—VAGRANT MINOR ARTISANS AND PERFORMERS, ETC.—contd.	44—HUNTERS, FOWLERS, ETC.	BAHELYA	Hindu	167	7	25	3	135	136	1	1	...	...	...	113	8	11	2	2	122	...	...	...	122
		HEDAR	Do.	10	3	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	134	74	10	26	2	94	69	...	...	...	69
		BERAD	Do.	7	38	
		MUTRAJI	Do.	838	7	3	...	828	842	...	...	...	...	842	562	...	...	...	562	517	...	...	...	517
		PANDRI	Do.	2	3	3	
		Do.	
		Animistic	
		Total Group 44.	...	1,016	14	31	3	970	985	1	1	983	763	18	37	2	698	711	711	
		45—MISCELLANEOUS AND DISREPUTABLE LIVERS (BEGGARS AND PROSTITUTES).	ARIDRA	Hindu	1	...	1	3	3
			BALSANTO	Do.	2	2	2	
BRAMJI	Do.		3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	2	3	...	322	331	...	...	331	
BRATTAWAD	Do.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	4	
DAKALWAD	Do.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DANGAT	Do.		178	3	1	...	174	167	...	...	...	...	...	167	8	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	4
DUSLOH	Do.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarathi	Do.		105	1	10	1	94	106	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	1	2	...	17	...	...	...	...	17
Do.	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HINDUSTANI	Hindu		1	...	1	...	1	4	...	2	...	2	...	3	3	
HIRBUSTNI	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KAMATHI	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KARAW (KASHI)	Do.	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (KASHI)	...	...																						

E.—VAGRANT MINOR ARTISANS AND PERFORMERS, etc.—contd.

Index

Table D.—[Castes by Education.]

TABLE D.—Castes by Education—*contd.*

Caste and Religion.			TOTAL STRENGTH.												TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.											
			Males.						Females.						D. DISTRICT ANNAPOOLI.											
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.													
				Total Males.	Pupils.	Literate.	Total Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total Females.	Pupils.	Literate.	Total Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.	Total Literate.	Knowing English.	Illiterate.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
46.—TUMBLERS AND ACROBATS— <i>contd.</i>			Hindu Musalman Hindu Total Group 46.	502	7	10	...	485	746	4	1	...	741	32	32	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	49
				3	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				1,020	4	2	...	1,014	1,005	...	...	...	1,005	163	...	...	...	...	...	173	...	...	...	173
				3,251	13	12	...	3,226	3,511	4	1	...	3,506	252	2	...	...	250	277	...	...	...	...	277
47.—JUGGLERS, SNAKE CHARMERS AND ANIMAL EXHIBITORS.	CHITRAKATHI KALSUTRI		Hindu Do. Total Group 47.	759	3	2	...	704	813	...	...	...	813	571	...	2	...	...	569	572	...	...	...	572
				1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				800	3	2	...	705	813	...	...	...	813	571	...	2	...	569	572	...	...	...	...	572
				
48.—NON-INDIAN ASIATIC RACES.	AFRIDI ARAB CHINESE Do. ISABZAI Jew KAKRAZI KHAN KHANZADA KHORAKANI MOGHAL NAUMUSLIM PARSI Do. PATHAN ROHILLA SHERKH SIED		Muselman Do. Hindu Buddhist Muselman Jew Muselman Do. Do. Do. Do. Parsi Hindu Muselman Do. Do. Do.	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2		
				44	2	6	...	36	40	...	...	...	39	31	1	4	...	26	29	...	...	...	...	28
				1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				2,278	95	196	...	1,987	2,159	7	6	...	2,146	618	26	55	...	537	528	2	1	525	
50.—NON-ASIATIC RACES	ARMENIAN EUROPEAN Do.		Christian Do. Others Total Group 50.	186	15	150	...	...	143	...	...	...	...	81	13	60	...	...	75	...	...	...	7	
				4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				191	16	155	...	...	143	...	...	...	...	81	13	60	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...
				
51.—EURASIANS	EURASIAN (ANGLO-INDIAN, EAST-INDIAN AND INDO-BRITON)		Christian	158	13	109	82	56	160	21	99	85	40	82	7	61	35	14	95	11	63	54	21			
					
				
				

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.

CASTE AND RELIGION.

				DISTRICT AKOLA.										DISTRICT ELLICHPUR.											
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Males.						Females.				Males.						Females.					
				Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.							
						Total.	Knowing English.				Total.	Knowing English.				Total.	Knowing English.								
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48		
F—RACES AND NATIONALITIES.	46.—TUMBLERS AND ACROBATS— <i>conold</i> .	KOLHATI Do. PANGUL	Hindu Musliman Hindu	261	6	4	...	251	379	3	...	...	376	65	...	1	...	64	97	...	...	...	97	15	
				
			
E—VAGRANT MINOR ARTISANS, ETC.— <i>conold</i> .	47.—JUGGLERS, SNAKE CHARMERS AND ANIMAL EXHIBITORS.	CHITRAKATHI Do. KALSUTRI	Hindu Do.	99	...	...	...	99	100	...	...	...	100	7	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	5		
				1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
	48.—NON-INDIAN ASIATIC RACES.	AFRIDI Do. CHINESE Do. ISABZAI Do. JEW Do. KAREZAI Do. KHAN Do. KHAN-LOA Do. KHORASANI Do. MOGHAL Do. NAUMUSLIM Do. PARSI Do. PATHAN Do. ROHILLA Do. SHERK Do. SYED	Musliman Do. Hindu Buddhist Musliman Jew Musliman Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
			
	50.—NON-ASIATIC RACES	ARMENIAN Do. EUROPEAN Do.	Christian Do. Do. Others	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				40	2	33	33	5	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
	51.—EURASIANS	EURASIAN (ANGLO-INDIAN, EAST-INDIAN AND INDO-BRITON)	Christian	28	6	19	17	3	20	5	12	9	3	18	...	9	8	9	13	2	8	8	3		
			
			

Table D.—[Castes by Education.]

F.—RACES AND NATIONALITIES. E.—VAGRANT MINOR ARTISANS, ETC.—*conold*.

Table D.—[Castes by Education.]

TABLE D.—Castes by Education—*contd.*

CASTE AND RELIGION.				TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.																					
				DISTRICT BULDANA.					DISTRICT WUN.																
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Males.					Females.																
				Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.												
						Total.	Knowing English.				Total.	Knowing English.													
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72		
F.—VAGRANT MISC.— <i>contd.</i>	46.—TUMBLERS AND ACROBATS— <i>contd.</i>	KOLHATI	Hindu	107	1	...	...	106	179	1	...	...	178	27	...	3	...	...	24	33	...	...	...	33	
		Do.	Musalman	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	431	...	...	...	418	463	...	...	...	463		
		PANGUL	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	486	617	...	...	...	617
F.—VAGRANT MISC.— <i>contd.</i>	47.—JUGGLERS, SNAKE CHARMERS AND ANIMAL EXHIBITORS.		Total Group 46.	804	1	...	...	803	868	1	...	...	867	492	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CHITRAKATHI	Hindu	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	83	101	...	...	...	101	
		KALSUTRI	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	101	...	...	...	101
F.—RACES AND NATIONALITIES.	48.—NON-INDIAN ASIATIC RACES.		Total Group 47.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		AFRIDI	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ARAB	Do.	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.—RACES AND NATIONALITIES.	49.—NON-ASIATIC RACES.	CHINESE	Buddhist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ISARZAI	Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.—RACES AND NATIONALITIES.	50.—NON-ASIATIC RACES.	KAREZAI	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KHAN	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KHANZADA	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.—RACES AND NATIONALITIES.	51.—EURASIANS	KHORSANI	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		MOGHAL	Do.	326	10	33	1	285	340	...	...	...	...	340	248	14	26	...	208	245	1	5	...	...	239
		NAUMULIM	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
F.—RACES AND NATIONALITIES.	52.—NON-ASIATIC RACES.	PABSI	Parsi	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		PATRYAN	Musalman	4,405	194	272	6	3,999	4,113	8	6	...	...	4,099	2,763	120	171	3	2,472	2,451	1	3	...	...	2,447
F.—RACES AND NATIONALITIES.	53.—NON-ASIATIC RACES.	ROHILLA	Do.	30	...	...	...	25	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		SHEKH	Do.	10,419	423	691	4	9,305	10,030	12	22	...	...	9,996	6,219	261	512	3	5,416	5,698	10	16	...	...	5,672
		SYED	Do.	1,184	60	99	5	1,025	1,081	6	13	...	...	1,042	825	47	70	2	708	681	4	7	...	...	670
F.—RACES AND NATIONALITIES.	54.—NON-ASIATIC RACES.		Total Group 48.	16,373	687	1,104	18	14,562	16,551	26	42	...	15,483	10,071	442	786	9	8,844	9,076	16	31	...	...	8,029	
		ARMENIAN	Christian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		EUROPEAN	Do.	12	...	10	10	2	6	1	4	4	1	...	15	...	15	15	...	9	...	...	9	...	...
F.—RACES AND NATIONALITIES.	55.—EURASIANS	Do.	Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Group 50.	12	...	10	10	2	6	1	4	4	1	...	16	...	16	16	...	9	...	...	9	...	...
		EURASIAN (ANGLO-INDIAN, EAST-INDIAN AND INDO-BRITON)	Christian	8	...	6	5	2	8	1	3	3	...	...	9	...	6	6	...	12	...	...	9	...	3

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.

CASTE AND RELIGION.

Caste and Religion.			District Basim.										Railway Passengers.											
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.					
				Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.	
						Total.	Knowing English.				Total.	Knowing English.				Total.	Knowing English.				Total.	Knowing English.		
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	
F.—VAGRANT MINOR ARTIS- ANS, ETC.— <i>contd.</i>	46.—TUMBLERS ACROBATS— <i>contd.</i>	KOLHATI	Hindu	10	...	2	...	8	9	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Muslman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		PANGUL	Hindu	391	1	2	...	388	396	...	...	...	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 46		1,211	1	4	...	1,208	1,200	...	1	...	1,199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47.—JUGGLERS, SNAKE CHARMERS AND ANI- MAL EXHIBITORS.	CHITRAKATHI	Hindu	Hindu	38	3	...	...	35	34	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KALSUTRI	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 47		38	3	...	...	35	34	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48.—Non-INDIAN ASIA- TIC RACES	AFRIDI	Muslman	Muslman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ARAB	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CHINESE	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Buddhist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ISABZAI	Muslman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jew	Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KAKRAZI	Muslman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KHAN	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KHANZADA	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		KHOKHANI	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		MOGHAL	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		NAUNUSLIM	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Parsi	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		PATHAN	Muslman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ROHILLA	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		SHEKH	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		SYED	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 48		11,145	367	735	13	10,043	10,208	40	33	...	10,133
50.—Non-ASIATIC RACES	ARMENIAN	Christian	Christian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Others	Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51.—EURASIANS.	EURASIAN (ANGLO-INDIAN, EAST-INDIAN AND INDO- BRITON)	Christian	Christian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table D.—[Castes by Education.]

Table D—[Castes by Education.]

TABLE D.—Castes by Education —*concd.*

CASTE AND RELIGION.				TOTAL STRENGTH.												TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.													
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Males.						Females.						Males.						Females.							
				Total Males.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.	Total Females.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.		Illiterate.	
						Total	Knowing English.				Total	Knowing English.				Total	Knowing English.				Total	Knowing English.				Total	Knowing English.		Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
F-1 RACES AND NATIONALITIES - contd.	32.-CHRISTIAN CONVERTS.	GOANESE	Christian	117	20	63	45	34	55	...	15	6	40	54	11	27	22	16	30	...	7	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
		SINGHALESE	Do.	1	...	1	1	...	4	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		NATIVE CHRISTIAN	Do.	275	28	119	60	128	259	24	69	20	166	100	2	53	25	45	112	9	28	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Group 52	393	48	183	97	162	318	24	85	27	209	154	13	80	45	61	142	9	35	8	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
F-1 RACES AND NATIONALITIES - contd.	UNRECOGNIZABLE.	DANDIGAN	Hindu	78	...	...	...	78	106	...	...	...	106	12	...	...	...	12	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
		NAGHAT	Do.	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		SHERDAU	Do.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		SOLIA	Do.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		UNSPECIFIED	Do.	87	1	6	...	80	...	53	1	1	...	51	28	...	1	...	27	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Muslim	7	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Unspecified	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	1,491,826	38,502	87,128	2,493	1,366,196	1,405,665	976	1,722	225	1,402,967	340,235	9,627	22,976	846	307,632	315,410	240	611	713	314,559	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE D.—Castes by Education—concl'd.

[illegible]

Table D.—[Castes by Education.

Caste and Religion.			District Basin.										Railway Passengers											
Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Males.				Females.				Males			Females.										
			Total.	Pupils	Total Literate.	Knowing English.	Total Literate.	Knowing English.	Total.	Pupils	Total Literate.	Knowing English.	Total.	Pupils	Total Literate.	Knowing English.								
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	
F-1-RACES AND NATIONALITIES - could.	UNRECOGNIZABLE.	GOANESE	Christian	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		SINGHALESE	Do.	26	1	12	4	13	...	24	1	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		NATIVE CHRISTIAN	Do.	27	1	13	4	13	24	1	14	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 52																						
	UNRECOGNIZABLE.	DANDIGAN	Hindu	18	18	27	27
NAGHAT		Do.	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SHEKDAU		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOLIA		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNSPECIFIED		Do.	11	...	1	...	10	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F-1-RACES AND NATIONALITIES - could.	UNRECOGNIZABLE.	Do.	Musalman	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Unspecified	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL		204,798	3,370	8,829	183	192,599	193,383	71	121	8	193,191	328	6	68	12	253	125	6	6	6	6	119

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Please refer to the following

TABLE E.

Castes by Civil Condition and Age.

Table E.—Castes by Civil Condition and Age.

Caste and Religion		ALL AGES.				0-9.				10-14.				15-39.				40 AND OVER.				
Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Total Males.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
13.—GREEN AGRI-CULTURISTS.	KURMI	Hindu	497,999	82,870	257,284	67,836	111,040	79,303	32,079	558	39,265	2,318	35,784	1,033	161,464	935	148,043	12,286	95,431	284	41,378	53,759
	Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MAU	Hindu	99,771	17,692	66,194	15,885	27,131	17,167	9,789	175	9,369	318	8,831	220	39,482	152	36,824	2,566	23,769	55	10,750	12,984
	Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	RAJPUT	Hindu	24,066	5,996	12,511	5,559	5,967	5,322	624	21	2,242	553	1,696	53	9,889	91	8,329	1,469	5,068	30	1,972	4,016
14.—CATTLE BREEDERS AND GRAZERS.	GAOLI	Hindu	16,593	5,214	9,112	2,267	5,067	4,500	553	14	1,643	607	1,004	32	6,545	98	5,985	432	3,368	9	1,570	1,789
	GAULI, (Ara- lan.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Musliman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.—FOREST AND HILL TRIBES.	ABDH	Hindu	21,626	7,822	11,077	2,657	8,068	7,196	873	19	2,009	576	1,383	50	7,829	116	7,134	579	3,720	24	1,687	2,009
	Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRIL	Hindu	140	49	81	10	47	36	10	1	17	12	5	...	58	1	56	1	18	10	8	
	Do.	Animistic	1,748	656	870	222	605	501	44	...	154	69	83	...	602	26	585	51	327	158	169	
	Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Musliman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GOND	Hindu	4,208	1,490	2,177	541	1,205	1,150	59	5	402	212	151	1	1,720	87	1,532	101	881	2	66	
	Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Hindu	13,421	18,166	4,370	11,213	10,611	623	9	3,480	2,021	1,427	32	13,746	668	12,361	717	7,482	121	444	426	
	KORAU	Hindu	35,951	13,421	18,166	4,370	11,213	10,611	623	9	3,480	2,021	1,427	32	13,746	668	12,361	717	7,482	121	444	426
	Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.—PARBHAN	Do.	Hindu	17,060	8,026	7,660	1,284	5,886	5,785	91	4	1,920	1,382	334	4	6,977	634	5,800	263	2,603	35	1,113	
	Do.	Animistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.—PURURS	BAHAMAN.	Hindu	29,500	6,797	15,198	7,515	7,012	6,372	625	15	2,630	333	2,219	78	12,043	64	9,815	2,164	7,845	18	2,539	5,258
18.—TRADERS	WANI (MAMWADI AND BANIA).	Hindu	22,814	5,632	12,166	5,016	5,831	5,003	812	16	2,158	515	1,576	67	9,348	87	7,954	1,207	5,477	27	1,824	3,626
	Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Sikh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.—CARRIERS	BAJAJI	Hindu	24,497	10,784	10,816	2,887	9,179	8,738	433	8	2,617	1,647	950	20	8,592	566	7,639	587	4,099	33	1,794	2,272
	Do.	Musliman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.—WANIJAS	WANIJAS.	Hindu	15,461	3,399	9,858	2,894	4,667	3,149	1,506	32	1,521	105	1,376	40	6,058	45	5,582	431	3,195	10	1,594	1,791

TABLE E.—Castes by Civil Condition and Age.

Caste and Religion.			TOTAL STRENGTH.																				
Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	All Ages.				0-9			10-14			15-39			40 and over.						
				Total Males.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
17—	Goldsmiths	Sorla	Hindu	15,130	5,683	8,408	1,039	3,648	3,562	77	9	1,716	1,217	472	27	6,034	802	4,957	275	3,732	102	2,902	798
18—	Barbers	Mhal (Hajam, Nhal, and Wals).	Hindu	18,231	6,139	10,900	1,201	4,467	4,306	153	8	1,920	1,145	750	25	7,351	591	6,378	382	4,493	88	3,619	786
19—	Blacksmiths	Lonla (Khat).	Hindu	8,351	3,031	4,852	468	2,011	1,940	68	3	882	665	215	2	3,397	386	2,844	167	2,061	40	1,725	296
20—	Carpenters, Turners, and Masons.	Sorla (Bardai and Wapri).	Hindu	17,440	5,446	10,860	1,134	3,812	3,693	113	6	1,701	1,079	609	13	7,408	604	6,463	341	4,519	70	3,675	774
21—	Tailors	Shupi (Dant)	Hindu	7,732	2,441	4,340	451	1,599	1,571	28	1	753	529	220	4	3,044	319	2,587	135	2,836	21	1,553	304
22—	Weavers, Carders, and Dyers.	Koshti	Hindu	7,576	2,699	4,335	572	1,630	1,583	47	4	741	572	160	14	3,025	496	2,570	169	2,173	48	1,727	385
23—	Warblers	Do.	Jain	129	3	84	8	26	26	0	0	12	3	7	0	150	0	0	0	35	0	31	0
24—	Warblers	Do.	Hindu	17,749	4,308	6,771	670	3,108	3,020	84	4	1,330	1,011	421	10	4,509	174	3,571	161	4,776	21	2,287	494
25—	Warblers	Do.	Hindu	41,589	14,056	23,112	2,490	11,227	11,041	270	14	4,837	2,500	1,417	70	15,997	477	14,436	664	9,528	74	7,909	1,545
26—	Warblers	Do.	Hindu	42,114	13,455	23,755	2,846	10,337	9,991	351	25	4,688	2,557	2,012	50	16,162	877	14,257	802	10,027	90	8,877	1,660
27—	Warblers	Do.	Hindu	12,358	4,170	7,440	648	2,845	2,757	84	4	1,174	513	340	10	5,462	546	4,740	196	3,077	49	2,590	468
28—	Warblers	Do.	Hindu	14,253	6,599	6,958	702	4,152	4,039	105	8	1,586	1,361	12	0	5,329	1,115	4,024	187	3,186	79	2,607	500
29—	Warblers	Do.	Hindu	16,497	6,584	9,276	637	4,660	4,560	99	1	1,904	1,451	411	11	6,216	531	5,540	145	3,717	42	3,196	479
30—	Warblers	Do.	Hindu	8,300	3,158	4,481	551	2,988	1,963	23	2	907	743	160	4	3,433	596	2,660	177	2,068	56	1,638	308
31—	Warblers	Do.	Hindu	1,000	40	52	2	1	1	0	0	10	9	1	0	49	13	35	1	2	1	1	1
32—	Warblers	Do.	Hindu	1,000	40	52	2	1	1	0	0	10	9	1	0	49	13	35	1	2	1	1	1

Table E. Castes by Civil Condition and Age

Table E.—Castes by Civil Condition and Age.

Caste and Religion.				TOTAL STRENGTH.																	
Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Caste.	ALL AGES.				0-9			10-14			15-39			40 AND OVER.				
				Total Pop.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.		
17.-GOLDSMITHS	SOKRA	Hindu	Do.	14,087	3,168	8,241	2,658	3,771	3,009	740	22	1,375	39	5,678	39	5,051	588	3,263	23	1,231	2,009
18.-BARBERS	MHALI (HAJAN, SHAYI AND WAKRI.)	Hindu	Do.	16,994	3,603	10,356	2,995	4,601	3,414	1,158	19	1,570	34	6,914	34	6,286	594	3,909	15	1,546	2,348
19.-BLACKSMITHS	LOHAR (KHAIRI).	Hindu	Do.	7,538	1,885	4,400	1,244	2,090	1,732	343	15	682	111	551	32	2,760	233	1,741	10	755	976
20.-CARPENTERS, TURNERS AND MASONS.	SUTAR (BADHAI AND WADHI)	Hindu	Do.	15,033	3,354	9,360	2,424	4,034	3,074	945	15	1,392	112	1,238	40	5,674	418	3,480	28	1,593	1,949
21.-TAILORS	SIMPI (DARZI)	Hindu	Do.	6,493	1,312	3,664	1,137	1,674	1,330	339	5	609	38	557	15	2,443	189	1,563	9	635	920
22.-WEAVERS, CARPENTERS, LENDERS, AND DYERS.	KOSHTY	Hindu	Do.	6,973	1,575	4,122	1,276	1,795	1,432	272	11	609	124	472	22	2,559	199	1,879	7	819	1,053
23.-WASHERMEN	WARTH (PARIT)	Hindu	Do.	11,326	2,545	6,707	1,874	3,219	2,581	628	10	1,134	129	980	25	4,493	361	2,480	10	992	1,478
24.-SHEPHERDS AND WOOL WEAVERS.	DHANGAR	Hindu	Do.	39,438	9,022	24,511	5,905	11,749	8,619	3,038	62	4,006	252	3,640	114	15,519	1,098	8,164	21	3,512	4,631
25.-OIL PRESSERS	TELI	Do.	Do.	39,955	8,023	25,432	6,500	10,819	7,732	3,022	65	3,935	198	3,647	90	16,016	1,697	9,185	21	3,916	5,248
26.-PORTERS	KUMBHAR	Hindu	Do.	9,907	2,489	5,877	1,541	2,746	2,273	462	11	971	171	772	28	4,006	273	2,184	11	944	1,299
27.-FISHERMEN, BOATMEN, PALKI BEARERS AND COOKS, ETC.	BHOI (WINDH-)	Do.	Do.	13,162	4,782	6,442	1,888	4,336	4,030	298	8	1,286	6,8	637	11	4,985	4,677	2,555	12	1,080	1,463
28.-DISTILLERS AND TONNEDRAWERS	KALAL	Do.	Do.	7,645	2,015	4,231	1,399	2,027	1,781	239	7	755	201	529	25	3,108	292	1,755	2	678	1,075
	Do.	Do.	Do.	28	19	49	20	25	19	6	...	6	...	6	...	33	...	24	...	5	19
	Do.	Do.	Do.	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...

Total E.—Castes by Civil Condition and Age.

TABLE E.—Castes by Civil Condition and Age.

TOTAL STRENGTH.																							
Males.																							
Caste	Group	Caste	Religion	All Ages.				0-9				10-14				15-39				40 and over.			
				Total Males	Single	Married	Widowed	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Total	Single	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25-LEATHER WORKERS.		Calamula (Mocul).	Hindu	15,489	5,524	8,916	710	4,249	4,004	108	10	2,706	1,008	485	25	5,351	485	5,179	186	3,383	26	2,868	489
26 (a)-VILLAGE WAGGERS, &c.		Manda (Dura and Kurela).	Do.	177,475	74,368	97,433	5,874	96,697	54,296	1,765	26	98,738	13,962	5,737	113	63,842	5,737	56,582	1,523	37,004	373	35,429	4,202
27-SQUADMENTS.		Māng Do.	Animistic	25,874	11,121	13,079	872	8,458	2	2	17	2,997	2,011	803	25	9,433	803	8,275	265	5,086	59	4,464	565
28-NON-INDIAN ASIATIC HINDS.		Pāmla Sams.	Meghalas Do.	25,189	12,674	11,259	1,257	6,332	6,284	66	2	2,743	2,636	98	9	9,805	3,461	6,076	238	6,239	293	5,019	918
TOTAL.				1,217,006	496,315	745,770	25,681	1,093,324	593,042	12,663	477	146,063	94,211	50,363	1,489,608	397	62,084	422,621	21,692	319,017	6,371	360,123	32,022

TOTAL STRENGTH.																							
FEMALES.																							
Caste	Group	Caste	Religion	All Ages.				0-9				10-14				15-39				40 and over.			
				Total Females	Single	Married	Widowed	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Total	Single	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25-LEATHER WORKERS.		Calamula (Mocul).	Hindu	14,024	3,579	8,643	1,809	4,223	3,334	874	15	5,568	1,82	49	340	2,795	49	5,261	340	2,795	27	2,996	1,438
26 (a)-VILLAGE WAGGERS, &c.		Manda (Dura and Kurela).	Do.	277,322	54,973	99,575	22,472	59,534	50,296	8,968	170	17,513	3,862	863	339	47,568	863	62,179	4,527	33,715	154	15,116	17,045
27-SQUADMENTS.		Māng Do.	Animistic	24,176	8,213	14,593	3,270	8,948	7,619	1,293	36	9,549	333	136	44	10,662	136	9,239	687	4,646	25	2,618	4,289
28-NON-INDIAN ASIATIC HINDS.		Pāmla Sams.	Meghalas Do.	24,206	8,207	10,709	4,287	6,593	6,317	175	11	8,159	1,467	682	16	8,976	354	7,790	802	5,595	75	3,662	3,428
TOTAL.				1,302,211	330,644	725,047	97,409	1,093,324	593,042	12,663	1,422	120,116	93,867	46,806	1,489,608	444	272,707	442,621	21,692	319,017	6,371	360,123	32,022

